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and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

The Czar in Two Brief Ukases Makes Short Work of Constitutional Government

ST. PETERSBURG UNDER MILITARY RULE

St. Petersburg, July 22.—Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end to-night with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, more than six months hence, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia and the surrounding province to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infinitesimally different from martial law. It is meant to provide for the outbreaks which will undoubtedly be provoked by this measure. The text of the two ukases, both of which are addressed in the stereotyped form to the ruling senate, follows:

According to paragraph 105 of the fundamental law, re-order the Imperial Parliament dismissed and fix the time for the convocation of the newly elected parliament for March 5, 1907.

Regarding the time for the new elections to the Imperial Parliament, we will later issue special indications.

The ruling senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this into effect.

NICHOLAS.

Peterhof, July 21.

The text of the second ukase follows:

In consideration of a report of the Council of Ministers presented to us regarding the necessity in the future for the preservation of order in the city precincts of St. Petersburg, we consider it necessary to declare in the above city and province, instead of the state of reinforced security which now prevails there, a state of extraordinary security. The prefect of the city and the governor of the province are entrusted with the rights thereto appertaining. The ruling senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this into effect.

NICHOLAS.

With these pitiful momentous orders, which were promulgated at 3 o'clock this morning, the Emperor Nicholas, by a stroke of the pen, sent Russia back to where she stood two years ago in the full grip of autocracy and irresponsible government, wiping out for six months at least the whole structure of parliament erected at such cost.

The advocates of the 'mailed fist' believe that by dissolving parliament and provoking a collision now they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising, as at Moscow, where a further delay would give the revolutionists the time necessary to organize and to continue the corruption of the army.

There are no precedents in Russian history for the execution of an order of prohibition.

The Constitutional Democratic caucus, which had been in session for several hours, adjourned before the news of the dissolution of parliament was received, but the information already has reached the leaders of the party.

THE SITUATION IN BRIEF

A PEASANT UPRISING AND A GENERAL STRIKE AMONG THE PROBABILITIES.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—With the Imperial ukase dissolving Parliament, which was promulgated early this morning, the curtain rises upon possibly the most serious crisis in the history of the Russian Revolution. The people and the government now stand face to face, and upon the loyalty of the army depends the immediate issue. Even should the government succeed in restraining a popular outbreak, the victory probably will only be temporary and simply confine the steam for the final explosion. No one doubts the severity of the storm which will arise in the country in response to the Emperor's dispersal of the men whom he welcomed two months ago in the Winter Palace as the 'best men in Russia,' but the die is cast. The government has elected to fight, and the capital to-day bore eloquent testimony of the preparations made to repress the masses by force.

The city was packed with soldiers and resembled an armed camp. During Saturday night additional troops were brought in and disposed of according to plans previously adopted. These reinforcements included four infantry regiments of the Chevalier Guard, Hussars, Mounted Grenadiers, and a battery of machine guns. The troops occupied the railway stations and bridges across the rivers and canals and the patrols of both police and gendarmes were everywhere loosed.

The work of gathering in revolutionary agitators began immediately after the ukase placing St. Petersburg in a state of extraordinary security, was promulgated, and hundreds of arrests were made before daylight. The power conferred upon M. Vonder Lantz, prefect of police, and M. Zinovief, governor of the province, are little short of those of petty dictators. Searches and arrests can be made without process of law, newspapers are forced to suspend publication, and persons deported by administrative order without trial. Public and private meetings are forbidden. Those arrested may, if it is desired be tried by military courts, and summarily executed. The only real difference between 'extraordinary security' and full martial law is that power is exercised by the so-called civil instead of military authority. Although the news of the dissolution of parliament spread like wildfire among the members of the various political organizations, the

masses here generally are hardly awake to the momentous event.

The news travelled fast in the country, and the general expectation is that the peasantry, accepting the dispersal of Parliament as the final blow to their hopes, will rise in a body. The proletarian organizations have been preparing for months for just such provocation to declare open war. It is impossible to describe the consternation with which the Constitutional Democrats learned the news. Although it had been bruted for the past three days, the ukase was received by them in blank amazement. Even at Saturday night's caucus they did not believe the government would dare to take the threatened step, and seriously discussed the attitude to be taken toward M. Stolypin, the Minister of the Interior, when he appeared in Parliament to answer interpellations.

The government undoubtedly calculated on catching the Opposition off its guard, but if it expected to strike terror to the hearts of the members of Parliament it has failed signally. Some time ago, when dissolution seemed imminent, the various groups of the Opposition virtually agreed to follow the example of the French counterparts of the States-General, and meet in the Tuileries and whenever circumstances dictated, until a constitution was finally established. This morning the members arranged that in view of the meetings being broken up here, they would go immediately to Finland to agree upon the course to be pursued. Some groups left by afternoon and evening trains. Whether they are to meet at Viborg or Helsinki is not known, but it seems that Finland, in Russian history, will become synonymous with the Tennis Court of the French Republic. Even Count Heyden, the leader, and other members of the Right, are understood to have departed. It is quite improbable, however, that Parliament as a body will attempt formally to set up its authority against that of the government.

A GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED.

The Constitutional Democrats and Intellectuals generally recognize that they have no weapon with which to fight the government's bayonets. The initiative, therefore, will naturally fall to the proletariat. This the Social Democrats and the Group of Toil in Parliament all along have recognized, and the most elaborate preparations have been made to repeat the tactics of last fall and paralyze the country with a general strike. But the plans at this time have been perfected with much more deliberation, and involve not only the paralysis of cities, telegraphs, railways, and all means of communication throughout the empire, but a complete strike of peasants in the country as well. They confidently believe the loyalty of the troops has been so shaken that the military supports of the government will give way, and when put to the test the army will be divided against itself.

A council of workmen's deputies already has been elected at Moscow, and, with a similar council here in conjunction with the Group of Toil of Parliament, a rising of the people will be engineered. The leaders have issued instructions to branch organizations warning them against premature divided action, and specifically instructing them when the signal is given to extend the strike gradually and carefully, avoiding collisions at the beginning.

M. Chernoff, who escaped on Friday from the offices of the 'Mila,' when a raid was made upon a sitting of the central committee of the Social Revolutionary party, which was being held there, is regarded as one of their most skilful leaders. While M. Stolypin, who succeeds M. Gorenykin as Premier, undoubtedly is a much stronger man than his predecessor, he probably will be unequal to the task of piloting the country through the revolutionary upheaval which is just ahead, and the general belief is that a dictatorship must come soon. It is the intention of the government to follow up the dissolution with the promulgation of the government's agrarian programme, in the hope that it will somewhat appease the peasants and give the government a majority in the next parliament.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the events connected with the dissolution of parliament is that the government carefully avoided notifying the representatives of the foreign powers of what was coming. No word of official warning was received, even by the representatives of Russia's ally, France. The only intimation that something was about to happen was the appearance of guards at the embassies, legations and consulates shortly after midnight, but this morning, immediately after the guards had been stationed, notes were sent explaining the measures taken to protect the foreign representatives.

To-night the trains are filled with foreigners departing abroad.

THE NEW PREMIER.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—An imperial ukase relieves M. Gorenykin, of the premiership and appoints M. Stolypin, Premier. He also retains his present post of Minister of the Interior. M. Stychinsky, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The advent of M. Stolypin as the actual premier has been well received by the better elements. He proved himself as Governor of Saratoff active, just and incorruptible, and in the desperate position of Minister of the Interior since the Douma's existence his integrity and dignity have never been questioned. When the Radical bent down his first reply to an interpellation in the Douma he retorted, 'Interruptions and delay don't confuse me.' That quality of steadiness will unquestionably be a feature of his rule, however brief and troubled it may be. M. Stolypin is a tall, handsome man of fifty years. He has a fresh complexion, a dark beard and short cropped grey hair. He is personally on friendly terms with several members of the Douma, including some of his political opponents, but it is known that he regarded the recent proceedings of the Douma as those of an anarchistic club.

There is much discussion of the threatened general strike.

MANIFESTO BY DOUMA.

URGES PEOPLE TO REFUSE TO PAY TAXES OR SUBMIT TO CONSCRIPTION.

Viborg, Finland, July 24.—The members of the Douma held a conference here on Sunday and adopted a manifesto urging the people of Russia to refuse to pay taxes or to submit to conscription, and also to refuse to recognize any Imperial loans which the government may hereafter try to raise.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

COLONIAL MERCHANTS INTERESTED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 22.—An important judgment, affecting the relations of colonial merchants, has been rendered by Justice Phillimore, in the King's Bench. The Bank of Montreal sued the Exhibit Trading Company, Limited, of Liverpool, to recover £465, on a promissory note, drawn by defendants, payable to the Goderich Organ Company, and endorsed to the bank. Payment was resisted on the ground that the promissory note had been materially altered by the addition of the word 'limited' to the name of the payee after execution of the instrument, also on the ground that the note was unstamped. Judgment went to defendants on both points.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.

One of our good friends in the West sends us the following letter:—

Manitoba, July 10, 1906.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose you herein post-office money order for \$1.20, and also four cards with names of persons to whom I wish you to send the 'Weekly Witness.'

These persons are growing young men, who belong to my class in Sunday-school, and in whom I am interested. I consider it a very important factor in a young man's life to be brought in contact with good, clean reading.

Yours truly,

(MRS.) M. KERR-MACKAY.

Thousands of young men are now making for themselves new homes in this country, and one of their earliest questions will be, what Canadian paper they should get. As a matter of fact, they will probably decide to take the one first recommended to them by a friendly neighbor, and ministers, Sunday-school workers, indeed, all who have the welfare of their country, and particularly of these young men, at heart, will realize that it would be to the advantage of all concerned, to draw their attention, and that of all new comers, to the 'Witness' publications.

A glance at our very low year-end rates now current will show you the wisdom of giving such counsel AT ONCE.

THE KING NOT COMING TO CANADA.

Current Business of the Empire Would Render His Majesty's Absence from Home Well Nigh Impossible

IT WOULD ALSO BE DIFFICULT FOR THE KING TO VISIT CANADA WITHOUT ALSO ACCEPTING INVITATIONS THROUGHOUT THE LIMITLESS EXPANSE OF THE EMPIRE

Ottawa, July 17.—The King and Queen are not to visit Canada. The text of His Majesty's answer appears in an extra of the 'Canada Gazette,' issued to-day, and is as follows:—

Downing street, 7th July.

My Lord,—As requested in your Lordship's despatch of the 25th of May, I have submitted to His Majesty the joint address to the King from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, expressing their loyalty and devotion to His Majesty, and praying that His Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen will be graciously pleased to visit the Dominion.

His Majesty has been pleased to receive the address very graciously.

I need scarcely remind your Lordship of two circumstances which must not be overlooked in consideration of these proposals.

In the first place the current business of the Empire, which is continuous and incessant, imposes a heavy tax on the time and strength of its sovereign, and it is well known that the absence of His Majesty from this country for any length of time is difficult, if not impossible, except under very definite limitations, restrictions even when considerations of health and need for comparative rest render it expedient.

In the second place, it must be remembered that there are practically no limits within the habitable globe, to the distances which must be travelled to reach all parts of the British Empire, and that it would be difficult for the King to visit one important part of his dominions and decline to visit another.

It was no doubt, these two facts which influenced her late Majesty Queen Victoria, with wise foresight, to determine that her eldest son should, in his youth, visit the various colonies and possessions of the Empire, of which he was one day to become ruler, and, accordingly, His Majesty, while Prince of Wales, paid a visit to Canada, to which reference is made in the address.

Following the same course, the present Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, have been untiring in visiting even the most distant parts of the Empire, and have always been received as representatives of His Majesty with the utmost tenderness and loyalty.

I am commanded by His Majesty to make mention of these considerations, because he would wish his loyal subjects in Canada, and especially the Senate and House of Commons, to understand that he is deeply touched and gratified by the terms of their address and by the desire expressed that, with Her Majesty the Queen, he should again visit the Dominion.

His Majesty retains a vivid recollection, even after the lapse of many years, of his former visit, of the beauties and interest of the country and of the enthusiasm and loyalty which everywhere greeted him. He is well aware that it would be difficult to recognize the features of Canada he then learned to know in the great Dominion, whose rapid growth in all that contributes to the development and prosperity of a nation has been so astonishing, and no greater triumph could be afforded to the head of any Empire than to be himself a witness of a progress so remarkable.

In spite, however, of many and strong inducements which prompt him to gratify the loyal wishes of the Canadian subjects, I am to say that the King feels unable at present to entertain the idea of a journey to Canada. Whether the difficulties suggested in an early portion of this despatch, and others which I need not particularize, could be overcome, it is premature to discuss now. But His Majesty desires that your Lordship should make it known to all that he is prevented by the necessities of his position, and not by any lack of appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of the people of Canada to his throne and person.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) ELGIN.

MAY COME LATER ON.

London, July 19.—In joining in the regret of the inability of His Majesty the King to accept Canada's invitation, the evening papers note with pleasure the possibility ultimately of His Majesty doing so.

The 'Globe' says in the meantime the invitation is a splendid tribute to the underlying solidarity of the Empire.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the desire evinced by Canada must have given the greatest pleasure to His Majesty.

PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 18.—While regretting the impossibility, the 'Standard' says the high wisdom of the King's decision is not to be questioned for a moment, because if the privilege was accorded Canada it would be claimed by other colonies equal in enthusiasm. The paper adds that it is sure no one regrets the

necessity of refusing the Dominion's invitation more than His Majesty.

The 'Times' says the answer being in the negative is in no sense due to a lack of interest on the part of the Sovereign in the welfare of the great Dominion, which has made marvellous strides since the days when he visited it as Prince of Wales, nor from any want of appreciation of the spirit of affectionate loyalty in which the invitation was conceived. The obstacles to the Canadian visit, indeed, are of so purely practical a nature that one may venture to express the hope that the obstacles which have proved too serious on this occasion may yet at some future date be surmounted.

The 'Outlook' says the difficulties in the way of a visit to Canada have been exaggerated. For the first time in the Mother Country had the power to take a step of real importance in the development of imperial unity. The other colonies would have been satisfied to be represented by Canada accepting such a visit of the Crown as a national recognition. The issues involved are so vast that nothing should stand in the way but reason, weightier than those given in Lord Elgin's despatch.

The 'Spectator' hopes that at a future date His Majesty will be able to visit a country pre-eminent in loyalty, which by actual achievement and splendor, her destiny is to be regarded first among the allied nations of the Empire.

Recognizing the necessity of the presence of the King at home now, the 'States' urges a change in the duties, giving His Majesty more freedom in the future.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

WILL BE THE GUEST OF SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY WHILE IN MONTREAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 23.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has arranged his itinerary on his Canadian tour. He will lecture and address meetings. During his visit he will be the guest of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FROM WITHIN 600 MILES OF THE POLE.

Danes Island, Spitzbergen, by wireless telegraph to Hamarfest, Norway, July 21.—Wireless communication has been opened from within 600 miles of the pole, via Hamarfest. Everything is progressing favorably at Camp Wellman. The balloon house is under construction.

Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman-Chicago 'Record-Herald' expedition, hopes to start on his aerial voyage toward the pole by the middle of August.

LOST HER LIFE

IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE HER SISTER.

Elkhorn, Man., July 23.—While bathing in the creek at their home at Two Creeks, two sisters, Laura and Mary Turner, were drowned on Saturday. The latter lost her life in an heroic attempt to save her sister.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION LAW.

A YORKSHIRE PAPER CONSIDERS IT TOO STIFF.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 23.—The 'Yorkshire Post' (Leeds) publishes the new Canadian immigration law, and in an editorial comment says the law might have been enacted in some alien country instead of part of the Empire. Canada has a perfect right to set barriers against undesirable aliens, but it is a different matter to say that she should have the same right against undesirable persons of the same race, and protests against the idea that this country which bears the naval expenses of the Empire has no rights outside of England.

London, July 23.—At a meeting of the Birmingham Distress Committee Aid, Barrow suggested that the distress committee establish an agency in Canada to look after arriving immigrants.

RUTSKOILBUTSKI DEGRADED.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Prince Rutskoilbutski, chamberlain of the court, and one of the descendants of Rurik, the reputed founder of the Russian monarchy, has been stripped of all court honors on account of revolutionary connections.

INSURANCE INQUIRY

Toronto Sittings of the Commission Adjourned Last Tuesday Till the Fall

SAILED FROM OWEN SOUND ON SATURDAY FOR WINNIPEG TO LOOK INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE GREAT WESTERN LIFE

Toronto, July 18.—The affairs of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada were investigated before the Insurance Commission yesterday.

At the close of the morning sitting the Commission adjourned the Toronto sittings, perhaps until the fall, sailed on Saturday from Owen Sound for Winnipeg, where the Great Western Life Insurance Company's affairs will be investigated.

Mr. Lilly informed the Commission that the Woodmen of the World and other companies to be examined here were not ready to be examined.

Mr. Michael Hackett, grand president of the Canadian Association, occupied the witness box yesterday. Mr. J. J. Behan, secretary, was also examined.

Mr. Tilley put questions referring to the organization of the association, and Mr. Hackett stated that until 1892 the Canadian association was part of the American order of the same name, but that now it is a separate organization.

The witness stated that from 1894 to 1906 there had been 5,498 lapses, representing a total lapsed insurance of \$7,113,000. The reserve fund in the bank is \$208,000, in addition to which there is deposited between \$85,000 and \$90,000. It has been kept banked because no decision as to investments had been reached. It was thought that although 'gilt edge' investments would mean one-half or one percent higher, the cost of making the investments would amount to this much. The association had never made an investment.

A report made to the association on Dec. 31, 1903, by the actuary, Mr. Landis, was used by Mr. Tilley, who asked the witness how he explained the fact that at this date the reserve should be over \$6,000,000, against which there was only \$118,000. (The reserve is now about \$200,000.)

Mr. Hackett stated that he justified this in an assessment company, whatever might be the case in a regular insurance company.

Mr. Tilley asked if he would favor a law establishing a minimum insurance rate.

Mr. Hackett replied that he would favor any law making insurance of this kind a safe investment forever.

Mr. John J. Behan, secretary, was the next witness. His salary is \$2,000.

Mr. Tilley asked him how he would make up the \$6,000,000 deficiency reported by Mr. Landis.

"The system of fraternal insurance does not require a reserve fund of that kind," declared Mr. Behan.

"So long as you keep new members coming in fast enough to pay death claims you think it is all right?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"And when they cease to come in?"

"Then it is time for readjustment."

"Do you think the time for a readjustment has come?"

Mr. Behan said he thought it would be to the advantage of all fraternal companies if there were a readjustment of rates on a sound basis.

He advocated an increase in the rates of five or ten percent in order to increase the reserve. He also favored making older members pay in some way for the excessively low rates charged in the past.

Mr. Tilley wanted to know why all fraternal societies have made their rates so low.

Mr. Behan thought it was because the founders of such societies have not had sufficient data to work with. In 1903 the membership of the C. M. B. A. was 19,750. The society has no actuary.

Up to yesterday the evidence taken represents 5,700 folios, or about 1,710,000 words.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Tilley questioned Mr. Taylor very fully as to medical examination of applicants for insurance. For the last twenty years applicants had been examined, but for two or three years before this period he thought that no examinations had been made. The doctors were paid one dollar for each examination. Mr. Tilley seemed a little dubious as to doctors giving a thorough examination for this amount, but the witness explained that the society only employed doctors of the highest standing.

Mr. Tilley read a report sent to the society by Col. W. C. Macdonald, actuary, who was asked for an opinion as to changes being made in the society's methods. He advised the society not to issue \$2,000 policies because it would increase its liabilities without increasing its ability to meet them. He also urged a readjustment of the rates in order to put the business on a firmer financial basis.

Mr. Taylor stated that the advice of Col. Macdonald in regard to issuing large policies had been acted upon. The board were still considering the question of readjustment of the rates.

Mr. George Wegenast, manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ont., writes regarding certain statements in last week's report of the insurance inquiry respecting the Mutual Life of Canada that are not in accordance with the evidence submitted to the Insurance Commission.

"In the first place, the salary of our president, Mr. Robert Melvin, is given as \$8,500, whereas it is only \$3,500. Then it is stated that 'Mr. Melvin admitted that the Mutual had done some slight 'juggling,' and 'each member of the board was in the game.' From this your readers would infer that the assets of the company had been improperly used to the advantage of the president and the board, whereas it was conclusively shown that neither the president, directors, nor officers had either used the company's funds for personal gain, nor invested them in unauthorized securities, nor that loans were made to any of the directors or officers, nor, in fact, that anything had been done by the company to which any exception could be taken. The evidence submitted to the Commission will fully bear this out. The transaction with regard to the Richmond debentures was briefly this:

"In December, 1903, the company owed the banks about \$20,000 arising entirely from the purchase, towards the close of the year, of large blocks of debentures. In order to pay off a bank over-draft, a block of Richmond debentures was sold to the Moisons Bank on Dec. 31, and repurchased in January, when the company was in funds. All the investments made in December were authorized by the board, and were within the powers conferred by the Insurance Act and the company's charter. The transaction was fully explained to the officials of the Insurance Department on the occasion of their examination of the company in 1904, thus proving that there was no attempt on the part of the company to conceal it."

WANTED FOR MURDER

H. G. BAILEY, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN., ARRESTED AT ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 17.—Henry G. Bailey, of Middletown, Conn., was arrested here this morning, charged with murdering George Goodall, a farmer with whom he was working at Middletown, on July 6. Bailey is alleged to have killed Goodall with an axe in his bed, and then decamped with about five hundred dollars, which Goodall had in the house, and which aroused Bailey's murderous greed. Bailey was seen leaving the Goodall place, driving Goodall's horse, on the morning of the tragedy. Goodall lived alone, his family having left him, and Bailey was helping him with the crops. Bailey came to this county and was staying at the farm of Al Disher, in North Pelham township, where he had engaged to work as a farm hand. Mrs. Disher is a sister of Bailey's wife, and that was what brought him here.

THE HARVEY MURDER

GEORGE STANLEY MUST PAY THE PENALTY.

Ottawa, July 18.—After a review of the evidence the cabinet has declined to interfere in the case of George Stanley, who is under sentence to be hanged in Hants County, Nova Scotia, for the murder of a farmer named Freeman Harvey. The evidence, though circumstantial, was quite convincing. The execution will take place on Aug. 1. Harvey is supposed to have been killed for his money. Stanley is a young Englishman who had not been long in this country.

TORONTO CIVIC SCANDAL

E. J. LENNOX CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFAUD THE CITY.

Toronto, July 17.—E. J. Lennox, the architect of the new City Hall, was before the police magistrate to-day on three charges arising out of the recent civic investigation. The first was unlawfully obtaining \$200 from the city by fraud in 1906; the second one of perjury in giving evidence before Judge Winchester, and the third in which he, with Joseph Wright and Samuel S. Clark, were charged with conspiracy to defraud the city in 1904 out of large sums of money. Clarke, who has left the country, did not appear, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Lennox pleaded not guilty on all charges, and elected to be tried summarily. Wright did not either elect or plead, and asked for a week's remand. The cases were remanded till Tuesday afternoon, as were the cases of all the other defendants named in Judge Winchester's report.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A UNION.

Toronto, July 17.—Following the issue of a writ yesterday, Justice Mayhew to-day granted a sweeping interim injunction restraining the officers of Local No. 53, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from in any way interfering with the employees of the company at Port Arthur. The defendants, W. G. Whitesides, William Higgins and D. McGuiness, are to refrain from intimidating, picketing, boycotting, etc., till July 26, when the case comes before the court at Osgoode Hall for argument.

MR. ROWAT APPOINTED.

Richmond, Que., July 18.—At a meeting of the school commissioners of the Township of Cleveland, Mr. Donald Rowat, N.P., was appointed secretary-treasurer, succeeding the late Mr. A. J. Taylor.

Falls and the Cataract Power Company, of Hamilton, developing at Deser Falls, for the price of a minimum 10,000 horse power at the development stations, 'stepped up' for long distance transmission. The companies will be asked to furnish this information on or before Aug. 1, as the commission desires to be able by that time to quote figures in reply to specific requests from a number of municipalities to be furnished with power. From the figures so furnished, and the figures already given by the commission in its reports as to the cost of power and its transmission, the municipalities will know whether they can get power delivered within their boundaries at satisfactory prices through the companies, or whether they will ask the commission to furnish it to them, under the bill of last session.

MAGOG COTTON STRIKE

A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED, BUT ONE COMPANY REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE UNION.

Magog, Que., July 18.—The strike of the cotton mill hands has at last been settled. Both sides claim a victory, but the Dominion Textile Company gained their point in that they still refuse to recognize the union. They, however, will take all the hands back and give them an increase of from 13 to 15 percent. This increase will also be given by the Print Works, whose employees, as well as those of the cotton mills, will commence work again on Thursday morning, after having been out for over three weeks.

ORANGEMEN MEET

FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL GRAND COUNCIL.

Toronto, July 17.—Delegates from all parts of the British world were in attendance at the fourteenth triennial session of the Imperial Grand Council of Orangemen of the world in Victoria Hall yesterday.

James Rice, of Glasgow, the grand secretary, in his report, said that many inconsistencies in the present work with the council should be harmonized, and the procedure would require changing to enable real progress to be made. The reported arrangement to have an annual by the representatives from Canada and the United States was deplored, but after this meeting the annual would be a general one. The universal ritual was not so feasible, it being impossible for the grand lodges of Ireland and England to accept the present R. A. P. degree adopted by others. During the past three years 302 lodges had been added to the order, which now had 4,007 primary lodges under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Council. There were 1,850 lodges in Ireland, 300 in England, 200 in Scotland, 1,504 in British North America, 200 in the United States, 247 in Australia, and 57 in New Zealand. Last year a grand lodge was created for British South America. In conclusion, Mr. Rice recommended the remodelling of the present system of financing the council, to deal only with supreme grand lodges, which should be assessed six cents for every primary lodge within their jurisdiction.

In the afternoon the delegates were welcomed by the City Council to a drive around the city.

Dr. Sproule, M.P., expressed a wish for the formation of a strong Protestant federation, composed of all the Protestant church associations, as well as Orangemen.

Dr. McFadden stated that in the far west he was pleased to report good progress.

The Rev. Mr. Lemon was glad to announce the extensive spread of the order in the United States.

The Rev. G. M. Black, of Newry, Ireland, said that in the land of the Shamrock, Roman Catholicism had still to be faced, and that union was necessary, especially in view of the fact that home rule might again be a live issue.

FIVE MEN DROWNED

DISASTER ON THE SPILLIMACHEE RIVER, 40 MILES FROM GOLDEN, B.C.

Vancouver, July 18.—A terrible drowning accident occurred on Spillimachee river, forty miles from Golden, on Monday night, when five men out of a boatload of ten were drowned. Five of the men being strong swimmers, managed to swim ashore, but the other five were drowned. The names were: James Tomlinson, foreman of the C. E. Lumber Company; E. Sanstrom, A. Kinnore, Stephen Norris, and another logger supposed to be a foreigner. The men would not have attempted the hazardous voyage but for the fact that the water, though high, has been falling rapidly during the past few days. They forgot, however, that this very fact made the trip more dangerous, because the rocks which last week were well covered are to-day either above or just below the surface of the water.

G.T.P. AT BATTLE RIVER

PLANS FOR ANOTHER SECTION OF THE RAILWAY HAVE BEEN FILED.

At Edmonton the plans have just been filed for another section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, this being the seventy-seven miles from Beaver Lake to Battle River. The profiles indicate that there will be some heavy grading at the approaches to the Battle River, but that practically the whole of the rest of the seventy-seven miles will be over an ideal railway country, where the grading of the road bed will mainly consist of throwing up a dump along a perfectly level stretch of prairie.

At Edmonton the G. T. P. solicitors have recently closed several bid options for land needed for the new terminal yards and buildings. One block of 120 acres on the McEachran farm is being purchased for \$37,070, and another of 280 acres on the McKay property for \$37,102.

CARNEGIE AND CANADA

FORMER DECLARES HE DID NOT HINT AT THIS COUNTRY BREAKING AWAY FROM BRITAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 17.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes to the 'Times,' declaring there is not one word in his recent speeches in Canada to justify the construction recently put on them by Sir Charles Tupper that they contained a palpable proposition for unity with the United States instead of England. He says he never did utter a word, in Canada or elsewhere, about drawing closer our race that did not embrace and give first place to the Motherland. He continues: "I do not think either Canada or the United States in the near future is to need the support of the Mother Land. I do believe some day the Mother Land will find an alliance or union with her children across the Atlantic her refuge and strength. During the lifetime of many now living three hundred millions of English-speaking people are to dwell there. Canada to-day is intensely loyal to Britain. If any change is made it will be that of a fond daughter leaving her mother's house, with her consent, to create a home for herself, followed by a mother's love, fully reciprocated. Britain has nothing to fear from American rivalry politically."

The Glasgow 'Herald' says it must have been the experience of many to read into Mr. Carnegie's words to futurity a remarkable indication of the supremacy of that portion of the American continent which he adopted. Mr. Carnegie is certainly wrong if he imagines that Canada looks so far ahead as independence. Neither Canada nor Great Britain is ripe for schemes of the Carnegie kind. Whatever problems the United Kingdom will have to face in the next generation, the certainty is the Dominion will be too profoundly occupied in expansion and exploitation of a domestic character to waste its time on dreams of race imperialism.

ENGLISH CHURCH IN THE WEST

THE REV. GEORGE LLOYD TELLS OF WORK DONE AND TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Winnipeg, July 17.—The Rev. George Lloyd, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Saskatchewan, was in the city yesterday, arranging with the railway authorities for sites for churches and sections along the lines. Seventeen new men have gone to work in the diocese during the present year, and twenty or thirty more will be required during the rest of the year, if the work of the church is to be covered and new settlers provided with religious ordinances.

The material condition of our people is entirely satisfactory. Many of them have at the present time from 60 to 100 acres in wheat, and when I saw it last it was looking magnificent. We have the finest soil in the world, and farming in this district is no longer an experiment. We do not expect to have a city like Winnipeg in a few years, but we do anticipate a development of the rural districts which in rapidity of improvement will far surpass that seen in the province of Manitoba, and we believe that in five years much of the work will be done which occupied a quarter of a century in Manitoba.

"We have put seven or eight new men at work in the diocese since Jan. 1 last, and we need many more at the present time. Our clergy are drawn from St. John's College, Wellfleet, in Toronto, the Montreal Theological College, and from England. The colleges are not turning out sufficient men to supply our new missions. Of these missions there is no end. Little villages are already springing up all along the new

railways on land much of which was entirely untouched a year ago. The prospects for the English settlers in the district are entirely satisfactory. They are increasing in numbers with a rapidity of which very few even of western people are aware, and we are endeavoring to provide churches to the utmost of our ability.

"We have in the diocese of Saskatchewan an area of 250,000 square miles," said Mr. Lloyd. "Three years ago the diocese was wholly an Indian one, the largest in the Dominion, and one of the largest in the world. As an illustration of the wonderful progress made since 1903, I may say that one-half the work of this great area is now white work. North of the Saskatchewan the work is among the Indians, but south of the river it is now all white.

"The town of Lloydminster, founded in 1903, has grown compact. It is a flourishing town of 700 population, and is of good appearance. As an illustration of the growth of the colony, I may say there, a couple of years ago, if you went out twenty miles from Lloydminster you would come to virgin prairie, where there was no habitation. Now you can go out a hundred miles and there are still the shacks of settlers. They are not numerous, but every mile or two you will come to a new location and a braking.

"The immense amount of advertising of all kinds that the colony got in England, has resulted in Lloydminster becoming the jumping-off place for a very large number of British people.

"If we are to minister in our diocese to the people whom we ought, as a church minister, the clergy ought within a few years to be as numerous as the clergy of the diocese of Rupert's Land."

FOR METHODIST MISSIONS

WESTERN CONFERENCES SEND-ING TO ENGLAND FOR YOUNG MEN.

Winnipeg, July 17.—The Methodist Conferences are sending the Rev. Dr. Woodworth to England, where he will endeavor to enlist the services of young men to enter the mission fields, the church's work having outgrown the supply available in Canada.

ONTARIO TEACHERS

TRAINING IN NORMAL SCHOOLS TO BE UNDER NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Toronto, July 18.—The following official statement was handed out at the Department of Education yesterday:—

"The recent acts of the Legislature provide for the improvement of the accommodation and equipment and of the salaries of the teachers of the rural schools.

"As probably the most important of its reforms, the department has had in view also the general improvement of the qualification of teachers. Accordingly, after June, 1907, except for two or three of the present model schools, which will be retained to meet the necessities of the poorer counties, there will be only two grades of professional training schools—that for the university graduates and students with senior teachers' standing to be provided at Toronto, and that for students with junior teachers' standing to be provided in the reorganized system of normal schools.

"In pursuance of this purpose the Minister of Education has notified the Board of Education at Hamilton that the Normal College will be abolished at its next session. Its place will be taken by the Department of Pedagogy, with its affiliated practice and observation schools, which department, it is expected, the Board of Governors will establish in the University of Toronto in connection with the city school system, as has been recommended in the report of the recent University Commission. Although there is to be but one other session of the Normal College, the resignation of Dr. McLellan, which has been in the minister's hands for some weeks, has necessitated a reorganization of the staff for the session of 1906-1907. Mr. Thompson, B.A., who was vice-principal under Dr. McLellan, becomes acting principal, and Dr. McLellan's subjects are provided for as follows:—Dr. Abbott will lecture on psychology three times a week during the session, and Dr. Tracey will deliver the same number of lectures on the science and history of education. The rest of the organization will remain unchanged.

"The lower grade of professional training will be provided for at the normal schools at Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, Stratford and London—centres in older Ontario which are well selected for the purpose, having regard to the character and the extent of their public school systems, their railway facilities and especially the distribution of the attendance at the present model schools. Of this attendance it is important to note that about two-thirds is west of Toronto, and about one-third east of Toronto. Accordingly, only one of the four new schools has been placed east of Toronto. The accommodations at the normal schools at Ottawa, Toronto and London will be remodelled so as to provide for an attendance of about two hundred each, and the new schools at Peterborough, Hamilton and Stratford will provide accommodations for about one hundred and sixty each, thus making a provision for about eleven hundred students.

"The normal school to be erected at North Bay is a normal school in a somewhat different sense from the others. In the meantime the school for the training of the teachers in the new districts, whatever may be their non-professional standing, excepting, of course, for senior certificates, and university degrees."

MANY CASES OF APPENDICITIS.

Kingston, Ont., July 20.—Gananoque has developed an epidemic of appendicitis, as within the past few weeks a dozen patients have been operated upon either in Kingston or Brockville hospitals. The cause, so far, is not ascertainable.

RAISED A CHEQUE.

Toronto, July 20.—Raising a cheque for five dollars, a young man calling himself W. C. Bays, obtained five hundred dollars from the Home Bank of Canada at the head office, King street west, yesterday morning.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE

Arrangements Being Made for Its Manufacture in Canada

THE HARMSWORTHS ARE THE PROMOTERS OF THE INDUSTRY HERE.

Ammonal, a comparatively new explosive, possessing very powerful qualities, is about to be manufactured in Canada.

Mr. Harry E. Winter, of London, in the course of a most interesting conversation with a 'Witness' representative on many matters, explained something of the properties and uses of ammonal and the intentions of his firm regarding its manufacture and employment in this country. Mr. Winter is looking for suitable centres in which to establish factories for the manufacture of ammonal. It is destined, he says, to be a mighty factor both in peaceful pursuits and in war. It will blow up a ship, wreck a fortification, rend rocks asunder or hurl a cannon ball for miles, as no force hitherto known has been able to do. Mr. Winter is on the way to Parry Sound which has been represented as probably offering suitable conditions for the establishment of the first factory in the Dominion. He will also visit other Ontario towns, for it has been decided that the first factory shall be started in that province.

"The industry will be wholly and distinctly Canadian; the raw material will be manufactured locally. Canada has lots of it. The chief ingredients used in the manufacture of this explosive are nitrate of ammonium and aluminum—this being the first high explosive in which aluminum has figured. Later on, factories will be erected in Cape Breton and British Columbia. At the Cape Breton factory the manufacture will be chiefly 'ripping' ammonal, and other varieties used in coal mining.

"Ammonal," Mr. Winter explained, "is in various forms for use in blasting, for railway and public works, for mining, and especially for fiery and dusty coal mines. It has passed the highest tests of Woolwich arsenal for safety. Quite two-thirds of the English explosive business is in connection with collieries, and in three years they have not had an ignition of gas. Another point for all deep mining, is that there are no dangerous fumes as in dynamite. There is no delay in getting to work after a blast.

"The chief point as regards Canada is that this explosive does not freeze, and consequently, there is no delay in thawing, as almost always occurs in the employment of dynamite. We had a considerable trial of this explosive on the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific railways. The rock there is of the hardest kind, and the contractors find that ammonal, the kind used, for that class of work—does fifty percent more work than the 'forty percent' dynamite, and quite thirty-three percent more than the 'fifty percent' dynamite. It is impossible to explode it by friction or concussion. The only thing that will explode it is a detonator. Owing to its extreme safety the railways of Europe carry it as ordinary merchandise. No doubt the Canadian railways also will soon satisfy themselves of its immunity from risk and will carry it at special rates.

"Ammonal for filling shells for use in warfare is destined to become the explosive of the future. It has enormous fragmentation and will tear up earth-works and masonry, and set wooden buildings on fire. Fired through a twelve-inch armor plate, the shell does not burst from impact, but from the usual detonation. So fired, two hundred and sixty fragments will break up and eighty percent of these fragments will be of serviceable quality; that is to say, they would kill or injure always. Several European governments have adopted ammonal for naval and military purposes, and others have its adoption under consideration."

SALISBURY VICTIMS.

Toronto, July 17.—The bodies of the late Walter Barwick, K.C., and G. A. Phipps, who were killed in the railway wreck at Salisbury, arrived in the city this morning, by way of New York. The funeral of Mr. Phipps took place at 3.30 this afternoon, from 41 Cecil street, to St. Thomas's Church, thence to St. James's Cemetery. The funeral of Mr. Barwick will take place on Thursday.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Farnham Centre, Que., July 18.—A very profitable Sunday-school convention was held in the Congregational Church, Brigham, last Monday. The general secretary (the Rev. Mr. Capel) was present, and his addresses were highly appreciated. Papers were read by Mrs. J. J. Brimmer, of East Farnham, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cowansville, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of Farnham Centre; the Rev. J. J. Shekston, of Sutton, and the Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, of Brigham. Although the people are busy having the two seasons, afternoon and evening, were largely attended. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. Brimmer; vice-president, the Rev. M. F. Boudreau; home department, Mrs. Geo. Hawk; White Ribbon Army, Mrs. J. J. Brimmer; primary department, Miss Cora M. Buck.

INDIAN CATTLE RAISERS.

(Deadwood correspondence Duluth 'Herald'.)

The Indians are becoming extensive cattle raisers and the government is buying a large amount of beef from them. At the close of the fiscal year ending to-day the government will have purchased from the Indians for that year about a million pounds of beef and will have bought from the contractors another million pounds.

RAISED A CHEQUE.

Toronto, July 20.—Raising a cheque for five dollars, a young man calling himself W. C. Bays, obtained five hundred dollars from the Home Bank of Canada at the head office, King street west, yesterday morning.

Advertisements.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema,—one of the outward manifestations of scrofula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body. It cannot be cured by outward applications,—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

EFFECT OF PROSPERITY

Wages in Canada are so high That Drunkards are Taking to Work

An astonishing and quite unexpected effect of the wonderful industrial development which is going on in Canada is that it is actually decreasing the number of habitual drunkards. All along the line of the C. P. R. from Montreal to the Pacific coast, and along all the branch lines, wages are so high that the men usually to be found hanging around saloons feel that they can no longer afford to waste their time, so they have taken off their coats and joined the great vanishing army of workers.

That is what I found everywhere I went, said Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the C. P. R., on his return this morning from a trip west. 'Everywhere the cry is for nice, and there is quite a competition among employers to get them. Why, the farmers and others will even come into the towns and search round the saloons, and if they find a man drunk—even dead drunk—they will take him to their conveyance, drive him off to their homes, sober him up, and then put him on to work at good wages. The consequence is that just along now the bars everywhere are deserted. Men are paid so much for their labor that they feel they cannot afford to "booze."

In Toronto the demand for labor is such that farmers have had all-night vigils in the hope of being the first to get hold of newly-arrived immigrants.

Another consequence of all this activity is that Mr. Armstrong, who is at the head of the C. P. R.'s tourist department, has found it very difficult to secure an adequate number of guides for the great army of tourists who are this year invading the Canadian wilds. Men will even refuse three dollars a day and expenses to act as guides unless they are guaranteed a summer's work.

He has been successful, however, in obtaining a certain number of guides, so that the company will be able to take care of its own patrons. Next year he thinks the scarcity of guides will right itself, for on the great railway extensions which are taking place men are being trained in canoeing and portaging in the preliminary surveys. When it comes to the transportation of supplies the canoes will be ousted by waggon roads and larger boats over the water stretches, and then a large number of men who know the country will be released.

Mr. Armstrong added that the summer hotels and camps all along the Great Lakes are in crying need of help, and if any of the Associations or immigration agencies in Montreal have any kind of useful domestic help he can place them.

C.N.R. BOOMING UP

WINNIPEG TERMINALS SETTLED—GEORGIAN BAY ROUTE AND OTTAWA RIVER SECTION APPROVED.

Ottawa, July 13.—Owing to the securities which have been issued upon the Canadian Northern Railway Company's new terminal facilities in Winnipeg it is impossible for the National Transcontinental Railway Commission to acquire a satisfactory title for this property, which it is desired to utilize for the Grand Trunk Pacific. An agreement has been reached accordingly whereby the Winnipeg terminals will be owned jointly by the government and by the Canadian Northern, and will be used jointly by the latter and by the new Transcontinental system that is now being built by the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

The route of the Mackenzie & Mann proposed line of railway from Georgian Bay to Montreal has now been approved by the Minister of Railways, with the exception of the portion into Ottawa. The portion from Carleton to Grenville, alongside the Ottawa river, was accepted by the Minister of Railways yesterday.

WINNIPEG MURDER

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS TODD RESPONSIBLE FOR GIRL'S DEATH.

Winnipeg, Man., July 16.—We, the coroner's jury, believe that Georgiana Biron was poisoned in room 39, Imperial Hotel, on June 10, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and we believe that H. Wilson Todd was guilty of causing her death, and we believe that H. Wilson Todd was guilty of causing her death, and we believe that H. Wilson Todd was guilty of causing her death.

MURDER AT WINDSOR

Windsor, Ont., July 16.—Christopher Spindelman, who, in a drunken spree, shot his wife on Saturday, was arraigned in the Police Court to-day and the case adjourned until Wednesday.

ing a whiskey spree, shot and killed his wife as she sat on a camp stool in front of her residence, at 152 Wellington avenue, Windsor, Ont. Seven minutes after the bullet crashed through the woman's head she was dead, slain in sight of four of her children. One of them, Robert, who boarded near by, and witnessed the crime, ran to the scene and snatched the revolver away from his frenzied father just as he was about to end his own existence.

Struggling desperately, the two men rolled about the lawn. Youth triumphed, and the murderer was overcome and held until the arrival of Policeman Maitre.

'Let me look at her once more,' begged Spindelman.

Maitre led him back to the lawn where the woman lay dead.

'That is just what I intended to do,' he said, and Spindelman heartlessly. Then he was led away to the police station.

The tragedy was the result of a man's life devoted to whiskey and to abuse of his wife. Her recriminations led to bitter quarrels, which grew so frequent that Robert, the son, left home and boarded with neighbors.

ENDED HER LIFE

DR. MARGUERITE BELL, CHARGED WITH QUESTIONABLE PRACTICES IN DETROIT, TAKES POISON.

Windsor, Ont., July 19.—Dr. Marguerite Bell, aged forty-five years, a practicing physician, residing at No. 60 Clifford street, Detroit, was placed under arrest there late on Tuesday night, by detectives from the Central precinct, on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Harry Morningstar, aged nineteen years. The officers forced a confession of guilt from the woman, and she was about to be taken from her residence to police headquarters when, without a moment's warning, she swallowed a dose of poison, dying shortly afterwards.

Investigation made yesterday disclosed that Dr. Bell had been guilty of many questionable operations, but not until now has direct evidence been forthcoming.

Dr. Bell was a native of Ontario, having lived at Morpeth up to fifteen years ago where she taught school. She began the study of medicine in a Chicago homeopathic college and twelve years ago began active practice in Detroit as a specialist on women's diseases. She has a sister residing in Morpeth.

LIQUOR KILLED BOY

SUCH IS VERDICT OF CORONER'S VERDICT REGARDING CASE AT ORILLIA.

Orillia, July 17.—At the coroner's inquest, held in the Council Chamber here yesterday afternoon to inquire into the death of Daniel Fountain, the nine-year-old son of the late Joseph Fountain, conclusive evidence was adduced to show that the boy came to his death by drinking liquor, but a finding by the jury was not arrived at, adjournment being made until next Monday in the hope that further testimony will be forthcoming to show who is responsible for the death.

OLD STEAMSHIP TICKET

THE ALLAN COMPANY HONORS PAPER ISSUED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

It is seldom that a steamship company honors a ticket issued more than thirty years ago, and yet a case of this kind has just occurred. In 1875, when the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, from which the Allan Line was evolved, held sway, a Miss Robertson, of Glasgow, purchased a ticket from Glasgow to Quebec, with the intention of crossing the Atlantic. Circumstances arose, however, which prevented her coming, but she retained the ticket. Some weeks ago she conceived the idea of taking the trip, and, having the ticket in her possession, she had it forwarded to the Messrs. Allan, by whom it has been honored, and who have issued another ticket in its stead. The old ticket is regarded as a great curiosity. It was issued on May 22, 1875, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, of which Mr. Allan was the founder. Miss Robertson has friends in this city, among them being the Rev. John McKilloan.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Ottawa, July 17.—A contract has been awarded to Mr. George F. Webb, of Hamilton, for the construction of a new Drill Hall in that city to cost \$220,000. Messrs. McGillivray & Labelle have received a contract to build a new public building at North Bay to cost \$35,000. There is to be a new public building at Irberville, which will be built by Mr. A. G. Marshall, of Ottawa, at a cost of \$8,000. A new public building at Inverness, N.S., will be built by Mr. E. F. Munro, of New Glasgow, at a cost of \$15,000.

ALBERTA PENITENTIARY OFFICIALS.

Ottawa, July 18.—The officials of the new Alberta penitentiary have been appointed as follows:—Warden, M. McCauley, of Fort Vermillion; deputy warden, R. H. Steadman, of Penetanguishene, Ont.; accountant, J. J. Cashman, of Orillia, Ont.; and surgeon, Dr. Forin, of Edmonton, Alta. Mr. Steadman was formerly deputy warden of the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

BURGLARS AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, Que., July 18.—Some time during Sunday night McCourt's confectionery store was broken into by burglars. They effected an entrance through one of the side windows. The burglars helped themselves to the dainties that were handy, and also secured a small amount of money.

LADY CURZON DEAD.



THE LATE LADY CURZON

London, July 18.—Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the former Viceroy of India, who has been ill for some days, died at 7.40 this evening. She never quite recovered from her serious illness at Walmer Castle, Kent, in 1904, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility. She was formerly Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, before her marriage Miss Mary Victoria Leiter, was the eldest daughter of the Chicago millionaire, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, and sister of Mr. Joseph Leiter, of Chicago. Her marriage to Lord Curzon, then Mr. George Curzon, M.P., was celebrated on April 22, 1895, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, the service being of a simple character, except that it was fully choral, Lady Curzon being very fond of music. Her bridesmaids were her two sisters, Miss Nanny Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter. Bishop Talbot officiated.

Shortly after her marriage Lady Curzon took an active part in promoting the election of her husband for one of the Lancashire constituencies, and proved herself a very successful canvasser. She sat by her husband at his public meetings, and, driving through the towns and villages of the constituency, made the acquaintance of the voters, their wives and children, and her clever work did not a little to secure her husband's return to parliament.

Lady Curzon went out to India with her husband in January, 1899, when he took up the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of British India. In India, as wife of the Viceroy, her duties were largely of a social character and she showed herself well fitted for the responsibilities of her high position, the strain of which reached its highest at the coronation at Delhi. She also took an active part in the works of benevolence for which India offers so large a field. She gave her patronage and active encouragement to the celebrated fund originated by her predecessor, Lady Dufferin, under which hospitals are provided and maintained for the medical and surgical treatment of native women. In addition to this she initiated a new scheme which is supplementary to the Lady Dufferin fund. This is the training of women as midwives for zemana women, and no benevolent enterprise was so much called for or is likely to do such extensive good.

REGRET IN LONDON.

London, July 18.—The death of Lady Curzon excites general and sincere regret for the loss of an admirable and accomplished woman, and sympathy for Lord Curzon in his deprivation of a clever and devoted wife. The interest which the marriage aroused in Great Britain rapidly developed into enthusiastic admiration for the adaptability Lady Curzon showed in her new position in British society especially the manner in which she filled the exacting and delicate demands of her station as wife of the Viceroy of India.

The editorial comment which will appear in to-morrow morning's papers might seem fulsome, if it were not known to reflect opinions which have been often expressed less publicly.

The 'Morning Post,' which is essentially the newspaper of English high society, expresses most sincere sorrow for the loss of a woman who, alike by her character, beauty and talents, captivated in a few years England, America and India. With quiet zeal and clear-headed constancy which is characteristic of American judgment and ambition, she devoted herself to her husband's career and the brilliant success of his wife was not the least remarkable feature of Lord Curzon's historic vice-royalty.

The 'Standard' says: 'Lady Curzon's death leaves a blank which this country has good reason to deplore. She not only maintained the stately traditions of the viceregal court, but gave them special attraction by her own graciousness and the devoted pride which she took in upholding the dignity and effectiveness of her husband's exalted office.'

These 'Daily Mail' says: 'The most brilliant among the large group of brilliant American women who have come to live among us, Lady Curzon combined all the intellectual force and vigor of the new world with the charm, grace and tact of

eral land and tax agent of the Pacific Coast Company, died yesterday of paralysis. He was 74 years old. Before coming to Seattle, Col. Scott was in the Indian service. He was custodian of Chief Joseph after his capture by General Miles.

THE HON. DAVID GLASS DEAD

FORMER M.P. IN THE MACDONALD GOVERNMENT PASSES AWAY AT SPOKANE, WASH.

London, Ont., July 19.—The Hon. David Glass, formerly of this city, is dead at Spokane, Washington. Mr. Glass had for many years resided there. He had a notable public career in London, having been mayor for several years, and a member of parliament for East Middlesex for the short time preceding the fall of the Macdonald Government in 1873. In his latter years of activity he spent much time in foreign travel. He was about seventy-six years of age.

DEATH OF RUSSELL SAGE

A MAN OF MANY MILLIONS WHO NEVER TOOK A HOLIDAY.

Russell Sage, the aged New York financier, died suddenly at his country home, Cedarcroft, at Lawrence, L.I., yesterday, from heart failure, the result of a complication of diseases, incident to his 90th birthday on Aug. 4 next. He had appeared to be in fairly good health right up to noon yesterday, when he was seized with a sinking spell, his death occurring at 4.30. The interment will take place on Thursday, at Troy. The funeral services are to be held on the day previous, at the West Presbyterian Church, in West 42nd street, New York, of which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years.

Russell Sage was born on Aug. 4, 1816, in the little hamlet of Verona, Oneida county, New York, where his parents, Elisha and Pence Sage, members of a little company of pioneers from Connecticut, had halted while on their westward march in quest of a homestead. The family decided to settle in Oneida county. At the age of twelve years, young Russell began his career as an errand boy in the grocery store of his brother, Henry, in Troy, N.Y. He was quickly advanced to the post of salesman, and at the age of 22, established a wholesale grocery of his own at No. 139 River street, Troy. He soon became one of the prominent merchants of the town and a leader in politics. He was a Whig, and in 1845 was elected to his first office as alderman, later becoming county treasurer. In 1853 he was elected to Congress. By 1857 he had acquired a fortune estimated at almost half a million dollars, a vast amount for those days, and determined to retire from active business life. He had, however, already become interested in railroads, and this eventually determined him to devote his future energies to operations in Wall street, and in 1863 he opened his first office in New York. He soon formed an association with the late Jay Gould, and about 1872 originated the system of trading in 'puts,' 'calls' and 'straddles,' in which he continued to deal thereafter on a colossal scale. His fortune, like that of Mr. Gould, increased mainly from the advance in value of the securities of corporations which came under the control of the two great financiers. At the time of his death, Mr. Sage was an officer and director in 25 great railways and telegraph corporations.

A startling incident occurred in his office on Dec. 9, 1891. Henry P. Norcross, of Boston, a man of unbalanced mind, visited him and demanded an immediate gift of \$1,200,000. When the offer was refused, Norcross dropped a dynamite bomb upon the floor, the explosion of which blew Norcross to atoms, killed one of the clerks and wrecked the whole office. Mr. Sage was severely injured by the explosion.

Mr. Sage was never known to take a holiday. He was married twice, first to Mary Winn, daughter of I. E. Winn, of Troy. His wife died in 1867, and two years later he married Maria Slocum, daughter of James Slocum, of New York city. His widow and her brother, Col. Slocum, were named as the executors of his will.

MANY BEQUESTS OF A PATRIOTIC AND BENEVOLENT CHARACTER.

London, July 20.—Owing to premature statements regarding the will of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, the South African financier, the executors of Mr. Beit's estate to-night gave out the exact terms of the public bequests, without, however, disclosing the amount of the fortune left, which, it is believed, will take a considerable time to estimate, owing to the fluctuation in the price of shares owned by Mr. Beit. The sums enumerated make the vast total of \$9,675,000 not including the value of the estate bequeathed to his native city of Hamburg, or the art treasures bestowed on the National Gallery and the museums of Berlin and Hamburg. It is, however, believed that the aggregate will be not far short of \$12,500,000. One provision of the \$6,000,000 to be used in the development and construction of means of communication and transmission by railway telegraphs and wireless telegraphy and telephones in Rhodesia and upon the Cape to Cairo Railway, which with other bequests for South Africa, demonstrate that Mr. Beit's interest in the welfare of the country in which his fortune was made, was equal to that of his old associate, Cecil Rhodes.

The picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of 'Lady Cockburn and her children,' is left to the British National Gallery, and Reynolds's picture 'Miss Boone and her daughter,' and other art treasures, are left to Berlin and Hamburg, and to the college of Technology connected with the London University, the sum of \$250,000, and 1,000 \$1,250 shares in the De Beers Company are bequeathed. The sum of \$1,000,000 is left to the University of Johannesburg, \$1,000,000 is bequeathed for educational or charitable purposes in Rhodesia and other territories within the field of the British South African Company, \$150,000 to the research fund of the Rhodes University, \$125,000 to the Rhodes Memorial Fund at Capetown, \$50,000 to the Union Jack Club of London, \$100,000 to the deceased's firm in South Africa, for educational or charitable purposes in the Transvaal; \$75,000 for the same purposes to Kimberley; \$125,000 to Dr. Jameson, now Premier of Cape Colony, and Sir Lewis Mitch, chairman of the De Beers Company, and trustee of the Rhodes Sunday-school, for the same purpose in Cape Colony; \$100,000 is left to the King's Hospital (London) funds, and \$200,000 is to be distributed equally in London and Hamburg by Mr. Beit's executors for educational or charitable purposes.

COL. SIMON WINFIELD SCOTT.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Col. Simon Winfield Scott, for sixteen years Gen-

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 18.—To meet the great shortage of harvest hands in the Canadian west the Canadian Pacific Railway announces a rate of six pounds from Liverpool to any destination between Aug. 1 and Aug. 23. After working a month harvesters are entitled to return for the same amount not later than Nov. 3.

London, July 16.—Another Salvation Army party of emigrants leaves this week, making the total for the season nearly thirteen thousand. About £10,000 has now been advanced to emigrants. Next year, owing to the cancelling of the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company, the Army expects to send a considerable number of Continental emigrants under its officers' care. In the near future a party of twenty families of Nestorian Christians, from the region of South of Tiflis, will be taken to join the little Nestorian colony near Battleford, Alberta.

London, July 17.—The Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P., sail for Canada on the Allan Liner 'Virginian,' on Thursday.

The Postmaster-General has been officially informed of the cancellation of Mollville as a port of call for Canadian mails after Aug. 3.

London, July 17.—Argument is proceeding to-day before the Privy Council in the case of the Christian Brothers vs. the Minister of Education of Ontario, as to the right of the Christian Brothers to teach in the separate schools at Ottawa.

London, July 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, in answer to a question by Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Lloyd-George stated that since the preference accorded to British goods by New Zealand came into operation in 1902, the total exports from New Zealand to places within the Empire had increased from £14,169,685 to £14,679,620, or 3 1/2 percent. The total exports to places outside the Empire increased from £843,695 to £207,327, or 15.54 percent. During the same period, the exports of British produce from the United Kingdom to New Zealand increased from £6,425,793, or 0.5 percent. Statistics of British exports to other colonies will be given for a series of years, but except in the case of Canada, the institution of the preference has been too recent to enable a safe inference to be drawn as to the effect on the figures.

WESTERN CROPS

DR. SAUNDERS, OF OTTAWA, THINKS THEY ARE THE BEST YET.

Ottawa, July 20.—Dr. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm, who is now in the west, has sent the following message to the Agricultural Department from Indian Head, Sask.:—'Have seen crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to this point. Grain of all sorts well headed and generally very promising. Very fine fields of wheat seen throughout Manitoba. At Experimental Farm, Brandon, crops all heavy. Found some rust there. Found some rust on leaves, but none on stalks. No rust on oats or barley. Nearly all grain crops seen in Saskatchewan are good. Many of them are excellent. Wheat, oats, barley and peas on Experimental Farm very heavy. Think they are as good as have ever been seen here. No rust found on any of the cereals. Large excursion here to-day of farmers from all points between here and Prince Albert and west to Moose Jaw, all agree that crops of all sorts this year promise to be best they have ever had.'

'CANADA GAZETTE' NEWS.

Ottawa, July 21.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' publishes the instructions given by the sovereign last year to the Governor-General of Canada, in which His Excellency is authorized to bear also the title 'Commander-in-Chief in and over our Dominion of Canada.'

Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the following new companies:—The Canadian Converters' Company, with authorized capital of three millions, and headquarters in Montreal, to manufacture textiles of all kinds, boxes, paper, and to take over other companies engaged in like industries. The incorporators are Messrs. A. H. Sims, J. H. Black, G. H. Harrower, J. R. Gordon, and R. A. Dunton, all of Montreal.

The Hygiene Laundry Company, with authorized capital of ten thousand dollars, and headquarters in Montreal. The Consolidated Elevator Company, with authorized capital of \$400,000 and headquarters in Winnipeg. The Desmarquet Plumbers' Supply Company, with authorized capital of \$195,000, and headquarters in Montreal.

J. H. Blumenthal's Sons, with authorized capital of \$100,000, and headquarters in Montreal. The Read Timber and Lumber Company, with authorized capital of \$1,000,000, and headquarters in Ottawa.

RELEASED, AND AT ONCE REARRESTED.

Kingston, Ont., July 20.—Metcalf, a former C. P. R. operator, who defaulted, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, was released from the penitentiary at noon, and was immediately arrested for having stolen money remittances from the Dominion Express Company at Neepawa, Man. Metcalf was hurried to the Kingston and Pembroke railway train, and started for the scene of his late misdoings. G. C. Metcalf was sent to prison here for defaulting at Sault Ste. Marie. He was chased into the United States. His wife and family live at St. John, N.B. He is now accused of stealing a \$500 package at Neepawa, and a warrant has been awaiting his release for two years. He protested that he never was in Neepawa.

MRS. RAINBACH

Richmond, July 20.—Mrs. Rainbach, wife of Mr. A. S. Rainbach, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank here, died this morning after an illness of two months.

JOHN CRIDFORD.

Kingston, July 18.—One of Kingston's oldest citizens died to-day in the person of Mr. John Cridford, who had reached the advanced age of ninety-seven. Most of his life was spent in this city. He was in the fancy goods and grocery business for many years.

BISLEY MEET OVER

The King's Prize Won by Capt. Davies, of the First Middlesex Regiment.

HOW THE CANADIAN TEAM HAS COME OUT IN THE COMPETITIONS AT BISLEY.

Bisley, July 21.—Captain Davies, of the First Middlesex, won the King's Prize at the meeting which closed here to-day. His score was 324. In second place came Trooper Ormaster, of Rhodesia, a point behind. Canada's only representative in the final hundred, Sgt. Hayhurst, was in 39th place, winning £12 and the N.R.A. badge. Three ranges were shot to-day. At 800 yards Hayhurst put on 44, at 900 his score was 45, and at the 1,000 yard range the best he could do was 39, making his total for three ranges 128, and for the three stages of the match, 307, or 17 points behind the winner. The latter, Captain Davies, is known to many Canadian riflemen, having been a member of the British team which shot for the Palma trophy at Ottawa some years ago. The presentation of prizes took place this afternoon, Prince Arthur of Connaught officiating. In presenting the Kolapore Cup to Lieut.-Col. Wilson, the commandant, he said that he hoped the Canadians would come again and win it. Lord Roberts inspected the Canadian team on Saturday afternoon, speaking a few words to each man, expressing the hope that they were the winners of many prizes.

According to the cable reports the aggregate winnings of the Canadians were:— Capt. Skeddon, Hamilton... £31 0 Lieut. Semple, Truro, N.S. ... 29 0 Sergt. Mortimer, Ottawa... 25 15 Sergt. Hayhurst, Hamilton... 25 0 Major Dillon, Ottawa... 20 18 Capt. Forrest, Vancouver... 15 0 Pte. Drysdale, Montreal... 13 17 Pte. Allen, London... 13 0 Sergt. Caven, Victoria... 12 0 Sergt. Kerr, Toronto... 12 0 Corp. Youhill, Winnipeg... 12 0 Sergt. Huggins, Hamilton... 9 0 Pte. Smith, Ottawa... 9 0 Pte. Blackburn, Winnipeg... 8 0 Sergt. Nichols, Toronto... 6 10 Pte. J. Leask, Toronto... 6 0 Piper S. Leask, Toronto... 2 0 The remaining members of the team, Sergt. Gilchrist, Toronto; Pte. Pinard, Ottawa, and Sergt. Whitley, Toronto, did not get into the prize list. The winnings of Sergt. Bayles were £20, and of Capt. Mitchell, £30 8s.

PRINCE OF WALES.

In the Prince of Wales, open only to bronze medals; there are only 64 prizes, of a total value of £300, of which the first is £100, given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In carrying off five prizes the Canadians got their share. Pte. Allen, of London, was fifteenth, and Captain Skeddon, of Hamilton, twenty-third, each winning three pounds. Pte. Drysdale, of Montreal, was thirty-sixth, Captain Forrest, of Vancouver, forty-ninth, and Staff Sergt. Kerr, of Toronto, sixty-first, each winning two pounds. The scores of the Canadians in this match were:

ALEXANDRA MATCH.

The Alexandra is also a squadded competition, at the same ranges as the Prince of Wales, but with only seven shots at each range instead of the ten allowed in the latter. It is one of the aggregate matches. There are three hundred and twenty-five prizes of a total value of a thousand pounds. Of these prizes the Canadians won ten, the winners being as follows: Lieutenant Semple, 4th, fifteen pounds; Corp. Youhill, 10th, ten pounds; Captain Forrest, 29th, five pounds; Pte. J. Leask, 52nd, four pounds; Sergt. Mortimer, 108th, Major Dillon, 143rd; Pte. Blackburn, 150th, three pounds each, and Sergt. Caven, 187th; Sergt. Kerr, 198th, and Captain Mitchell, 213th, two pounds each.

To-day the shooting for the King's prize will be opened, the first range of the first stage, that at 200 yards, being fired in the afternoon. On Wednesday the remaining two ranges of the first stage, 300 and 600 yards, will be fired. The second stage, twenty shots at 600 yards, open to the first three hundred in the first stage, will be fired on Friday, and the third stage, in which the first one hundred in the second stage are eligible, ten shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, will be fired on Saturday. The other first-class event on to-day's card is the Duke of Cambridge, ten shots at 900 yards.

In the Singer unquadded competition, the first prize for which is a Singer bicycle, Sergt. Mortimer, of Ottawa, in twentieth place, won 20s; Sergt. Nichols, Toronto, thirtieth, 20s, and Lieut. Semple, Truro, thirty-first, 20s.

In the Duke of Cambridge Match, at 900 yards, ten shots each, the Canadians did poorly, their scores, with two exceptions, being below forty. The first prize in this competition is twenty pounds. The scores were as follows: Private Allen, 36; Private Blackburn, 37; Major Caven, 38; Major Dillon, 38; Captain Forrest, 33; Sergt. Huggins, 35; Private Leask, 24; Sergt. Mortimer, 42; Sergt. Nichols, 42; Lieut. Semple, 34; Private Smith, 36; Sergt. Whitley, 35; Corporal

Youhill, 27; Private Drysdale, 18; Sergt. Gilchrist, 37; Sergt. Hayhurst, 35; Sergt. Kerr, 32; Piper Leask, 39; Private Pinard, 32; Captain Skeddon, 30. In the All Comers Aggregate, Lieut. Semple, in twenty-fourth place, won 40 shillings, and Captain Mitchell, in seventy-ninth place, also won 40 shillings. In the Stock Exchange Reserve Prizes, Sergt. Nichols, in thirtieth, and Lieut. Semple, in forty-first place, each won twenty shillings. Sergt. Nichols, of Toronto, in fiftieth place in the Duke of Cambridge Match, won forty shillings. Sergt. Kerr, in 57th; Sergt. Mortimer, in 301st, and Sergt. Stuart, in 393rd place, each won 40s.

STRATHCONA PRIZE-WINNER.

Bisley, July 20.—Every year Lord Strathcona presents a valuable prize to the Canadian making the highest score in the Grand Aggregate, which is made up of the scores in the Graphic, the Daily Graph, the Alexandria, the first stage of the King's and the first stage of the St. George's. When Lord Strathcona visited the Canadian camp the first stage of the St. George's had not been completed, and so His Lordship presented the prize to Lieut.-Col. E. W. Wilson, the commandant, with the request that he hand it over to the winner. At the conclusion of the St. George's this was found to be Lieut. Semple, of Truro, N.S., who led Major Dillon by two points. Major Dillon led up to the last range of the St. George's, when he was passed by Lieut. Semple. He does not go uncompensated, however, for he wins the second prize, the gold watch offered by the Canada Company. Following were the scores of the Canadians:

Table with columns: Name, D.G., D.T., G.A., K., S.T.G., T.I. Rows include Lieut. Semple, Maj. Dillon, Capt. Forrest, Sgt. Hayhurst, Capt. Skeddon, Pte. Smith, Sgt. Caven, Sgt. Mortimer, Sgt. Nichols, Corp. Youhill, Pte. Blackburn, Sgt. Kerr, Pte. Drysdale, Pte. Allen, Piper S. Leask, Sgt. Huggins, Sgt. Gilchrist, Pte. Whitley, Pte. J. Leask.

In the Imperial Tobacco Company's match, at 1,000 yards, ten shots each, the Canadians did poorly owing to a strong wind which blew straight across the ranges. The first prize in this competition is a silver trophy, valued at £82 10s., given by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited. There are forty-nine other prizes valued at a hundred and thirty pounds. The scores were as follows:— Private Allen... 42 Private Blackburn... 39 Major Caven... 33 Private Drysdale... 32 Major Dillon... 33 Captain Forrest... 34 Sergeant Gilchrist... 42 Sergeant Huggins... 43 Sergeant Hayhurst... 33 Sergeant Kerr... 42 Private Leask... 16 Piper Leask... 38 Sergeant Mortimer... 26 Sergeant Nichols... 20 Private Pinard... 38 Lieutenant Semple... 25 Private Smith... 35 Captain Skeddon... 25 Sergeant Whitley... 27 Sergeant Youhill... 29 Captain Mitchell... 32 Sergeant Bayles... 26 Sergeant Stuart... 27

In the Wingrove competition, at 800 yards, Captain Skeddon, of Hamilton, made 34. In the Associated Cup Match, at 200 and 600 yards, Sergeant Bayles, of Toronto, made respectively 30 and 34. In the Handsworth Match, at 900 yards, Sergeant Huggins, of Hamilton, and Sergeant Mortimer, of Ottawa, each made 31. Piper Leask, of Toronto, won eight pounds in the St. George's Challenge Vase competition.

TO HONOR MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE

MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., SPEAKS BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., July 18.—At the conclusion of the address by Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., of Vancouver, upon the duty of Canada to the grave of Wolfe, at the Canadian Club luncheon to-day, the following resolution was adopted by the club, unanimously, upon motion by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C.:—That, having had the pleasure of hearing the most interesting address of Mr. Fred C. Wade, K.C., on the subject of a memorial marking the place where General Wolfe is buried, in the opinion of the members of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg this day assembled, it is the duty of this club, and that of similar clubs throughout Canada, to take up the matter of marking the burial place of General Wolfe, and to deal with the same in a substantial and practical manner. And with that end in view a committee be named by the president to deal with the subject at the earliest possible date.

MR. HARTY'S LAUNCH BURNED.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—During the night the private steam launch, the Aberdeen, owned by the Hon. W. Hart, was burned to the water's edge at Channel Grove, his summer resort. The loss is considerable, and the cause unknown.

IMPERIAL GRAND ORANGE COUNCIL

DR. SPROULE, M. P., SUPREME GRAND MASTER—MR. THOMAS GILDAY ONE OF THE IMPERIAL GRAND LECTURERS.

Toronto, July 18.—Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., East Grey, supreme grand master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, was honored with the presidency of the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World at its annual session here last week. Liverpool,



MR. THOMAS GILDAY.

Eng., was chosen for the next triennial meeting in 1909. This year's gathering was brought to a close with a banquet to-night in Victoria Hall. These are the new officers.—Immediate past president, Robt. Burns, Toronto; president, Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.; first vice-president, W. J. Calvin, Brooklyn, N.Y.; second vice-president, Col. R. H. Wallace, C.B., Belfast, Ireland; imperial grand chaplain, the Rev. G. M. Black, Newry, Ireland; deputy chaplain, the Rev. Wm. Walsh, Brampton, Ont.; imperial grand secretary, William Lee, Toronto; imperial grand treasurer, Fred Dane, Toronto; imperial grand auditors, Balie Wm. McCormick, Glasgow, Scotland, and J. A. McDonald, Massachusetts; imperial grand lecturers, Thomas Gilday, Montreal, and P. Heine, Moncton, N.B.; imperial grand secretary, Jas. Davidson, Dublin, Ireland. To keep up with the time and meet the changes that have taken place since 1896, a committee was appointed to revise the constitution. The committee was instructed to get recommendations from the supreme grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, British America, the United States, Australia and British South Africa.

IS THIS A CRIME?

BODY OF ROBERT BARBOUR IS FOUND ON THE TRACKS AT ORILLIA—CRIES OF 'MURDER!' WERE HEARD.

Orillia, Ont., July 19.—About midnight on Tuesday night cries of "murder" wakened the residents near the railway station. Shortly after the crew of a freight train found the mangled remains of a man over whom their train had passed, lying beside the track. Chief Goodman and Coroner McLean were notified and took the body in charge. The victim was identified as Robert Barbour, who had been around town for a few days, and had been employed on the new C. P. R. line at Coldwater for a short time. He appeared to be about forty years of age.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION CASE

PETITIONS AGAINST MESSRS. ROCHE AND CARNEY DISMISSED.

Halifax, N.S., July 18.—After two years of litigation, the election petitions against Messrs. Wm. Roche and Michael Carney were this afternoon dismissed on a technicality. This dismissal of the cases came after a suggestion at one o'clock to-day by Judge Townsend that the parties agree on the one side that the election be voided, and on the other that the disqualification proceedings be abandoned.

The only case now left of all the Nova Scotia election petitions is that of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, in Queens-Sheburne. In connection with the Halifax cases, the petitioner's counsel asked the court that the cross petition against Messrs. Borden and O'Mullin be allowed to go on. They said they were willing to waive the technical point just decided if this could be agreed upon. The offer was not accepted.

POKES FUN AT ALDERMEN

BOSTON PAPER PUBLISHES FAULTY REPORT OF MONTREAL DELEGATES' VISIT.

The Boston 'Traveller' of Friday last reported that twelve Montreal aldermen, who were supposed to be on a tour of inspection of the markets in some of the leading cities of the United States, 'blew into town' on Thursday's hot wave, but managed to escape detection all day. 'The object of their visit,' the 'Traveller' says, 'was to inspect the city markets, which they did in the most approved manner by keeping as far away from the market district as possible. They came direct from Old Orchard, where they inspected the markets along the beach. Before returning home they will visit the markets at Revere Beach, Bass Point, Nahant, Nantasket, Coney Island, Long Branch and Atlantic City. And after

that they will report to their own city government that the markets in the United States are maintained on a very high plane.

These jolly junketers' account says, 'were much impressed with all they saw at Revere Beach, Nantasket and other marketing places. The writer adds that other Bostonians, besides the Market Committee, would have been delighted to have had an opportunity of entertaining the delegation if they could have got in touch with them. The Boston aldermen thought they could give the Montreal visitors some valuable pointers if they could only meet them—but there was the rub.

The delegation authorized by a recent meeting of the civic markets committee to go to the United States and study the market conditions in some of the large cities was composed of Aldermen Turner, Seguin and M. Martin, and the superintendent of markets, Mr. Biron.

ITALIANS UNDER ARREST

FOR STABBING TWO OWEN SOUND YOUNG MEN.

Owen Sound, Ont., July 20.—Frank and Thomas Galvin, who were stabbed on Tuesday night in a fracas with Italians, are both expected to recover. Frank Galvin had a close call, as all the numerous cuts were deep and near the vital organs. An attempt was made to hush the matter up, and it was not till eighteen hours after the fracas that the police were notified. The three foreigners blamed left on the early train on Wednesday, purchasing transportation to Montreal. They were arrested at Smith's Falls on the Montreal express from Toronto, which arrived there about four a.m. yesterday.

STRATHCONA WANTS G.T.P.

BUT RAILWAY WILL PROBABLY CROSS THE SASKATCHEWAN FARTHER EAST.

Ottawa, July 19.—Dr. McIntyre, M. P. for Strathcona, submitted to the cabinet yesterday the plea of his constituents that the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway should pass through the town of Strathcona, and cross the North Saskatchewan at Edmonton. The railway itself has applied, however, for power to cross the river at Clover Bar, some ten miles further east, on the ground that the Strathcona route would expose them to excessive grades, and it is thought that the government order will give the company permission to do this.

BANQUET FOR PREMIER

THE HON. MR. GOUVIN TO BE HONORED BY LOCAL POLITICIANS IN THE FALL.

Mr. Latulippe, president of the Letellier Club, announced yesterday that arrangements had been made for the holding of a political demonstration for the Hon. Lomer Gouvin. The affair will take place in Montreal next fall, under the auspices of the Letellier and the other Liberal clubs of Montreal, and its feature will be the discussion of the readjustment of the subsidies accorded to Quebec by the Dominion Government. Delegates from the Liberal clubs of the principal cities of Ontario and Quebec are to be in attendance. The most important boards of trade of both provinces have also been requested to send representatives. Several leading Conservatives of this province are said to have promised their concurrence, as the subsidy question is one of interest to both parties. The date of the demonstration has not yet been determined, but it is the intention of the organizers to hold it early in the fall.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

NEW DEPARTMENT TO BE CREATED NEXT SESSION.

Ottawa, July 19.—The Geological Survey and the Mines Branch, which have hitherto been attached to the Department of the Interior, have been placed under the charge of the Hon. Mr. Templeman, the new Minister of Inland Revenue. Next session the mines branch will be raised to the status of a separate department, with Mr. Templeman at its head as Minister of Mines. The scope of its usefulness will also be enlarged. This rearrangement was planned when the British Columbia minister accepted the portfolio of Inland Revenue. The mines branch is one that has devoted itself to work of a most practical and useful character since its organization. Much of its attention has been given to British Columbia, and it is felt that the British Columbian cabinet representative at the head of this department will be able to accomplish valuable results in making more widely known the almost boundless extent of Canada's mineral wealth.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

TWO TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ALBERTA.

Ottawa, July 19.—The Agricultural Department is making arrangements for the establishment of two experimental farms in the province of Alberta, one of which will be in the vicinity of Lethbridge and the other further north at Lacombe. The former is in the part of Southern Alberta where such wonders have been accomplished in recent years by means of irrigation.

SCHOOLS IN ALBERTA.

Edmonton, Alta., July 20.—During the first ten months of the existence of the department of education for Alberta there has been erected one-fifth as many schools as the province originally contained. The number of schools in existence on Sept. 1, 1905, was 161. Since then 112 new schools have been established.

WINONA LAKE CONFERENCE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS REPRESENTING FOURTEEN MILLION SCHOLARS WILL ASSEMBLE ON AUGUST 8.

Sixty-nine states, provinces, and territories of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America and Cuba will send representatives to the annual meeting of the executive committee of the International Sunday-school Association, at Winona Lake, Ind., on Aug. 8, for a 'four days' consideration of problems and principles of great importance to the Sunday-school world.

The one hundred men who will meet for this conference are prominent in the business as well as the religious life of the sections they represent, and the constituency for which they will legislate includes 135,000 Sunday-schools, 1,500,000 officers and teachers, and more than fourteen million scholars, in thirty religious denominations.

In addition to the committee, there will be present the entire staff of international field workers, who will present reports from the extensive field. The dean of this corps of workers is Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, Ohio—one of the best known men in the Sunday-school world and for the past seven years general secretary of the International Association. Mr. Lawrence has been for thirty-one years superintendent of the Washington Avenue Congregational Sunday-school of Toledo, and as author, lecturer and practical Sunday-school worker, is a great leader in a great cause.

Among the problems pressing for solution is that of Adult Bible Classes. It has been stated that there are 100,000 adult bible classes in the Sunday-schools of the international field, and the committee recognize in their development a most important feature of the international work. A suggestion will be made for the election of an international field secretary to have charge of this department.

Primary department matters will receive thorough consideration and the department will be placed on a firmer basis of definite work than ever before. Two of the important matters to be considered will have reference to the World's fifth convention, to be held in Rome, Italy, on May 20-23, 1907, and the twentieth international convention, scheduled for Louisville, Ky., in June, 1908.

Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, of Boston, secretary of the World's Sunday-school convention at Jerusalem, in 1904, and chairman of the committee arranging for the trip to the World's Convention at Rome, Italy, next year, says the indications now point to a delegation of at least one thousand from the United States and Canada.

Mr. S. P. Leet, K.C., is expected to attend the conference as the delegate for Quebec province.

A KENNEBEC MARRIAGE.

On the afternoon of July 11, St. George's Presbyterian Church on the Kennebec Road, was well filled by spectators, who assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Agnes E. Cathcart to Mr. Wm. Jno. Wilson. Besides the neighbors, friends were present from Sherbrooke, Megantic, Marlow and Dennistown. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Frank Cathcart, and Miss Newton, and the groomsmen, Mr. Walter Cathcart and Mr. Samuel Wilson. After the ceremony the invited guests repaired to the home of the bride's mother, where supper was served. After all had done justice to that part of the entertainment, the evening was spent in pleasant conversation and listening to the strains of the organ until the guests began to disperse to their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are very highly esteemed, as the number and quality of the wedding presents showed. Among them were a rocking chair and cruet stand from the Sabbath-school, in which the bride was a faithful and diligent teacher, as well as organist of the church. Mr. Wilson is one of the steady, industrious and promising young men of the settlement, and he is fortunate in having secured as his 'better half' such a capable and accomplished young lady.

MR. CORTELYOU IN HALIFAX

SOME REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—The Hon. George B. Cortelyou, postmaster-general of the United States, is in Halifax with his family on a vacation. He will spend a few days here, but for the future his plans are not definitely formed. He said he did not wish to express any opinion on the question of a two-cent letter rate between the United States and Great Britain, but he thought it not unlikely that some day such an arrangement would be effected. The United States had, however, taken a step in the direction of greater international postal facilities by increasing the regulation weight of letters, thus rendering unnecessary the use of the light paper formerly employed for foreign letter writing. As an offset to the British Imperial two-cent rate that now prevails Mr. Cortelyou mentioned the fact that a similar rate exists between the United States, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Mr. Cortelyou alluded to the fact that there had been some difficulty with the Canadian post-office department regarding the transmission of United States magazines and newspapers to this country. There had, he said, been some friendly correspondence on this subject between the two governments and he had no doubt the matter would be straightened out.

WHISKEY ON FIRE.

Dundee, July 19.—A disastrous fire broke out in the bonded warehouse of Messrs. James Watson and Company, the largest concern of its kind in Scotland. Large quantities of blaring whiskey ran into the streets. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000.

DEPREATIONS OF SKUNKS.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—Reports come from Glenvale district of wholesale devastation by skunks of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Several hundred fowl have been killed by these animals within the past two weeks.

QUEBEC HAS RADIUM

FRENCH SYNDICATE CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED RICH DEPOSITS AT MURRAY BAY.

Messrs. Arthur J. Lippens, of London, and H. M. Lippens, of Paris, with Mr. A. Fieux, a French engineer, arrived in Montreal the other day from Murray Bay, and stated that they had found the precious metal, radium, in the mica district around Murray Bay. The syndicate purchased an extensive mica property in that district from an American syndicate. On investigating their property, they found a peculiar earth, which they thought resembled that from which Prof. Curie and his wife made the first discovery of this extraordinary element. They took samples of the earth to Paris, where it was analyzed by radium experts, with such results that Mr. Fieux was despatched to Montreal this spring for the purpose of conducting further experiments.

MR. W. T. R. PRESTON

GIVEN WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Ottawa, July 21.—Mr. W. T. R. Preston was here yesterday, and had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Preston leaves for England on Thursday next. He goes to close up his business as Commissioner of Immigration in Europe. It is learned on pretty good authority, although nothing official is to be had, that Mr. Preston has been offered and accepted a position in the Department of Trade and Commerce. After completing his business in England he will go to Japan, China and Corea for the purpose of working up trade between Canada and these countries. There is a steadily growing trade between Canada and the Orient, and owing to a larger development of the Canadian west a great volume of business yearly will be finding an outlet by the Pacific. The visit of the Hon. Sydney Fisher to Japan a few years ago was the cause of the Dominion finding a profitable market for flour and other products in Japan. Mr. Preston will have a good opportunity of still further carrying on this good work.

A PREBENDARY'S SCHEME

HE PROPOSES TO FILL UP CANADA WITH IMMIGRANTS.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 20.—Prebendary Carlyle, the founder of the Church Army, at Ramsgate, launched a propaganda to raise £100,000 to send 20,000 emigrants to Canada next year.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT

TO A NEW YORK OLGERYMAN.

New York, July 21.—The Rev. C. Hall, of Chatham, N.Y., is in a serious condition in the County Hospital as a result of an unusual accident which befell him recently while spending his vacation in Brooklyn. While alighting from a moving trolley car he bumped violently into another man who was in the act of jumping on the car. The latter's head came together with main force and both were sent sprawling to the roadway. The other man was not hurt, but the minister was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital where he was found to be suffering from a dangerous hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Hall had not regained consciousness last night, and there was grave fear that he would not recover.

LUMBERMEN POISONED.

Brockville, Ont., July 20.—The lumber camp of Crate & Sparham, at Franktown, was thrown into nervous excitement this week by fifteen of the choppers becoming violently ill almost simultaneously. By the time a physician was procured several had reached the stage of convulsions. It was evident the patients were suffering from poisoning, but as to the cause it could not be determined except from pork which had been eaten. They are now reported out of danger.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

Cleveland, O., July 19.—The sixth annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors' Association to-day endorsed trade schools for the education of boys in the mechanical arts. The convention adopted a set of uniform symbols to be used in marking electrical wiring plans. Mr. James H. Strong, New York, was elected president.

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA ILL.

Philadelphia, July 19.—There was great excitement in this city this afternoon when it became known that Mayor Weaver had been suddenly taken ill, probably from ptomaine poisoning, in his office at the City Hall, and had left his desk and hurried to his home in Overbrook. The mayor, who was extremely pale and seemed weak, said he had not been feeling well this morning and had suddenly grown worse.

A CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

St. John, N.B., July 20.—Mrs. Robert Matthew, who was a hundred years old on Feb. 13 last, died to-day in the Old Ladies' Home, after three days' illness. She was of Loyalist descent. Dr. Geo. F. Mathew, the eminent geologist, is a nephew of deceased.

A BIG WOMAN BEATS CHIEF.

Fredricton, N.B., July 21.—Chief Anthony Sacobie is still titular head of the New Brunswick Miamaes, but practically he is dethroned and his wife reigns in his stead. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mrs. Sacobie weighs 220 pounds, and that the nominal chief is lying at death's door as a result of a terrible beating she gave him yesterday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Mr. Winston Churchill Denies Alleged Outrage on Zulul by Native Levies

STORY HAD NO FOUNDATION IN FACT—SCOTTISH MEMBERS GROWING RESTLESS

London, July 17.—The government sprang a surprise in the House of Commons to-day by proposing, without giving any warning, the creation of a minister for Wales. In the course of the debate on the Education Bill, Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, announced that the government accepted the principle of an Opposition amendment aiming to give parliament more control of the proposed Welsh Education Council, provided a minister and a separate department be established.

Mr. A. J. Balfour angrily denounced the casual way the announcement of a great constitutional change was launched in the House. He declared that such an announcement had never been heard in the whole history of parliament, adding:

'The way this thing has been thrown at our heads without notice and without excuse, is a deliberate insult to the House, such a insult as nobody in my recollection has ever dared offer before.'

TRIBUTE TO LADY CURZON.

In the course of his speech Mr. Morley paid a tribute to the former Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his 'conspicuous, passionate and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of India,' and in behalf of the House he expressed sympathy with Lord Curzon 'in the cruel blow which has desolated his hearth,' referring to the death of Lady Curzon on July 18.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

RUSSIAN DELEGATES PROCEED TO WITHDRAW OWING TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 23.—The fourteenth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was opened in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster to-day. Adherents of international peace from all the parliaments of Europe as well as several of those of the western hemisphere were present. Scarcely had the conference opened when, amidst a scene of considerable excitement, Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the Lower House of the Russian Parliament, announced that he and his colleagues, representing until yesterday the youngest parliament in the world, would be obliged to withdraw in consequence of the dissolution of the body they were officially appointed to represent.

There were about five hundred delegates present. Lord Weardale (Sir Philip Stanhope) opened the congress, his preliminary sentences of welcome being specially addressed to the Russian representatives, whereupon the delegates rose in a body and turning toward the delegation of the late parliament, cheered them to the echo.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in reply, reminded his hearers that King Edward had always been a great lover of peace. The British Government, he added, was in entire sympathy with the object of the conference. He especially greeted the members of the Russian Parliament and also paid a tribute to the Emperor Nicholas, who had done so much towards the enhancement of ideas of peace. It could be safely asserted, he thought, that the Russian Parliament, although dissolved, was sure to again come into existence. Then the Premier, in a sudden access of enthusiasm, shouted loudly: 'Le Douma est morte. Vive la Douma.' (The Russian Parliament is dead. Long live the Russian Parliament.)

Again the delegates rose to their feet and a storm of cheering continued for a couple of minutes. Count Apponyi, the Hungarian Minister of Worship, followed, characterizing the Premier's statement as a direct message from King Edward, the latter announcing on his own initiative his complete adherence to the work of the conference.

On his suggestion, a telegram was sent to King Edward as follows:—'The Inter-Parliamentary Conference received the King's adhesion with profound gratitude. May he long be spared to promote the welfare of his people and the cause of international peace.'

Then came a dramatic moment. Prof. Kovalevsky rose, but some minutes elapsed before he could get a hearing, so prolonged was the cheering. Finally, in a voice somewhat broken with emotion, he announced the necessity for withdrawal of the members of the Russian Parliament. He said: 'We came here in behalf of the Russian nation to partake in the great work of the conference. The Russian people desire peace. The mission of the Russian Parliament was to smother a great people from a regime of violence and substitute for it a sense of reality, liberty and justice. We hoped to take an active part in your work, but our mission comes to a sudden end, as our Parliament having been dissolved we are no longer official representatives. Our sympathy remains. We return home with the determination to continue the great struggle for freedom, liberty and justice.'

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Russian delegates was met with a storm of protests, and shouts of 'No, No!' and attempts on every side to induce the Russians to remain, but they insisted that they must at once return to the 'battlefield.' They then left the hall.

Lord Weardale was then elected president and the discussion began of the reports of the committees upon American proposals for an International Congress and a model arbitration treaty to be submitted to the Conference at The Hague.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES

THE NEW LIBERAL COLONIAL CLUB DISCUSSES QUESTION.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 19.—The Earl of Durham presided at a dinner to-night at the inauguration of the new Liberal Colonial Club, just organized to study and discuss colonial questions from a Liberal standpoint. In proposing the 'British Dominions Beyond the Seas,' the chairman said the Liberals in the past had given the colonies self-government and wished to maintain the unity of the Empire. All must work together, apart from political or party considerations, in the cause of the British dominions beyond the seas.

THE SEALING TREATY

CANADA TO HAVE A LIMITED PROPRIETARY RIGHT TO PRIBYLOFF ISLANDS SEAL HERDS.

Victoria, B. C., July 18.—It is stated by local sealers that one of the conditions of the proposed sealing treaty reported almost concluded at Washington, to arrange for a cessation of pelagic sealing, will be that Canada is to have a proprietary right in the Pribyloff seal herds to the extent that she will be paid twenty-five percent of the gross receipts of the rookeries.

THE EIGHTY CLUB

A DINNER AT WHICH AN EMPIRE NEWS SERVICE IS PROPOSED.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 20.—Sir Sandford Fleming and the Hon. Mr. Belcourt were to-night the guests at a special dinner of the Eighty Club, summoned to hear the exposition plan of an Empire cable intelligence service. Sir Sandford Fleming argued for greater intercourse between the Mother Country and the colonies as a means of promoting the unity of the Empire. This could be secured by a system of cables, entirely state-owned, connecting all parts and affording a free distribution of news and information, in addition being self-sustaining by other business. The Hon. Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Colin Campbell spoke in its support, pointing out the inadequacy of the present arrangements. A general discussion followed, in which many prominent Liberals heartily endorsed the underlying idea. Although recognizing the practical difficulties of working out the details, they promised careful consideration.

danger to the British Empire was the mutual ignorance between the Mother Country and the colonies. Mr. Belcourt proposed the 'Liberal Colonial Club.' Others present were Sir Sandford Fleming and Mr. Colin Campbell, of Winnipeg. Mr. Belcourt said free trade was, unfortunately for Canada, forbidden fruit, but rejoiced to observe that the home country enjoyed liberal prosperity from the use of the system. The Liberal Colonial Club could render the greatest service to Canada by taking a sympathetic view of Canadian affairs. Full justice could not be done unless Canada was visited, and its wants and possibilities seen on the spot.

CANNED GOODS IN ENGLAND

ANALYSES SHOW MOST OF COLONIAL SAMPLES TO BE FREE FROM IMPROPER MATTER.

London, July 18.—At the request of the Local Government Board, the medical officers of twenty-eight borough councils of London have taken samples of canned goods of every make, analyzed them, and sent reports of the results to the Local Government Board, in view of the bill which the president of the board, Mr. John Burns, intends to introduce in parliament. The medical officer of the borough of Bethnal Green analyzed six samples of American goods, one of French and six of colonial and English. Four of the American he found free of living organisms. One contained a quantity of sulphites, one, an old can of ham, contained living organisms. The French sample contained a quantity of sulphites. Four of the English and colonial samples were free from any improper matter, one contained numerous micro-organisms, the result of improper sealing, and in one 7.8 grains of boracic acid to the pound was found. The analyst reports that the finding of sulphites in the samples leads to the inference that the meat, before being canned, was partly decomposed, and was dipped into sulphuric acid or sulphite to prevent the smell being noticed. Fourteen of the American samples brought from the borough of Wandsworth were the oldest procurable. This, the analyst thinks, accounts for tin found in eleven of them. The maximum quantity, 14-100 of a grain to the pound, was, however, insufficient to injure health. The analyst reports that every one of the fourteen samples was sound. Neither preservative nor coloring matter was detected. Dirt and other extraneous matter was sought for, but was not found. In twenty-nine samples examined in the Deptford medical officer no preservatives were found, except in one, where there was minute traces of boracic acid.

REVOLT IN UGANDA

Natives Said to be Preparing for Uprising

TROUBLE PREDICTED BY MEMBERS OF THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S CARAVAN.

Paris, July 17.—A despatch to the 'Eclair' from Rome says that a serious outbreak in Uganda is predicted in letters received from members of the Duke of the Abruzzi's caravan, which is now returning from an ascent of Mount Ruwenzori. The natives of the protectorate are said to be excited and to be preparing for a revolt against the British.

BRITISH NAVY

REPORT THAT TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS ARE TO BE BUILT.

London, July 18.—The Daily Express says it understands the cabinet has decided to rescind its action cutting down the naval estimates, and to build two battleships of the 'Dreadnaught' class.

BRITISH TEACHERS COMING

OVER TWO THOUSAND TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE MOSELEY PLAN.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 19.—Over two thousand teachers have signified a desire to take advantage of the Moseley plan to visit Canada and the United States.

BERNHARDT'S DECORATION

OBJECTION MADE TO ITS BESTOWAL.

Paris, July 19.—Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, after years of agitation on the question as to whether that distinction could be conferred on her.

THE BATTLESHIP 'DOMINION'

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 21.—At Portsmouth on Friday next the handsome silver centrepiece purchased by the subscriptions of Anglo-Canadians in London, will be presented to the battleship 'Dominion.' The centrepiece cost £230 and is designed to represent Canadian resources. A number of the subscribers will go down for the presentation, which will be made by Lady Strathcona or Lady Howard. The guests will be entertained on board. The ship will be open for inspection.

TOMB OF CHARLEMAGNE

SARCOPHAGUS IN AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE CATHEDRAL OPENED.

Berlin, July 17.—The sarcophagus of Charlemagne the Great, in the Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral, was opened to-day in the presence of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Two vestments taken from the body, which are of great artistic and historical value, were sent to Berlin to be photographed.

NEWFOUNDLAND

(Gazette despatch.) Halifax, N.S., July 20.—A story comes from St. John's, Nfld., that the visit of Earl Grey to Newfoundland, which he will make towards the end of this month, has a distinct political significance. Sir William MacGregor, who represents the British Crown in Newfoundland, is known to be strongly in favor of the entrance of that colony into the Canadian Confederacy, and it is understood that when His Excellency was in Canada some time ago, he talked the matter over with Earl Grey. Now the Governor-General is returning the visit, and it is believed that one of the chief objects of the journey is to renew the discussion of Confederation, and not only with Sir William, but with leading men on both sides of politics—if a suitable occasion presents itself. The political outcome of the proposed visit will be watched with interest, not only by Newfoundlanders, but by Canadians.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

MR. HALL CAINE'S 'DRINK' TO BE PUBLISHED BY HIS SON FOR SIXPENCE.

London, July 18.—Hall Caine's son is publishing for sixpence his father's short story entitled 'Drink,' the author renouncing a possibly large remuneration from a higher price in order to promote temperance by popularizing the work. The author in the preface says: 'The problem of intemperance seems to be one of the greatest and most urgent that has ever confronted humanity, and the first necessity is a clear comprehension of the root of the evil. It is habitual intemperance a disease or a sin?

TURKEY AND EGYPT

Official Correspondence Lets in Light on Recent Incident

ATTEMPT WAS MADE IN EGYPT TO FAN MOSELEM FANATICISM INTO FLAME.

London, July 23.—A parliamentary white book has been issued, containing the official correspondence on the Turko-Egyptian incident. It proves that aggression upon Egyptian territory was deliberately intended in Constantinople and that the purpose of the Turkish Government was veiled by untenable claims on the part of the Porte, and by preposterous stories of counter aggression on the part of Egypt. At the same time, while the Egyptian Government was protesting to the Grand Vizier against the invasion of its rights, and was gladly accepting British support, Islamic journals in Egypt were doing their utmost to fan Moslem fanaticism into a flame that would have produced a dangerous revolt, testing for its double object to support Turkey and to paralyze the British policy of progress in Egypt. Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, in a lengthy dispatch dated May 5, reviewing the history of the question, places their aspect of it in a clear light and expresses himself as so much impressed by the evasive attitude of the Porte that he had come to regard as useless further efforts to negotiate in Constantinople. Then follow details of the ultimatum served on Turkey. There are several supplemental papers by Lord Cromer, British agent in Egypt, in which he discusses the recrudescence of Moslem Anti-Christian feeling and its dangers, not less from the point of view of Egypt's own welfare than from that of British influence in Egypt, and he quotes evidence showing the determination with which the three or four thousand Turkish troops on the Sinai peninsula were prepared to defend their hold on the points they had seized had they been attacked or had they received orders from Constantinople to hold their ground. There is a deeply interesting letter to Lord Cromer from an evidently enlightened and educated Egyptian, in which, while bearing testimony to all that had been done for Egypt by the British policy, and while praying that war might be averted, he points out that, once the sword were drawn, there could no longer be a choice for any Moslem. He must fight for the Sultan, regardless of all considerations. Incidentally, it is shown by ancient geographies that Egypt has held the Sinai peninsula since the twelfth century.

TO STRENGTHEN THE ARMY

London, July 23.—The R. O. correspondent of the 'Express' says that in view of the rapidly increasing fanaticism of the natives, Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, and his advisers have prepared elaborate plans for strengthening the British army in the country, for increasing the garrisons at Cairo and Khargoum, and for establishing various military posts in the Sudan. It is also intended to restrict the native press.

A FUEL TO REPLACE COAL

WONDERFUL THINGS CLAIMED FOR AN INVENTION.

Carlisle, Penn., July 16.—Daniel Drawbaugh, who many years ago contested Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's telephone patents, and who has been turning out inventions at Eberly's Mills, in this county, in rapid succession for the past twenty-five years, has announced that with the aid of Dr. B. E. Gamble he has devised a practical fuel to take the place of coal. This fuel is being manufactured at Bowmansdale, east of Carlisle, by a secret process. It is composed of chemicals and a fibrous matter and weighs only half as much as coal. The new fuel will be made in different size molds. It is asserted that tests made yesterday with the fuel showed that it does not clinker, burns to a fine ash, emits little gas, burns freely, gives off more heat than coal, and lasts longer. It will probably cost about half as much as coal. Mr. Drawbaugh, who is now almost an octogenarian, has produced hundreds of inventions, ranging from a collapsible lunch box to important electrical devices.

DR. ADCOCK FREE

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST WAS CHARGED WITH THE DEATH OF MAJOR WHYTE.

London, July 18.—The second trial of Dr. George R. Adcock, the Christian Scientist, who was charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Major J. N. Whyte, has been abandoned, the Attorney-General ordering that a nolle prosequi be entered in the case. At the first trial the jury disagreed.

A RETIRING ALLOWANCE

PROFESSOR LOUDON TO GET \$5,500 A YEAR DURING HIS LIFE.

Toronto, July 18.—The board of governors of the University of Toronto met to-day and arranged the retiring allowance of President Loudon at \$5,500 a year during life. Dr. Frederick Tracy, lecturer in the department of philosophy, was made associate professor in this department.

MIRAGE AT BROCKVILLE

Brockville, Ont., July 19.—A scene accounted for only by the mirage theory was presented to Brockville citizens last evening. Painted across the northern sky there appeared a perfect reflection of a familiar portion of the St. Lawrence and Thousand Islands, showing the channels, large and small islands, smoking steamers, and small craft. Even the shadows of the trees in the water were as plainly visible as in the St. Lawrence on the clearest and calmest day.

A SOUTH AFRICAN MENACE

Stories of Cruelty Excite Colored Animosities

CHINESE SLAVERY STORIES DISCREDITED—NO SURPRISES IN ALFRED BEIT'S WILL—MR. BURNS AND THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

(Cable despatch to the New York Evening Post.) London, July 21.—South African troubles have loomed dangerously ominous this week. An influential minority in the House of Commons has been passionately moved by reports of the slaughter of the wounded and prisoners in the suppression of the Natal rebellion. Private letters are published, showing that the colonial troops frequently get out of hand, the allied native levies having been guilty of gross cruelties. The Natal Government officially denies the worst accusations, but the feeling still runs high. Our government is helpless in this difficulty. As Mr. Winston Churchill said on Thursday our responsibility is indirect, and our power of intervention under existing circumstances is mainly limited to the tendering of good advice.

Yet meanwhile nothing can stop the fire of bitter questions in the House of Commons, which are so framed as to convey a stinging censure in every word. These structures are wired to Natal, and reach through Cape Colony to the Transvaal, uniting British and Boer whites against the mother country, as no other issue would.

It appears from the 'Blue Book on Chinese labor,' published yesterday, that during a period of two months not more than forty-three Coolies took advantage of the government offer of free repatriation to China, even after pains had been taken to make the offer as clear and attractive to them as possible. This is decisive proof that the charges of barbarity in the mines were not well founded.

The last of the four financiers who concluded the sixteen-hour Kimberley diamond amalgamation deal is dead. With Mr. Beit probably goes our last chance of learning its inside history. Messrs. Rhodes, Barnato and Joel were all singularly reticent as to the details of this momentous transaction. The friends of Mr. Beit say that his chief characteristics were personal simplicity, a clear head, and power of rapid decision. He was induced to found a chair of colonial history at Oxford by a gentleman whom he met for the first time at dinner, and who told me that the matter was practically concluded that very evening. His magnificent bequests to education in Africa and London, as well as to the endowment of the Cape-to-Cairo railway are no great surprises. It has long been known that he would rival the Rhodes will, and his dispositions are more practical.

The 'Spectator,' which still waves the unfashionable flag of individualism, while praising Mr. Burns's speech on the unemployed act, attributes to that act itself the responsibility of setting up machinery for the manufacture of paupers. Mr. Burns himself significantly remarked that the applicants for relief last winter were a grade more incapable all round than those of the year before. He had little to say in favor of labor colonies, the work in which was 'from fair to bad.' It is proposed to remodel the whole plan of relief organization next year, and he promised government help to make the best of the present act for the coming winter.

Local 'volunteer' opinion is gradually asserting itself against Mr. Haldane's proposed 'county associations' for the control of the auxiliary forces. It becomes more probable every day that this part of his scheme will be dropped.

Private information reaches me that Mr. David Hogarth has come across a valuable find of two thousand gold ornaments in the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. The details will be published soon.

HONOR MEMORY OF CHAMPLAIN

MONUMENT TO MARK HIS DISCOVERY OF MOUNT DESERT ISLAND DEDICATED AT BAR HARBOR.

New York, July 19.—A despatch to a morning paper from Bar Harbor, Maine, says:—A monument to mark the discovery of Mount Desert Island, by the French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, on Sept. 5, 1604, was dedicated yesterday.

Among those who participated in the dedication were the Right Rev. Alexander McKay Smith, Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. Wm. Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany; Seth Low, and President Daniel C. Gilman, of Carnegie Institute.

The monument is a moss-covered boulder, placed just east of the Seal Harbor, facing the open Atlantic. On one side of the stone is a bronze tablet, with the following inscription: 'In honor of Samuel de Champlain, born in France 1587, died at Quebec, 1635; soldier, sailor, explorer and administrator, who gave this island its name.'

On the reverse of the stone the inscription, which is an extract from Champlain's diary, reads: 'The same day we passed also near an island about four or five leagues long. It is very high, notched in places, so as to appear from the sea like a range of seven or eight mountains close together. The summits of most of them are bare of trees, for they are nothing but rock. I named it the Island of the Desert Mountains.'

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION

Palermo, July 17.—There was a violent eruption of Stromboli to-day, incandescent material being thrown to enormous heights and causing serious fires on the island. The phenomenon was similar to that which immediately preceded the disastrous earthquake in Calabria last April.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa has accepted the offer of the Bell Telephone Company for a five years' exclusive franchise.

The Hon. David Glass, formerly Mayor and M. P. for London, Ont., is dead in Spokane, Washington.

Mr. L. E. Switzer, the newly-appointed roadmaster of the G.T.R. and Wabash, in St. Thomas, Ont., was run over by a train last Wednesday and is not expected to live.

Toronto is at last to have a bridge across the railway tracks at the foot of Yonge street.

Writs providing for the holding of a by-election in Cardwell constituency in the Provincial House, made vacant by the resignation of Edward A. Little to accept the position of clerk of Simcoe county, clerk of the Surrogate Court, and deputy clerk of the Crown, have been issued. The date fixed for the by-election, if any should be held, is Aug. 6, the nomination date being fixed for July 30.

The Toronto Exhibition authorities want a detachment of the sailors of H. M. S. 'Dominion' to visit the fair.

Rumor has it that a large German concern is after the Penman Woolen Mills at Paris, and that some of the stockholders are getting as much as 350 for their shares.

One Torontonians who has applied for the position of commissioner of industries, which the City Council contemplates creating, makes it a condition of his engagement that he shall not be compelled to misrepresent and largely inflate.

A by-law to exempt the Central Foundry Company from taxes was voted on at Port Hope, and was ratified by a majority of 142 votes over the requisite two-thirds vote. Only two electors voted against the by-law. The Central Foundry Company is a new institution financed by American capital.

Fifteen hundred homeseekers left the Union station, Toronto, on Tuesday, for the North-West. Nearly half of the party were women. It required five trains to accommodate them. In the evening two special trains with settlers' effects followed.

Two hundred immigrants arrived in Toronto on Tuesday morning by special C. P. R. train. About a third of them remained in the city.

The Provincial Government is considering the advisability of changing the fiscal year, which now ends on Dec. 31, to end on either June 30 or Oct. 1. If the latter date is decided upon an opportunity will be given for calling the session earlier.

The Consolidated Light, Heat & Power Company is the outcome of recent negotiations between the Ottawa Electric and Ottawa Gas Companies. Stock transfers are now being made.

The local rolling mills company are removing the mill plant in connection with the works here, and will install machinery and manufacture horseshoes.

At the Oddfellows' meeting on Wednesday it was decided to increase the insurance rates by twenty percent. Captain Dolly, Thos. McIntyre, Kingston; and J. J. Reed, Montreal, were elected directors.

'Assinibois Lodge,' the summer home of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, is isolated by the burning of the bridge, the work of an incendiary.

So far the G. T. P. has received and unloaded at their docks at Fort William 31,000 tons of rails, 600 cars of which have been sent west. There is still to come before the close of navigation 44,000 tons of steel, about one-half of which is the product of the Algoma Steel Company, of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has appointed a sub-committee with the object of securing a scheme for organization, management and financing of an office in Great Britain to provide Canadian manufacturers with skilled help for their factories.

Dr. Allan McIntosh, of 120 Huron street, Toronto, died on Wednesday afternoon as the result of an overdose of morphia. He had been suffering from insomnia for over a year, brought on from overwork while living at Bear Creek, Minnesota, where he went after graduating from Trinity Medical College.

The rectorship of St. George's Cathedral, along with it the deanship of Ontario, has been offered to the Rev. Frank Dumoulin, of St. Peter's Church, Chicago, son of the Bishop of Niagara. He has not yet accepted.

A little while ago the Ottawa City Council seemed anxious to establish a municipal system for the purpose of giving a small minority of its citizens a cheap telephone service. Now it has entered on an agreement to give a corporation a monopoly of the service in consideration of a special payment of \$5,000 a year, or about \$2 for each instrument in use.

The city of Hamilton, in a letter from City Clerk Kent, makes application to the railway and municipal board for power to annex Burlington Beach, the island known as McGill's Island, and the adjacent promontory.

The by-election in Cardwell will be deferred until early fall, at the request of the people in the riding, so as not to disturb the farmers in their harvesting operations.

Moose and deer are reported to be more numerous in the northern districts of the province than ever before. Alva Annable, a deaf mute, was killed by the Chicago flyer bound for Montreal, on Sunday, while walking along the track at Prescott.

The Ontario Immigration authorities report that 12,000 men have been placed on Ontario farms this season and yet the demand for hired men has not been met, a thousand applications for help being yet on file.

QUEBEC.

Fire on Friday destroyed five arches of the bridge spanning the Magog river, near Lake Memphremagog.

Reports are being made to provincial authorities of serious infractions against the game laws in the district of Lake St. Peter. It is stated that poachers in Maskinonge Bay are ruthlessly slaughtering young duck of the Golden Eye or whistler variety.

The board of directors of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company has granted an increase of half a cent per hour to the first year motormen and conductors, and three-quarters of a cent to the other employees.

The Rev. Ernest A. Willoughby King, M.A., Church of England missionary, of Windsor Mills and Brompton, and rural dean of Sherbrooke, has just been appointed rector of St. Peter's Church, Quebec.

A number of good speakers, embracing Conservative members of the House of Commons and others, will soon undertake a stumping tour of the Province of Quebec.

Lord Grey and suite sailed from Quebec on Saturday for Newfoundland and the Lower Provinces, by the government steamer 'Lord Minto.'

Ernest Golding, foreman of the bricklayers employed by Wm. Grace & Co., on the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, was badly beaten on Wednesday night, while on his way to the post-office in that place, presumably by two men whom he had discharged.

While traveling over the Grand Trunk Railway to Val-d'Or on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. J. E. Roy lost his bank book and purse, the latter containing a large sum of money, and in the bank book were endorsed cheques for large amounts. They were picked up by a trainman and handed over to the conductor, who made the owner happy next morning by returning them to him.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Canadian Northern Railway has secured the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway.

Minnesota, Man. Liberals have nominated Mr. G. W. Pearsons, a prominent lawyer of that place, to oppose Mr. W. B. Waddell, M.P.P., at the next provincial elections.

Esterhazy, Sask., has fifteen cases of smallpox.

George Roth, of the Kraimen ranch, on the Battle River, was struck by lightning and killed during a heavy thunderstorm.

To meet the great shortage of harvest hands in the Canadian west, the C. P. R. announces a rate of six pounds from Liverpool to destination, between Aug. 1 and Aug. 23.

J. T. Gordon, member for South Winnipeg, has sent in his resignation to the Local Government. Mr. Gordon's action is the outcome of a squabble between the city and the government over taxation of C. P. R. property.

The Canadian Northern Railway has purchased the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan road, giving them access to Regina and shutting the C. P. R. out of Prince Albert, as the latter company has had the line leased for a number of years. The C. P. R. has evidently other effective plans in view which will checkmate this move of their rivals, such as building a branch into Prince Albert from Shebo on their own system. The new acquisition of the C. N. R. gives it no terminal accommodation at Regina.

British Columbia has prohibited the shooting of mountain sheep in the southern part of the province for three years, and of moose in the big county of Kootenay for the same period.

News was received by the 'Aorangi,' which recently arrived from Australia, at Victoria, B.C., that an excursion party will reach Canada about July 28. The Canadian-Australian company have advertised the trip very largely.

Another mysterious disappearance of money has occurred at Edmonton, when George Bragg, Dominion Express agent, lost \$310. The office had just been moved to the new C. P. R. building and the counter arrangements were not altogether complete. Mr. Bragg had just received the money from a Calgary baseball man to express to Calgary and placed it in an envelope, which he believes he laid on the counter. When he went to lay his hands on it a moment or two later the envelope could not be found.

Another mysterious disappearance of money was reported by B. A. R. Miller, who lost sixty dollars in cash and a bunch of postal notes of the value of \$585. Mr. Miller does not know where he lost the money or how.

Sam Look, the Cariboo Chinaman, who a few days ago slew a fellow-countryman, and then escaped, is in the custody of the police at Victoria.

Plans have just been filed at the Edmonton land registry office for seventy-seven miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific roadway from Beaver Lake to Battle river.

The murder of a Chinese worker at the Consolidated Cariboo Mining Company's camp at Bullion, by a Celestial of another tong, or society, has led white miners in the Northern gold camp to write to the press deploring the employment of a large number of Orientals by the mining company, in which the Guggenheims have just bought a controlling interest.

Just as a new day, June 19, was being ushered in, in Dawson, Y.T., was performed the ceremony which united in marriage, Mr. Walter Warren Dresser, formerly of Sherbrooke, and Miss Lilian Belle Stickle, of Stirling, Ont., the Rev. Dr. Grant officiating. Mr. Dresser is inspector of the North American Life Insurance Company. Miss Stickle, who graduated at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, has been a soloist in St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver. The marriage took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland Mackay, in the open air, the only light needed coming from the midnight sun.

Caron Anglicans will build a handsome edifice.

High River Presbyterians will erect a \$10,000 edifice.

The Dominion Meat Company will erect a \$45,000 structure in Calgary.

The Lethbridge Coal Mines Company will expend this year \$75,000 in improvements.

A company capitalized at \$500,000 are instituting a cement plant at Frank Alta.

The first train on the C. P. R. Stouffville-Weyburn branch was seen on July 12.

Plans have been completed for a new hotel in Winnipeg. It will be built on

Carlton street, near Portage avenue, and the gentleman at the back of the undertaking is W. S. McDonald, of Pipestone, Minn. The hotel will be of brick construction and three and one-half stories high. There will be a commodious and well appointed rotunda and sixty-one bedrooms. The dimensions of the proposed structure are 35 by 120 feet. In the basement a restaurant will be located with a separate entrance from the street.

Market gardeners in the neighborhood of St. Vital, Man., are inclined to grumble at conditions on their holding this season. The rains have been rather too heavy for them, making sufficient cultivation a difficult matter. Consequently a bountiful crop of weeds has appeared. The potato harvest threatens to be a bad one, the plant suffering much from insects.

The Curfew bell is to ring promptly at 9 p.m. after Aug. 1 at Cranbrook, and all youngsters under sixteen years of age must at once tie themselves to their homes.

The Dryden pulpwood berth, Lake of the Woods district, is reported to have been leased by the Ontario Government the lessees to pay a sixty thousand dollar bonus due of forty cents per cord of spruce and twenty cents for other lumber, spend two hundred thousand dollars in development work within three years and erect a pulp mill on or near the limit.

In the latest issue of the 'Alberta Gazette' the following appointments are announced: District surveyor and engineer, R. J. Gordon, D.L.S., of Stirling, with headquarters at Moleod. 'Attorneys of the peace, Frederic Crowe Smith, Lamont; William A. Robertson, Millet; George E. Martin, Bankhead; John C. Haddock, Wabamun; Robert Wilson, Craik; Arthur M. Sarkton, Rouleauville; William E. B. Moneypeny, Cooking Lake; and Frederic W. Nash, Siou. Commissioners for taking affidavits, Stanley McGillivray, Calgary; William H. Thompson, Calgary, John Webster Lewis, Edmonton; George O. Baetz, Fort Saskatchewan, and Adam F. H. Mills, Calgary. Stock inspectors, L. Sinclair, Walsh, and G. T. Montgomery, Fort Saskatchewan.

It is stated by Victoria (B.C.) sealers that one of the conditions of the proposed sealing treaty reported almost concluded at Washington to arrange for a cessation of pelagic sealing, will be that Canada is to have a proprietary right in the Pribyloff seal herds to the extent that Canada will be paid twenty-five percent of the gross receipts of the rookeries.

Steps are being taken to form a game preservation association for Saskatchewan.

While Chas. East, of Prince Arthur settlement, Sask., and a friend were sitting on a log, a 22-calibre rifle in the lap of the friend was accidentally discharged. The bullet passed through the forefinger of the right hand and the left wrist of the former.

The Liberals of Emerson, Man., have selected a capable and popular candidate to contest their constituency in opposition to the Roblin Government, in Mr. George Walton.

The C. P. R. is making arrangements to do away with the big bridge at Cascade, B.C., and will in its place make a gigantic fill. The fill will be over a quarter of a mile in length and over two hundred feet high, and will take fully two years to complete it.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Conductors on the Intercolonial Railway are reported to be objecting to the employment of checkers on the trains.

Negotiations are under way between the Grand Trunk Pacific and Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S., for extensive rolling stock equipment for the new Transcontinental. The contract calls for the construction of 2,500 cars of various kinds, the term of delivery being extended over the next five years.

The negotiations which have been in progress between the Atlantic Fish Companies, Limited, of Lunenburg, N.S., and Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son, of Canso, N.S., have resulted in the formation of the Whitman Fish Company, Limited, which takes over the fish business of the latter firm at Canso.

While bathing in the river at Fredericton, Arthur Smith, aged 18, got beyond his depth, and, not being skilled in swimming, he could not return, and was drowned. The body was recovered. Smith came from Sussex, England, four years ago.

The held work on the second survey of the alternative routes for the Grand Trunk Pacific through New Brunswick is practically completed.

Nellie Chandler, a Toronto woman, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, was sentenced at Hamilton to six months in jail. The police found that she had been married four times.

MONTREAL.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, who is to be accompanied by Lady Violet Wilson, is expected to arrive at Montreal in the last week of the present month to make an inspection of the system. Sir Charles will also be in conference with the management officials on matters connected with the development of the system. He will see some new features in operation for the first time, and will be able to go from Montreal to Chicago and back on double track.

A movement is said to be on foot to reduce the number of aldermen from forty to twenty.

Burglars ransacked the parsonage of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church last week while the pastor was away on his honeymoon.

A man supposed to be Joseph N. Fulton, of No. 124 Seventh ave., Seattle, Wash., was killed on the track at Dorval last week.

The new chairman of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is Mr. J. S. N. Douglas, who was elected to that office by acclamation, as was also Mr. S. W. Ewing to the vice-chairmanship. Lieut.-Col. Burland, the retiring chairman, will be officio, a member of the new executive for the ensuing year.

According to the Board of Health statistics there were 3,561 deaths in Montreal during the first half of 1906,

and of these 1,218 were of children of 12 months of age or under.

Revenue received by the Harbor Commissioners during the month of June, amounted to \$82,750, of which there was derived from the Collector of Customs, on account of imports, \$31,000; exports, \$12,000, and from wharfing, for local traffic, \$9,750. The amount previously reported from the opening of navigation is \$33,360, making a total of \$86,120, as against \$74,983 in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the new city directory, which has just been compiled, the population of Montreal and immediate suburbs has passed the four hundred thousand mark. The actual total is estimated at 405,000, an increase of 20,000 in a year.

Contracts have been awarded for the new \$300,000 building to be erected by the Grand Trunk on McGill street, immediately opposite their present premises.

Montreal civic fathers are discussing the advisability of increasing the taxes sufficiently to secure funds for placing the streets and parks in better condition.

The tourist traffic to Montreal so far this summer is from 15 to 20 percent greater than last year.

Dr. Loberge, the civic health officer, is strongly urging the establishment of a Federal Health Department.

A bill is being prepared for introduction during the next session of the Quebec Legislature to compel the annexation of certain municipalities to the city of Montreal.

The body of an unknown man, with an open knife in his hand, and another open knife on the ground near him, was found the other day lying under a pile of planks in the corporation yards on Lafontaine street. The yards are used for the storage of snow fences, and are seldom visited.

Frank Mitchell, of Toronto, and Timothy Hastings, of Cornwall, Ont., two young men, 21 years of age, were arrested on Tuesday afternoon, by Detective Viens and Detective Dan A. McLaughlin, at the corner of St. James and Windsor streets. The detectives allege that they saw the young men in the act of picking a man's pocket as he was waiting for a street car.

The body of a well-dressed young man, about five feet six inches in height, was found in the canal, near Black's Bridge, on last Wednesday morning, and near him was floating his straw hat, with the initials 'C. N.' written in lead pencil. The straw hat has a blue ribbon with a yellow stripe around it. The name of the makers is Bedham, Pile & Co., Ltd., Bombay. The man, who is about twenty-three years of age, showed refinement in his attire, and had only been in the water a few hours.

The Conservatives of Cape Breton held a monster picnic and demonstration at Sydney Mines on Labor Day, for which invitations will be issued to Mr. R. L. Borden, the Hon. George Foster, Mr. C. E. Tanner and others. It is expected that eight thousand people will be present. Special arrangements for transportation will be made.

Mr. Justice Tremblay rendered a decision in chambers on Wednesday in the case of the village of Gatineau Point (petitioner) appellants, and the city of Hull, respondent, with the Corporation of Wright County mis en cause. The hon. judge declared that a judge of the Court of Appeals has not the power to give permission, by an order in chambers, to appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeals, to the Privy Council. He could, however, accept the security offered for the costs of an appeal to the Privy Council so as to suspend the execution of the judgment until the next term of the Court of Appeal, and the security was accordingly accepted.

The scholars, parents and friends of Mount Royal Vale Methodist Sunday-school have presented to the Sisters of the Villa Maria Convent an oak table in recognition of their kindness in allowing the school the use of their grove for their annual picnic on Dominion Day.

John McKeams, who was before the court on Saturday last on a charge of having attempted to pass a worthless cheque, and was discharged on suspended sentence, was again arraigned before Judge Choquet yesterday on a charge of having attempted to pass a forged cheque on Wednesday at the Y. M. C. A. There are charges against him of theft and forging a cheque at Stratford, Ont., and the judge remanded him to that place, remarking that his punishment here would depend upon the sentence he received there.

An interesting party of American tourists were at the Place Viger Station on Sunday, consisting of twenty ladies and gentlemen, from Chicago and the Western States, on a tour through Eastern Canada and the Eastern States. They were what is known as a 'household' party, travelling in a special comfortable dining and Pullman car, in which they live during the whole 28 days of their trip.

Chief of Police Campeau has issued an order which will result in the closing of about 500 small eating houses, ice-cream parlors, cigar stores, pool rooms, etc., in various parts of the city.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The West Ham squatters have been served with a writ of eviction. Mr. George Bernard Shaw has written expressing his deep sympathy with them, but has refused any financial aid.

Last winter Henry Pollexfen, a retired seaman, was murdered in London. Lawyers are now searching for his son, who, if he can be found, will find waiting for him in the London banks some three-quarters of a million dollars.

Twelve United States privates and a scout have been killed in a brush with 600 Filipinos.

The Canadian postal note system is likely to be soon adopted by the United States.

The old-age pension commission appointed by the Australian Government has made its report, and recommends that such pensions be provided throughout the commonwealth, the maximum to be \$2.43 per week, which is estimated will require \$7,290,750 per annum.

Alfred Beit, the well-known South African financier, is dead. He had been in bad health for some time.

Having made a great success of the innovation of checking baggage from Vancouver right through to Liverpool for passengers travelling on the U. P. R. Atlantic 'Empresses,' the railway authorities are now checking of baggage from Liverpool to Hongkong and vice versa be instituted.

An electric train on its way from Frascati to Rome overturned in descending a hill and collided with another car. Thirty-five persons were killed. Over 60 persons were injured.

News comes from Washington to the effect that the C. P. R. and the Allan Steamship companies are trying to secure the mail carrying contract from the United States to Great Britain.

While bathing in the Moose river, just west of Minot, N.D., with a crowd of young men, Thomas McMahon, aged 16, stepped into a deep hole and was drowned.

The 100 yards amateur swimming match for the championship of the world was won at Nottingham, England, by C. M. Daniels, American, who completed the distance in 28 3/5 seconds, beating the record by two-fifths of a second. Cecil Healey, the amateur champion of Australia, was second, and J. H. Derbyshire, of Manchester, third.

The Golden Club is appealing to the Australian electors not to support the principle of imperial preferential trade.

Avery & Co., the British scale manufacturers, who are to establish a factory in Milwaukee, announce that they will choose Americans as managers, because they have more initiative than Englishmen.

The first C. P. R. harvesters' excursion for this year will leave St. John with a cargo of laborers from the Maritime Provinces on Aug. 7. The outward tickets will convey the laborers to Winnipeg, where they will be met by farmers and government labor agents, and assigned to their fields of labor.

The commercial treaty between Canada and Japan is now in force. It puts Canadian exporters of flour, cotton, rubber, cement, lead, leather, paper, sugar, nails, woollens, etc., on the same footing in the markets of Japan as are United States exporters.

According to figures printed in New York, the number of saloon and second cabin passengers sailing from New York by transatlantic steamers has grown from 98,000 in 1899 to 130,000 in 1905. The number of the same classes arriving has in the same period increased from 107,000 to 184,000.

Again a French swimmer has won the race in the Seine, from one side of Paris to the other. Bougon, the 11 kilometres, 620 metres, in 3 hours, 6 minutes, 6 seconds.

M. Delcasse, former prime minister of France, will visit Minneapolis and St. Paul, in September next.

The Hon. Colin Campbell, of Manitoba, and Mr. John A. McDougall, of Canada, have been elected Fellows of the Colonial Institute.

The Czar on last Monday approved the bill appropriating \$7,500,000 for famine relief, thus supporting the contention of both houses of parliament against his own ministers.

It is stated at Vancouver that the Yellowhead Pass is the route favored by the Grand Trunk Pacific for the line through the Rocky Mountains, and that the route will probably follow the Fraser river to the vicinity of Fort George. An electric train on its way from Frascati to Rome overturned in descending a hill and collided with another car. Thirty-five persons were killed. Over sixty persons were injured.

The British Minister of Defence is quoted as saying that there is no justification whatever for the stories of brutality to the natives coming from South Africa, though he admits that he condemns the fighting troops for not giving the rebels sufficient quarter.

There is a growing demand for horse flesh in the markets of Germany, and dog flesh being considered more savory than horse flesh, dog sausage commands a higher price still.

A sub-cellar of apparently great antiquity has been accidentally discovered beneath the wine cellars of St. James Palace. It is well ventilated, and a tree resembling a rose was found growing in it.

A clever swindler, operating by means of bogus cheques, is touring the United States just now in different guises, and has succeeded in victimizing merchants in Texas, Colorado, Montana, Washington and Oregon.

The Amir of Afghanistan is disgusted with his high-born officials. They have long discouraged education because of its tendency to raise into rivals those of lower birth than themselves, and the Amir has lately warned them that this spirit is to be discouraged, and that henceforth education is to be the only pathway to promotion in state service.

The Czar's advisers have decided that Russia's crisis shall be settled not in parliamentary discussion, but by force. The stories of arson, pillage and murder from all over the country are increasing daily.

A plot to kill the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia on his way from Frankfurt to Paris, was discovered on Tuesday in time to have him change his plans and take another train. The train he intended to take stopped just short of heavy rails placed across the track to wreck it.

The assassin of General Koslov, who killed the general within the grounds of Peterhof Palace a few days ago in mistake for General Treppoff, turns out to be a Lithuanian, one of a band sworn to kill General Treppoff and fourteen other prominent members of the court.

In Berlin the other night a tradesman who was singing cheerily on his way home from work was told by a policeman to stop. When he refused, he was handcuffed, and when he objected to the officer's sword, and then sent to the hospital.

The estate of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, is to be sold in a way similar to that of the Rhodes estate, and administered by the same trustees.

Nearly a hundred automobiles, carrying over three-hundred people, arrived in

Montreal last week on their way from Chicago, to Three Rivers and Quebec, returning through the State of Maine.

Certain samples of American butter have been analyzed in Smyrna and the Turkish Government has announced as a result that 'these detestable foreign concoctions' must not enter the country.

The commission enquiring into the surrender of Fort Arthur recommends that Lieut.-General Stoessel, the commander of the fortress, be sentenced to death, and Lieut.-General Fock to 20 years in the galleys.

Eight small boys were brought up in an Ithaca, N.Y., police court the other day for stealing from cars. As their parents were poor the recorder offered to remit their fines if the mothers would follow Solomon's advice right in the court. In a trice, eight small rascals were laid over eight maternal knees and thoroughly spanked, and eight mothers earned what one of them called 'the easiest five dollars of her life.'

The defenders of Major Dreyfus are arranging to celebrate his restoration by a banquet in the very room in which he was condemned.

Anonymous letters continue to be received in Madrid threatening the lives of the King and Queen.

Mrs. Mary Schaeffer Labaree, wife of the American missionary who was murdered at Mount Ararat some time ago by religious fanatics, refuses to take the fifty thousand dollars indemnity obtained from the Persian Government, on the ground that it is too large, that she fears it would be ground out of the poor and innocent people, and that the Persian ideas of blood money work serious ill to the mission, for which she has already suffered so much.

Mr. Price, Liberal M. P. for Aberdeen North, is to introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a Parliament for Scotland.

A tragedy occurred in the Hillside Home for the Insane, at Scranton, Pa., last week, when one of the inmates killed two others and mortally wounded one of the keepers.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, the Ontario superintendent of neglected and dependent children, has lately received a letter from a boy of thirteen telling of his 'pure, honest, deep, unmovable love' for a girl named Laura, aged eleven, and begging Mr. Kelso to send her to him or he will be 'a heart-broken, desperate boy.'

A monument to mark the discovery of Mount Desert Island by Champlain on Sept. 5, 1604, has been dedicated in Bar Harbor.

A serious earthquake has shaken the State of New Mexico, the city of Socorro suffering severely. The court house and nearly every residence have been wrecked.

By a recent order of the German Government, it is said that what remained of a once enormous trade in United States meats will be practically annihilated.

On Thursday night in London a dinner was held, inaugurating the new Liberal Colonial Club. The object of the club is to discuss colonial questions from a Liberal standpoint.

Four French tourists and a Swiss guide were on Wednesday swept to their death by an avalanche.

Two English firms have been fined for furnishing adulterated and doctored food-stuffs to the army.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

MRS. DOBUCH, OF MONTREAL, ALLEGED-TO HAVE BEATEN HER STEPSON TO DEATH.

Mrs. Helena Dobuch, a Polish woman, twenty-three years of age, was remanded at Montreal on Saturday for empoison next Friday on a charge of having caused the death of her two-and-a-half-year-old stepson.

The accused was married last autumn to Michael Dubois, who had two children by his first wife. It is alleged that Mrs. Dobuch had acted in a very cruel manner towards the youngest of these children. Last Tuesday the child was apparently in his usual health when the father went to his work in the Grand Trunk shops. On his return, he found his child dead. The step-mother had disappeared. In view of the allegations that she had beaten the deceased, a post-mortem examination of the body was made and this revealed the fact that ten ribs had been fractured. The direct cause of death, said Dr. MacTavish, was hemorrhage caused by two ruptured blood vessels in the bowels.

The coroner's jury on Thursday returned a verdict. 'That the child died of injuries caused by violent blows given by his step-mother.'

On Friday afternoon the woman was arrested at Ste. Sophie, beyond St. Jerome, where she was staying with a Polish family. When arraigned before Judge Choquet on Saturday she admitted that she had beaten her little stepson, but

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WHAT TO TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your editorial comment on the letter in your issue of this evening, signed 'E. S.', is in my judgment an excellent answer to the fear he expresses that rents would rise in consequence of revenue being raised more largely, or entirely, on real estate.

'PROPERTY' TAXATION WOULD REDUCE RENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In reading your very excellent journal, last night, I came across a letter headed 'What to tax,' and signed 'E. S.', protesting against the proposition to tax property holders and suggesting the taxation of those drawing bank and stock dividend.

If this were true I should have nothing to say. To analyze the matter properly, one should bear in mind that prices of everything depend upon the relation of supply to demand, and unless the taxation imposed alters either supply or demand it cannot alter the price save in a purely accidental and temporary manner.

Right here is the crucial point, ground and buildings must be considered separately. The supply, and consequently the cost, and rent of buildings, is directly influenced by taxation on the materials entering into the buildings, as well as by the taxation of the buildings after they are constructed.

TRANSPORTATION.

RELIGIOUS LEGISLATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—My last letter in reply to that of 'Jus.' of May 22, was evidently too long, or for some other reason it found the waste basket.

'ONE STEP AT A TIME.'

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Will you allow me to add a little to the discussion concerning the Intercolonial Railway which appeared in your paper some time ago.

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(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Will you allow me to add a little to the discussion concerning the Intercolonial Railway which appeared in your paper some time ago. I may say that I have lived on the line of the Intercolonial Railway for 12 years, have travelled thousands of miles over it, especially the eastern part, and have spent much time in some of its 'shops' and 'sheds.'

in this country as well. He testified that to haul coal over the comparatively level Grand Trunk Railway in train-loads of 1,000 tons net, and for distances of not less than 400 miles (long haul), cost almost exactly .4 of a cent per ton per mile.

But the Intercolonial Railway is far from being as level as the Grand Trunk. From Mulgrave to New Glasgow it is the hilliest, crookedest road I have ever seen; while between Truro and Amherst it varies from 50 to 700 feet above mean tide level.

Between Sydney and Truro the load is 650 tons gross, and that is enough. These loads are hauled by 80 to 90-ton 'consolidators'—engines which on the G. T. R. main line could haul 1,500 tons gross easily, and which do haul 1,200 tons gross and Halifax.

Between Sydney and Point Tupper I have seen many a 'special,' which, if the cars had their full load, could not have held more than 180 tons net.

I hope I have made the difference plain between train-load haulage on the Grand Trunk Railway and the Intercolonial. But steel is seldom hauled by train-load; there is not enough at a time; and by so much the haulage cost increases.

Instead of reducing expenses by taking off necessary trains, would it not be better for the Minister of Railways to cease hauling steel for that mendicant company at Sydney—already a receiver of alms from Canada to the extent of \$600,000 a year, at less than half the cost?

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do, but seems to me it would hardly show true manliness nor patriotism of our beloved Canada. Now, in this I am not saying that Adventists and Jews are either right or wrong in observing the seventh instead of the first day of the week, but I do say that their choice of a sacred day should depend on something else than the custom of surrounding peoples—

It is highly amusing, and yet saddening, to read the discussions in our parliament on this Lord's Day Act. We hear one honorable member in the Senate declaring: 'We simply ask our fellow citizens in Quebec to join us in the observance of God's law.'

Why cannot our legislators leave to God the enforcement of his own laws in his own way, and they spend their time in looking after the rights and the welfare of the citizens rather than in trying to hinder his honest private work for the support of his family and forcing him to observe a religious institution in which he does not believe?

HATFIELD POINT, N.B.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a paragraph in the Quebec 'Daily Telegraph' that appeared some time ago it was stated under the heading of 'A successful opening of the Canadian Baseball League':

Now, Mr. Editor, as regards the Quebec Athletic Grounds. Last summer a very strongly worded letter was sent to the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Quebec Athletic Association, dated July 24, 1905, strongly condemning Sabbath desecration on their grounds.

Now, as regards the Resort House Grounds, it was earnestly hoped that the Sabbath day should be properly observed, and that such Sabbath desecration would not occur again, but unless something is done to prevent it there is no doubt it will be repeated this summer.

I will briefly review three of 'Jus.' arguments, which are destructive of Christian liberty. He contends that Christianity should not leave the state alone, but should go and teach and baptize it.

THE OSTEND TOURNAMENT.

The full score of the final round is not to hand in time for this column, but as noted in the 'Witness' of Saturday July 14, Carl Schlechter, of Vienna, editor, with J. Berger, of the 'Deutsche Schachzeitung,' takes the first prize of 4,000 francs and the gold medal; Geza Maroczy wins the second of 2,500 francs; four prizes of 1,500 francs, 1,000 francs, 800 francs, and 700 francs, await the result of a game between Burn and Teichmann, who will share them with Rubenstein and Burnstein.

Let all our pulpits next Sabbath with no uncertain sound denounce these flagrant desecrations of the Sabbath day, and let there be no exception in any of our pulpits as was the case when the Lord's Day Observance Society requested the pastors of the different churches to denounce a so-called sacred concert given by the Grenadier Guard-Band at the Auditorium on Nov. 1, 1904, when one of our pastors refused to do so.

HOT WEATHER BRINGS THEM OUT

Hot pavements and perspiring feet are able assistants in corn-growing. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor; it eases at once and cures in twenty-four hours, insist on getting the genuine 'Putnam's,' because it's painless and sure.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am surprised to see you report that a leading live stock dealer of the west, Mr. J. T. Gordon, has declared on his return from a trip to Europe that no agitation, however great, will result in the repeal of the embargo upon the importation of live Canadian cattle into Great Britain.

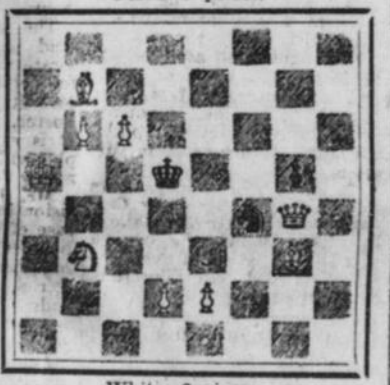
It stands to reason that if the embargo was repealed and Canadian cattle had not to be slaughtered within ten days, and farmers were allowed to compete with butchers for those cattle, that had lost condition on the long voyage, they would command a better price, which would be of advantage to Canada.

PATRICK L. GRAY, Member of the Executive of the Free Importation of Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain.

Edinburgh, July 24, 1906.

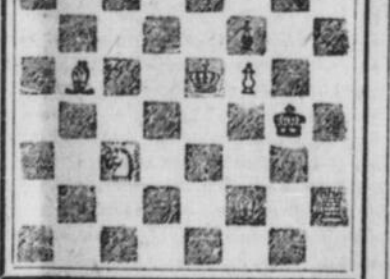
CHESS.

Tuesday, July 24, 1906. PROBLEM NO. 1070. (Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. Wm. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.) Black—3 pieces.



White—9 pieces. White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1071. (By Mr. Wm. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.) Black—2 pieces.



White—7 pieces. White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Received too late for insertion last week. Correct solutions to Nos. 1,061, 1,062, 1,063, 1,064 and 1,065, from Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn. No. 1,065 a pretty light weight position.

THE OSTEND TOURNAMENT.

The full score of the final round is not to hand in time for this column, but as noted in the 'Witness' of Saturday July 14, Carl Schlechter, of Vienna, editor, with J. Berger, of the 'Deutsche Schachzeitung,' takes the first prize of 4,000 francs and the gold medal; Geza Maroczy wins the second of 2,500 francs; four prizes of 1,500 francs, 1,000 francs, 800 francs, and 700 francs, await the result of a game between Burn and Teichmann, who will share them with Rubenstein and Burnstein.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

Table showing chess statistics for Queen's Pawn Opening, listing players like G. Maroczy and F. J. Marshall with their respective scores and wins.

LONDON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.') London, July 6.

The real perplexity of the English people with regard to how to settle the question of public school religious education was strikingly portrayed by the division list of the House of Commons when the question of 'in' or 'out' of school hours had to be settled.

(a) Apparently, this continuation is again growing into favor, presumably to avoid the counter gambit—2. P K 4; in reply to 2. P Q B 4.

(c) Also like old times, most modern experts preferring to play out the Q B before P K 3 whenever possible. B B 4 was, of course, quite safe.

(f) One of Marshall's famous 'Schwindels.' Suppose, 14 Kt x Kt P, B x P ch! 15 Kt x B, Q R 3; and wins.

(g) The weak point. B, or Kt x Kt would only improve White's already superior position, and so also would P Q K 3; 15 Kt x B, Q x Kt; 16 B Kt 5, P Q R 3; 17 Q R 4, etc.

(h) It is both curious and instructive how very strong is the attack on the Queen's side, as compared with the counter attack on the King's side of the board; Black is really helpless.

(i) Just gaining the necessary tempo. If Q x R at once, Black can at least draw by R x P.

(j) For, if now Q R 4, then 26 Q x B ch, K B 2; 27 Q Q 7 ch, K B sq, and all is over but the shouting. Or, 26 Q x B ch, K Kt 2; 27 Q Q 7 ch, K Kt 3; of 28 Q x K P ch, etc.

Another played in the Ostend Tourney. From Saturday's 'Field.' Notes in full by Mr. Hoffer:—

(Q. P. Opening.) Roca vs. Marshall.

Table showing chess statistics for Roca vs. Marshall, listing moves and piece counts for White and Black.

(1) With the pawns behind, the proper course is to attack, otherwise the game must be lost slowly. It is fortunate that this resource is open to White.

(2) This game more than any other shows Marshall's genius in complicated positions.

(3) Obviously the Rook cannot be taken. The position is highly interesting.

(4) A powerful move. (5) The only move to save immediate loss. It will be found that the Rook cannot be saved.

(6) Obviously he should have exchanged Queens and advanced the passed pawns. The chances are in favor of a successful issue.

(7) A beautiful combination, as will be seen from the sequel, as he threatens the powerful P-K 4. White's Queen being too far away to be useful. Black wins by force now, and very prettily.

INDIA'S EXCESS OF WIDOWS.

The number of widows in India is daily on the increase. Such a state of things is attributed to causes more than one; early marriage is responsible for the highest number. The total number of women inhabiting India is 143,056,447, out of which 25,891,936 are widows, which means that out of every five there is one widow.

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YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The following view of yellow journalism is found in a novel by Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, called 'Lucy of the Stars' (Scribner's). 'It has its merits. It stands for more schools and more parks, as well as a headless public hurrah; but, esthetically, it is for more circulation and the substitution of feudalism for democracy and pulp-made, machine-printed thought for individual thinking. By debauching and weakening the public mind it is making the public more easily controllable by wealth.'

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

JULY, 1906
It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid issuing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers are nothing by committing a little inconvenience.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.
Lakefield, Ont., July 20.—Thomas Robinson, farmer, of Burleigh, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday evening at Cedar Lake. He and Melville Stone had been canoeing and had with them a forty-four calibre rifle. After landing, when Stone was taking the rifle out of the canoe, the hammer caught on something, discharging the weapon. Robinson lived an hour after being shot.

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

The Witness.
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1906.

The Canadians will bear loyally their keen disappointment in the King's declining their earnest invitation to him and the Queen. The refusal is not final except for the present; and it may be possible yet, as hinted, to take a different view of some of the arguments against his coming. One of them is that, if Their Majesties come to Canada, they would have to visit all their other dominions. We do not find this absolutely conclusive. More than half of the King's colonial subjects of European origin are in Canada, and it might be better to visit half than none. It would be time enough after they had visited us to consider invitations to the antipodes or to distressful Africa. The voyage to Canada is about as short as some that the King and Queen take, and quite as safe. The only real question is whether Their Majesties could stand the demands of our loyalty on their physical powers. This is a real difficulty, and if we are to overcome their scruples we shall have to be satisfied to cross out nine-tenths of the usual functions. Possibly with the understanding that the visit would not be a toil, but a pleasure-trip—not an opportunity for social sycophancy, but a breezy meeting between the sovereign and the whole people, it might be possible to overcome even this objection. A visit to the President of the United States similar to the King's visit to the President of France would be of infinite advantage to the world.

The new trade convention between Japan and Canada is welcome from many points of view, but principally because it is another bridge of sympathy and understanding between the west and the East. The defensive and offensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain was very welcome to the Japanese, as it placed her upon diplomatic equality with the great white maritime power, and, inferentially, with all white powers. The United States has also acknowledged that equality, and now Canada falls into line with like recognition. Henceforward, the subjects of Canada and Japan can enter and leave the respective countries with full liberty to travel and trade and possess property, only having, of course, to conform themselves to the laws and regulations of each country the same as native subjects. Canada had the opportunity up to 1897 to join hands with Japan and Great Britain as she has now agreed to do, and the Laurier Government was no doubt induced to hesitate because of the opposition of British Columbia, which was bitterly opposed to the admittance of Japanese into the province and country. There can be no talk of such racial exclusion in the future except as regards the Chinese, and when the Chinese likewise accept modern conditions and come to feel their power, the day of their exclusion will also be past. As we have no favored nation clause, the tariff advantages of the treaty at present are all on our side, but if we get such a tariff as Mr. Fielding has promised for next session, when there will be minimum, maximum, and retaliatory customs schedules, then there may be advantages to Japan equal to those which she is now according to Canada.

The interpretation put upon the Senate's amendment to clause 15 of the Lord's Day Act by the 'Globe' was, it appears, founded upon an incorrect report of the clause by the officials, which has the effect of enlarging the right to enter a prosecution instead of restricting it, as the Senate intended. The 'Canada Gazette,' which is supposed to give the official text of the Act, repeats the blunder, as follows:

15. No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General for the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, after the expiration of sixty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offence. The amendment as passed by the Senate, however, had, it seems, a 'nor' after committed, and read, 'nor after the expiration of sixty days,' and the intention was that no prosecution should be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General, and that sixty days after an offence was the limit within which such consent could be granted and such prosecution undertaken. It is obvious that the 'nor' is needed to give sense to the clause. According to the 'Canada Gazette,' too, the conveying of travellers and express matter

and work incidental thereto is permitted; but actually the permission to carry express matter was an amendment of the Senate to which the House of Commons would not agree. These are considerable blunders, but as the Act does not come into force until next March there is plenty of time for corrections and amendments.

At present we are getting lots of news of home from abroad. The Washington correspondent of the New York 'Press' has informed that journal of the existence of serious disaffection between the eastern and western provinces of the Dominion. It is rather surprising that such a state of affairs should exist and nobody here be aware of it. But the weather has been extremely warm at Washington, which may account for some lively hallucinations. The western provinces being in full enjoyment of self-government, they are in a position to do as they please within the constitution, and have no cause to fear those of the east will seek to tyrannize over them. It may be that people in the east are more staid and conservative in their ideas than people in the west. But when Sir John Macdonald declared, 'You cannot check Manitoba,' he laid down a principle which his successors have had to accept and acknowledge. Saskatchewan and Alberta cannot be coerced. A favorite idea among certain politicians in Washington is that the Americans who are crowding into the new provinces will declare for annexation. Those who are best acquainted with these settlers give no encouragement to this notion. These immigrants have found the laws and institutions of Canada all that respectable people could desire. They have also found that the distinctive principles of Canadianism, respect for the law and constituted authority, even-handed, prompt administration of justice, religious freedom and free education for everybody, prevail throughout the land they have come to, and they are content to accept conditions measurably superior to those they have left behind them. Canada is all right, and has no cause to fear disaffection in the west any more than in the east.

One immediate result of the packing-house scandals has been the organization of a company in Leeds, called the 'Canadian Direct Meat Supply Company.' English capital is behind the venture, and it is said that already the retail branches of the concern are meeting with public approval wherever they have been opened. The demand for Canadian goods, not the canned variety, has been very great since the Chicago exposure, and much business has been done at the expense of United States products. It seems that distaste for 'American' goods has not stopped at the canned product, but has been felt in the general trade for foodstuffs. It is understood that public opinion has been so aroused by the disclosures that canned meats of all and sundry descriptions are severely shunned. It is immaterial whether they come from colonial or home packing houses, the people will have none of them. Popular antipathy is even extended to fish that is packed in cans, and which cannot possibly have any connection with the abominations of the Chicago jungle. The sale of corned beef has been practically suspended altogether. The British workingman is very familiar with this class of canned product and millions of pounds have been consumed annually. The food is in convenient form for the dinner pail, and being palatable has been popular for many years, and had almost become a national food for a great majority of the masses of the kingdom. These people have therefore been deprived of food of a cheap and handy form, and it should not be many months before economy and convenience will aid forgetfulness and again open up a market for canned goods. In the meantime, there is no doubt that 'opportunity' knocks at the door of Canadian packers, and they should not be slow to seize the chance to turn over a profit and gain a business connection that will be hard to 'shake' when the once famous Chicago product again appears on the English market illuminated by a government seal of 'purity.'

Mr. J. P. Norton, professor of economics at Yale University, writes of 'the four great wastes of to-day,' which he describes as 'preventable death, preventable sickness, preventable conditions of low physical and mental efficiency, and preventable ignorance.' He affirms that these play their part in a cruel, devastating destruction that is almost incredible to the human mind. To quote from this terrible arraignment:—
The facts are cold and bare. 1,500,000 persons must die in the United States during the next twelve months. Equivalent to 4,500,000 persons will be constantly sick. Over 5,000,000 homes consisting of 25,000,000 persons will be made more or less wretched by mortality and morbidity. We look in horror on the black plague of the Middle Ages. The black waste was

a passing cloud compared with the white waste visitation. Of the people living today over eight millions must die of tuberculosis, and not a hand is raised by the federal government to help them. Over six millions must die of diseases of the heart. Eight millions must die of pneumonia, and the entire event is accepted by the American population with as resigned a mien as the Hindu who in the midst of indescribable filth awaits the day of the cholera. More than six million infants under two years of age must succumb during the next census period, and the mothers are powerless to resist. Yet it is probable that this number could be cut in two.

The more it is considered, indeed, the more and more surprising it becomes that the awful waste of death and disease is allowed to go on without any attempt to check it on the part of governments; while 'departments' are being created all the time to control or ameliorate matters of infinitely less importance. The public health is the first and most vitally important thing to any nation, if only from an economic point of view, and yet the amazing fact is that no attempt is made to do anything for it nationally, although nationally (in Canada) an attempt is made to teach farmers how to rear and fatten chickens.

Nothing but mischief can come of the story that the Governor-General of Canada is going to Newfoundland with a view to discussing with the governor of that province the question of its union with Canada. The story is obviously a work of pure imagination, as the matter is one in which governors may not interfere. It is naturally taken for granted that such a union is the sincere wish of both governors, as it is probably that of every British subject out of Newfoundland, and it is naturally taken for granted that the hopefulness of it would almost certainly be matter of conversation between them, should they meet on easy terms. But both are constitutional representatives of the King; both know that the accomplishment of such a union must, except under contingencies that have not arisen, be left to the consent of the peoples, and that such consent would not be promoted by gubernatorial interference. It is, therefore, in the worst of bad taste to suggest that any such vice-regal plottings are going on. It would, however, be entirely in order, and in the best of taste, for our Governor-General, as representing the government and people of Canada, to tell the people of Newfoundland that it is the unanimous desire of the Canadian people that British America should be a single country, that they would welcome the island province very warmly into their federation, and that they would be willing to make very considerable concessions to bring about so desirable an end. This we have no doubt he could do to the fullest extent by and with the advice of his responsible ministers. In so far as either governor represents the imperial relationship they would probably be within their functions in letting it be known that the same is the wish of the British people and of British governments of both parties. But when it comes to any action implying concerted political influence on the part of the governors it would certainly be resented as assuming functions which belong strictly to the responsible ministers of both countries.

Our correspondent 'Transportation' tells of more waste on the Intercolonial Railway. He says he has seen ties piled up beside the track till they rotted with age. He makes charges of inefficient superintendence, and deplores the swarm of idlers connected with the line, but most of all he adversely criticizes the freight rates charged the steel and coal trusts from Sydney to Montreal, which he asserts are absolutely ruinous. Instead of reducing expenses by taking off unnecessary trains, our correspondent asks, 'would it not be better for the Minister of Railways to cease hauling steel for that mendicant company at Sydney—already receiver of alms from Canada to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars a year—at least half the cost?' Our correspondent asserts that he has seen conductors stacking up passes issued from Moncton which were more in bulk than the trip's tickets that were paid for. How exact our correspondent's observations may have been we do not know. We only know that he gives voice to the common opinion. We note with pleasure that the issue of passes is to be brought under some kind of rule, especially in the case of employees. We hope there will be a similar pruning knife at the upper end of the scale of beneficiaries and that the railway will cease to be run in the interest of parasites, whether politicians or companies.

An article on 'Canadians in the United States' in the current issue of 'Munsey's' magazine, bears flattering testimony to the value of our expatriated countrymen in the population of the Republic. Still more worthy of attention is an article on the same subject in the last number of the 'Political Science Quarterly.' It has been generally asserted that there are some two million Canadians in the United States,

the last census takes note of only 819,264 of the age of ten years and over. According to the 'Quarterly,' forty per cent of these are engaged in manufacturing, thirty per cent in personal service, between seventeen and eighteen percent in trade and transportation, about the same percentage in agriculture, and somewhat over four percent in the professions. The percentage in the professions is approximately the same as that of the native born white population in the United States. The 'Quarterly' writer thinks it rather curious that so many Canadians should occupy high positions in the United States as teachers, college professors and clergymen. 'Munsey's' gives a brilliant list of names, not only in these lines, but in railway and other active pursuits. Particularly remarkable is the number of Canadians as government officials, soldiers and marines, also the great number of Canadian girls of a superior class who have gone to the United States as nurses. Rumor has it that many of these are enumerated as Americans 'from northern New York.' That Canadians as a class have won for themselves an enviable position is shown by 'Who's Who in America,' which gives an account of two hundred and forty-five considered sufficiently prominent to deserve mention in its pages. Adding to that number, as the 'Quarterly' says, 'rightly,' those who were born in Great Britain but brought up in Canada, the number becomes two hundred and seventy-six, which gives a higher percentage of Canadians who have achieved distinction in the United States than that of any other nationality, not excepting native white Americans. The figures are 2.3 for Canadians and 1.9 for native whites. In response to this it may be said that the Americans in Canada would show an equally good record were they enumerated. There has been reciprocity of good people on both sides, and, though Canada has lost many valuable citizens, she is not without compensation in those who have come to her from the United States.

A RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Caesar has crossed the Rubicon. The Czar has proclaimed war against his own people. He has dismissed parliament and put St. Petersburg in charge of soldiers. The worst effect of the Czar's refusal to accept the advice of parliament—that is, of the men whom at the opening of the Douma, he very rightly, as it appears, called the best men in Russia, and of his appeal to force is that he has thereby practically annihilated the moderate party, who have no weapon wherewith to face force, and thrown the country into the hands of the irresponsible and largely unprincipled anarchists, who are burning for the era of strike, dynamite, pillage and revolt. If anarchy supervenes it will be he who has made the choice. If despotism is restored his life will be more than ever upon the peak of a volcano, his rule abhorred at home and despised abroad. The Czar's only hope, and the only hope of the country of escaping the direst conditions lies in a general agreement to abide by the results of the new general elections, already proclaimed by the Czar, which promise it is to be hoped he will honestly fulfill. He believes that as the result of the carrying out of the dole act, which was the only act of the parliament now dismissed, her people will be led to elect a more orderly house, more amenable to his wishes. He may also, it is hinted, hope that, by giving the universal suffrage demanded at first by the Zemstvoists, who were naturally a conservative body, he would get from the peasants a less radical parliament than the one he got from his more restricted measure. In any case it would be wise on his part to give some hope that, if such a house is returned, he will frankly select his ministers from it. On the other hand the Doumaists think that as the result of dismissing parliament at the point of the bayonet, and the wholesale arrests accompanying it, the new house will, if it ever meets, be more uncompromising than even the present. It would certainly seem wise for the true parliamentarians to throw their strength into getting the right sort of house from that general election.

It would seem, however, to have been pretty generally understood by the members of the Douma that if the Czar should dismiss them they would, like the States General at the time of the French Revolution, continue to meet in spite of the royal mandate of dissolution, and a large number of members of all parties, including the Constitutional leader, are said to have already met in Finland. This course is a weak one. Even if it were unanimous, it has no force to defend it, and could not have without open rebellion. Its effect would be to force the Czar to dismiss by force an assembly which certainly has a mandate from the people. Whether that would be any advantage to the cause of constitutionalism it is hard to say. But if it is not unanimous—and present indica-

tions are that it is very far from being so—it would not be the Douma that would meet. The effect would be to give the revolutionists the upper hand and the gathering would become what Mr. Stolypin, the new premier, unwisely regarded the Douma when sitting regularly in St. Petersburg, an anarchistic club. The Douma certainly gave M. Stolypin good ground for the slighting appellation, on which he has since acted, and reason enough for bitterness, when, on visiting the House officially to respond for the government to its questions, he was howled down by the rabble on the left. He showed an imperturbable temper at the time, but he seems, somewhat naturally, to have concluded that the assembly was one with which there was no working, and that a better could be had. Let us all earnestly hope for this. The fear is that events will move on at a rate which neither M. Stolypin nor any one else can control.

RUSSELL SAGE.

Mr. Russell Sage is dead. He was born nearly ninety years ago and early began to make money. Then he made more money, and still more money, and as that was the only object of his life, he may be said to have made a great success of it—from his point of view. If he did anything of note, outside of making money, for which the world will have cause to remember him, it was in originating, some thirty years ago, a means of petty gambling on the stock and corn exchanges, known technically as 'puts' 'calls' and 'straddles,' which sort of 'trading' the courts have since declared to be illegal. Mr. Sage was for many years an associate of Jay Gould, and like him, never let friendship stand in the way of 'business.' If a rival was crushed, it was the fortune of war, and the very golden rule of the pair seems to have been: 'Do others before they get the chance to do you.' Of recent years, Mr. Sage has been a money lender on a large scale, and had perhaps more actual ready cash at his disposal and for sale than any other millionaire or 'captain of industry.' Mr. Sage, however, kept within the law, and he did not, like many rich men, make a shocking display of luxury, although he lived unto himself alone. President Hadley has said: 'A man has only to give to charitable objects a little of the money obtained by violation of trust, and a large part of the world will extol him as a public benefactor.' No one ever had occasion to extol Russell Sage as a public benefactor. He did not feel any responsibility to others because of his riches. He did not feel called upon to build or endow colleges, hospitals, workmen's dwellings, churches and what not, to give without pauperizing, to bestow without degrading—to give at all, in fact. He was satisfied with his 'gospel of acquisition,' unless he has been very much misrepresented, and he consistently shunned sympathy for himself, as well as refrained from giving it to others. He had no pity for the shiftless and inefficient—and they are trying even to the most charitable. He was frugal, and he saw waste on every hand; he was consumed with a passion for work and affairs, and he found the ordinary man a 'don't care' and lazy; he was an individualist to the finger-tips, and he despised the 'mawkishness of socialism,' as he did a 'mothers' meeting sentimentality' on Wall street. His life does little more than convey the lesson that, given the necessary physical and mental stamina, most things are possible to those who desire them, if they are prepared to make the necessary efforts and sacrifices to obtain them. But what good has it done him or any one else? Whose are now going to be all these things which Mr. Sage has accumulated? Will they go to the despised poor relations whom he used to bid go to work, as he did, or will they go to something he would not help while alive?

VALUE OF A MAN.

Some fanciful things are being said on this subject. Certain writers have collected evidences of the wild variations in the valuations put upon lives by juries varying from a few dollars to any number of thousands, and set themselves to the determination of what a human life really is worth for the guidance of those who may have to pronounce on such a question. Into the discussions we have seen on this question a certain confusion is introduced by not keeping clearly in view to whom the value is to be credited. A man's life has one value to himself, other values to his relatives, in various degrees, at various ages, of the one and of the other, and another and quite distinct value to the community as a whole. Another point of confusion is as to the use of determining average values. The determination of an average value for human life to the community at each given age and under every given condition of health and surroundings and opportunity is essential to the sociologist in working out his problems, and is of infinite import to all who have to deal with human beings in the mass, especially governments. So many immigrants—so many lives saved from disease are worth

so much to the community. This value should be capable of exceedingly exact determination. On the other hand as affording data for determining the money value of an individual son to his father or an individual husband to his wife, such generalizations would be of less than no value at all. A man's right hand may be worth, in money, ten times as much to himself as his life is to anybody else. Indeed, this is the common result of jury findings. Public transportation companies have a familiar though cynical maxim: 'If you hurt a person at all, kill him; it will cost the company far less.' A husband may be of less than no value to his wife. He may be a drunkard or a lout, living upon her; or even if he is a provider, she may with good reason be better without him. Or he may be of inestimable value to her well-being through her love for him, as well as through the prospect of his bringing her to wealth and honor, all of which are assessable, though not all merchantable commodities. After the strictest determination of the value of the average man there is as much room as ever for the utmost variation in the values of individual men, and even were the value of the individual to the community settled there would still be room for the utmost variation in his value to each person who had a claim upon him.

Premising the hopelessness of trying as certain writers do, to save trouble to juries by fixing the value to survivors of an individual life—the most that could be done in that line would be to draw up a series of questions to be considered in coming at such an estimate—no one can question the enormous good to be gained for society by the study of even the money value of the average man to the community. Even here our publicists seem to have got astray. Mr. Hoffman, the statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, holds that the product of a man's work is worth more to the community than it costs in wages, material, supervision, and so forth, and in some way concludes that this extra value in the case of the working man is some three hundred dollars a year, which is the advantage the community gets from the man's existence. This seems to us very misleading, indeed. It is common with labor advocates to assert that the product of a man's labor is worth far more than he is paid for it, and, very naturally, to demand that he should get the full value of what he produces; and quite right, too. What we have to ask Mr. Hoffman is, whether, if the workman was paid in wages the whole surplus value that Mr. Hoffman asserts him to produce, the community would be any poorer for that act of common honesty. Would not the man produce quite as much as he does, and would not that product become the property of the community? Mr. Hoffman's assumed surplus of product value would be so much stolen by somebody from the producer, but the community would have no more benefit, one way or the other. The fact is, the worker does get paid for the whole value of his product as determined by the only rule that can possibly be applied to it, the rule of supply and demand. The price finally obtained for his product is compounded of all the elements that enter into its production and sale, including the risks of various sorts involved. If labor, whether mechanical or commercial, or if capital, were making too good a thing, competition would flow in and bring things to a balance, just as water finds its level. There is no such imagined surplus and the imagination of it is doing lots of harm.

But this is far from saying that a man is of no profit to the community. His real value to the community is the value of his product reduced by what he personally consumes. If a man earns two dollars a day, and consumes or uses up the value of one dollar a day, whether it be of things he buys or public conveniences that he uses, the remainder of one dollar is what he gives the community. Of course, the community may not get the benefit of it all; but who is to measure that? It may go to the support of a useless family or to that of one that will bless the world. It is when the estimate on this basis has been truly made that we shall have valuable figures. We should not be altogether surprised if Mr. Hoffman's valuation was more nearly right than would at first appear. The results of that valuation will probably startle those statesmen who are indifferent to sanitation and the fighting of drink and disease, or who yield to the selfish popular cry against immigration. Taking the expectation of life, Mr. Hoffman finds that a boy of fifteen of the laboring sort is worth ten thousand dollars. A man is worth over two thousand dollars at fifty, and fifty dollars at sixty-four. The last figure assumes that he will in time become a burden. We need not go into other published valuations. Taking immigrants at twenty-five years of age on the average, they are then worth to Canada, according to Mr. Hoffman, about nine thousand dollars apiece, as mere laborers. Let us take a third of that fig-

ure for safety. Skilled laborers would still probably be worth it all. Every two thousand of them that come to the country is worth ninety million dollars, apart from any money they may bring with them. Yet these are the people whom by common consent we account a public crime to invite to our country. The differences of economic value between healthy men and sick men, between educated men and ignorant men, between moral men and immoral or intemperate men, would also, if they could be determined, give startling results in favor of sanitary and educational and moral legislation, showing, as they would, the enormous money loss caused by imperfections in such regulations as are required for human betterment.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, the veteran editor and proprietor, by inheritance to the third generation, of the Springfield 'Republican,' one of the leading independent newspapers of the United States, has written an article in 'The North American Review' in which he says that although the great American newspapers have achieved, through the development of their news service, a practical political independence, the old political thralldom has been succeeded by a commercial thralldom more insidious and more dangerous to the welfare of society. He says it has come to pass that a party organ of the old-fashioned type cannot be maintained—there are certainly frantic attempts in Canada to keep such alive on 'the fruits of the Plum Tree.' Instead of the old-fashioned party organ we have 'the cheap newspaper of many pages, selling often at wholesale for less than the cost of the paper on which it is printed, and dominated by the advertiser, who pays all the other heavy expenses and the profit.' In Canada, the government also assists this development by carrying much newspaper matter through the mails at less than cost. Nevertheless, in spite of the cheap and nasty type of journal, Mr. Bowles is of opinion that the press to-day not only stands for the rights and interests of the people, but, on the whole, represents them more efficiently than ever before. This it does, he says, by its daily presentation of each day's history of the whole world. He remarks that even the corrupt and dependent press is compelled to publish the news, as it cannot hope to exist if it fails to do so, and that possession of the news, that knowledge of the world's daily life, thought, movement, constitute the most effective weapon for the protection of society; justice and truth flourish in the light of publicity; iniquity and wrong dread it, and are ultimately cured by the influences which flow from its illuminating rays.

Mr. Bowles says of the modern editorial page that it has become a most important part of the news-giving mechanism of the press—its function being to illuminate, to suggest, to inform, to expose, rather than to persuade or denounce. The independent newspaper is 'the most vital instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection.'

'The newspaper-maker certainly can not afford to disregard the interests of his advertisers; but when the rights of the readers are subordinated or submerged to meet the short-sighted demands of the advertisers, the newspaper becomes so far simply a lie. Such a policy persisted in defeats itself, and the newspaper produces simply or principally to carry advertising, ultimately becomes of very little value to its commercial patrons. So in respect to the unrestrained, intemperate use of scare headlines and the faking of sensational news; these practices may win temporarily in the game; but in the long run, they are poor business investments, and of course they are shamelessly dishonest.'

'The journalist has one client, one patient, one flock—that is to say, the whole community; and nothing should stand in the way of his single-minded and devoted service of that one common interest. He should beware of all entangling alliances—political, social, commercial, or any limit or embargo such service. He should let the honors and emoluments of public office go to other people. His own office, if properly administered, is more important and powerful than any that his fellow-citizens are likely to confer upon him. The independent newspaper may be and should be the most vital and effective instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection; and its true business welfare, in the long view, lies in a complete, intelligent, sympathetic devotion to public interests.'

'It is my hope, my ambition, that the independent newspapers of the United States shall become, as the years roll on, more and more truly apostles of an industrious peace, not only for the sake of the highest and best development of this nation, both spiritually and materially, but for the advancement of liberty, justice, and enlightened democratic government throughout the world.'

Mr. Bowles, as we have seen, maintains that the press as a whole serves the people efficiently; yet he cannot make certain 'yellow' journals compose harmoniously in his optimistic general survey. He says that when the individual citizen neglects his civic duties, the community and state suffer; but when the newspaper, with its exceptional facilities for influence, is derelict or prostitutes its powers, the effect is far-reaching and momentous. He concludes:—

'It is obviously the pretence of every newspaper, seeking public support, that it

stands for the public enlightenment and welfare. Even though it have no editorial opinion to express, it professes to publish facts that are true and to be so far as honest servants of those who buy it. It is, then, a national misfortune that so large a section of the American press, under the operation of commercial influences, has been led into the adoption of methods and practices which are essentially dishonest. I refer especially to the exaggerations and misrepresentations which characterize the so-called "yellow press." The predominant tone of this class of journal is a painful and distressing scream which manifests itself in dreadful typographical effects, and to which the advertisers are encouraged to add their discordant notes.'

Mr. Bowles's outlook is a wide one, and his conclusion as to the high future destiny of the independent newspaper is the more valuable and cheering on that account.

MONTREAL.

Lovell's new city directory estimates the total population of Greater Montreal at 405,000, which is an increase of twenty thousand in a year. Lovell's estimates, so far as they go, are generally found adequately reliable, when tested by the decennial census corrections. No one who has observed the activity in house building that has been going on at all the fringes of Montreal proper will be surprised at the extent of the increase. In municipal Montreal the figures are given at 352,000, as compared with 301,000 a year ago, an increase of 51,000, which is largely due to the annexation of St. Henri, Ste. Cenevonde, and portions of Rosemount and Villeray. The estimated 405,000 for Greater Montreal includes Montreal and the contiguous municipalities of Westmount, St. Paul, St. Louis, Maisonneuve and Deslauriers only, but does not include any of the other municipalities on the Island of Montreal, nor the suburbs on the south shore. The rule of contiguity will ere long have to include Lachine, as the space between is being very rapidly occupied. Lachine had a population of 5,581 at the last census, and now, according to Lovell, has a population of slightly over seven thousand. It is clear at all events that whatever contiguous population is due absolutely to the growth of the city should certainly be counted into the city, especially when comparisons are being made with the populations of other cities. Excluding Lachine, which without Montreal would have had an independent existence, the suburbs counted are simply the organic outgrowth of the city, and it would be just as sensible to count the growth of the branches of a tree independently of the trunk as to count the growth of Montreal's suburbs independently of herself. Counting Montreal as a city of more than four hundred thousand, she cuts a very respectable figure in the world, even as regards numbers. She outnumbers, in some cases very considerably, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Belfast, Dublin, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and many other British cities with a high reputation. She is only outnumbered, indeed, in the United Kingdom by London, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Glasgow. She is still behind Melbourne as to numbers, that city with its suburbs having had a population of 562,610 at the census of 1902; and Sydney, whose population numbers 511,660; but then these two cities contain more than a fourth of the total population of the Australian continent, while Montreal is only about a fifteenth of the population of Canada. Montreal, however, ranks the third in size of the cities of the self-governing colonies, and it is quite possible, if not probable, that in ten years time she will be first. She has enormous natural advantages, and it only requires that her citizens should all pull together for their development to insure vast growth and greater prosperity in the future.

THE WAYS OF GOLD.

Mr. Bryan expresses himself as unrepentant with regard to his theory that silver should be legal tender as well as gold. It would be just as sensible to say that the country should adopt two yard sticks to measure by and that those who had contracted engagements by the one should be free to pay by the other. Gold is nothing but the yard stick by which we measure values. It is not altogether satisfactory as a measure, seeing that it changes value itself all the time, which is just as though all the yard sticks in the world should take to growing longer or shorter all alike. This condition of one standard is bad enough without wanting to measure by two standards, which must vary differently from each other. In making the declaration he has done, Mr. Bryan confesses that, though very eloquent and very patriotic, he is unable to think out what is really a very simple economic problem, and an essential to truth as the doctrine that two and two make four. Mr. Bryan says the increased production of gold and the decline in its value has practically solved the silver question. This is not

so. The Bryan demand was that silver should be coined as money at a valuation of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. These were the relative values when the present coinage took form, but at the time of Mr. Bryan's agitation silver was undergoing a remarkable decline in value in proportion to gold, and it reached a ratio of about thirty-two to one. This does not imply that silver changed in value with regard to commodities and gold did not. Both are always changing in that respect.

Mr. Bryan, indeed, held that silver had remained practically unchanged with regard to commodities and that it was gold that had increased in value; so that silver was the fairer standard of the two to pay debts in. His argument was drawn from a singular parallel lasting for a long series of years between the prices of wheat and those of silver. Speaking in a rough way, when the silver dollar had become by weight only worth ninety cents, wheat was selling at the farmers' barn in prairie states at ninety cents. When the silver dollar sank to eighty cents, wheat sank to eighty cents, and so on, till both reached about fifty cents. So that there seemed to be a fair argument in favor of making silver the standard instead of gold, though not along with gold. That argument, however, perched the hand of those that leaned on it, when wheat took a turn and went up to its old gold dollar price, leaving silver in the lurch. Mr. Bryan would have had some standing ground for his assertion that the decline in the value of gold had solved the silver question if gold had declined to the old proportion of one to sixteen. But that did not take place. The bullion value of the silver in a dollar is still just about thirty-two to one. This does not prove that gold is not decreasing in value. What it proves is that, at whatever rate gold is going down in value, silver is going down also with equal steps. If it establishes any ratio it is the ratio of thirty-two to one, which has been pretty constant for years, but which would no sooner be banked on than it would fluctuate.

We believe that gold is declining in value with regard to commodities, as Mr. Bryan says, with stupendous effects on the commerce of to-day. One effect is that all things payable in gold are more easily paid than they were. Debts are imperceptibly growing smaller, and so are salaries. It is also the cause of the increase in the cost of everything, including the cost of labor of all sorts. A curious effect is that though gold is worth less, capital is worth more. For one thing, it takes more of it to perform a given work, and for another, a great many more works are going on. When gold is going down in value all things else are going up in gold value. The one proposition is the same as the other. When everything people invest in goes up in value, investment becomes courageous and enterprise universal, so that capital is everywhere in demand, at great returns. The result of that is that old standard low interest securities are sold and go down in value. If they are bonds or debentures payable in gold, they are actually going down in value any way, along with gold. But even if they were not actually losing value, they would be more or less sold out to get money for investments in works, possessions and productions whose nominal value goes up as the real value of gold goes down. Thus the investment in debentures becomes a bad one, while the investment in property becomes a good one. In other words, the bond goes down and the stock goes up. The creditor loses, the borrower gains. Those who become rich at such a time are not those who have money and lend it, but those who borrow all the money they can and invest it. While capital grows less and less in purchasing value, it more than holds its own in investing value, as high interest can be paid for the use of it. But, in order to hold its own it must be invested in commodities, and not in debentures payable in gold. Thus when gold is decreasing in value by reason of over-production, which is very much the case at present, the world gets into a fever of productive enterprise in which he who would hold his own must turn over his money or see it grow less before his eyes. There have been periods in the world's history when the production of gold was small in proportion to the demand for it. Gold at such times rises in value, and commodities go down in price. Such times have always been marked by extreme business depression and great exaltation on the part of inherited wealth. The best thing for the world would be equilibrium between gold and the commodities which are valued by its measure; but there is no known way of finding a standard of value that will not fluctuate. Fluctuations disturb all calculations and cause unspeakable dislocations of settled ar-

rangements, often setting people and classes by the ears on account of causes which none of them suspect or understand.

STRONGEST AND MOST ENDURING.

Those Canadians who have described the Lord's Day Bill just passed as a piece of blue law Puritanism, an effort of Ontario to trample upon Quebec, an invasion of French customs and ideas by English fanaticism, will be edified to learn that a bill providing for one compulsory day of rest in every week has just been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. The aim of the bill is to put a stop to work which continues seven days a week without a break, and the French members of parliament thus recognize the principle that a country's productive output is enhanced by a day of periodical rest from toil. The French governing classes are not religious, rather are they hostile to religion; their recognition of the need of a weekly rest day is therefore all the more significant. They have been compelled to recognize the fact that 'industrial efficiency depends on certain social and mental conditions which continuous employment tends to ignore, and where these conditions do not exist the productive power shows signs of demoralization and decline.' The 'Wall Street Journal' notes that in the United States there has been no change in social life more conspicuous than that exhibited in the observance of Sunday. From the extreme of the old Puritan way of keeping Sunday, the observance is now at the opposite pole. The 'Continental Sabbath' is the vogue that is spreading, and the day is more and more devoted to amusement and less and less to worship. This laxity of Sunday observance has resulted in increasing the labor of a vast number of people who cater to the amusement-seeking crowds, and many of the toilers get no weekly day of rest from one year's end to the other. Our contemporary says it is a question to what extent the country is being weakened economically by this development; and the action of the French Chamber of Deputies suggests the idea that it may be necessary in the United States 'to protect the right of every toiler to one day's rest out of seven, and not only to protect him in that right, but to compel him to exercise it. So that if he is obliged to work Sunday, he shall at least take some other day in the week "for rest." This is more drastic than our Puritan law, since it was emasculated by the Senate. France has by way of experience reached the conclusion known to the old Hebrew legislators and our heroic forefathers, that "undoubtedly" that country is the strongest and most enduring in which its population as a whole devotes one day in seven to well-earned rest and worship.' It has indeed been urged, with a large show of reason, that the Jews owe much of their strength to more or less keeping two days.

MISINFORMATION.

A so-called 'writer on secret history,' in 'Reynolds's Newspaper,' has been telling the readers of that notorious paper—republicans and atheists—that 'the friction' between the French and British-Canadians is increasing, and that it looks as though the Imperial Government would have to interfere. It also asserts that the Canadian Government has given definite instructions that no Englishman shall be given a position where there is a Canadian-born applicant—as if there could be any job in the gift of the government for which there was not a Canadian-born applicant. It is plain that under such a rule, no Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Welshman, Manxman, or Channel Islander need apply. There is no doubt developing with the first native generation a certain spirit of what used to be called know-nothingism in the United States when that country was at the stage that ours is at now. It is an application of the protectionist principle to the human home product. It is part of the smallness of soul that grows out of protectionism. As for friction between the French and English peoples, there always will be emulation and jealousy and misunderstanding and classiness between any two peoples, whatever the distinctions may be that sharply distinguish them from each other. The French are gaining on the English in some sections and that may give this revealer of secrets the idea that friction is increasing. On the contrary friction is decreasing and must continue to decrease as assimilation goes on. Since Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected Premier—a man of singular breadth of spirit—there has been less of it than ever before. 'Reynolds' further complains of the handling of immigration in Canada, asserts that it receives complaints frequently from destitute exiles and Canadian labor bodies, and concludes by warning emigrants that there are only two classes wanted in Canada, 'Immigrants with money enough

'for two years, and domestics.' This 'certainly was the common judgment with regard to immigrants in the former days when times were hard and unprosperous. It might even yet be gathered from the debates in our parliament, where the demagogue is not extinct. As applied to the Canada of the present day, however, it should carry its own refutation to any one who knows that the procession of workers from our wharves to the activities of the country is almost unbroken. In spite of the protectionist attitude of labor the truth is that Canada can absorb labor to almost unlimited amount. The only good feature of this misrepresentation is that it appears where it does, seeing that the readers of 'Reynolds's' are not the most coveted class with which to people Canada, and are the ones most likely to send home spiteful reports with regard to it.

Y. M. C. A. IN NEW ZEALAND.

A recent letter from Mr. D. A. Budge, written from Wellington, New Zealand, indicates that considerable progress has been made by the Young Men's Christian Associations of that country since his former visit two years ago. At that time there was only one secretary in the country, and the work in a very anxious condition. To-day there are four secretaries in New Zealand—at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. The Association at Auckland has been greatly revived and strengthened. Wellington has just closed a successful business canvass, raising a fund of \$50,000 for this purpose. In addition, a suitable piece of land has been donated, and an additional lot acquired on favorable terms, so that the future of the work there is assured. Christchurch has recovered its old building, and is beginning to enlarge its work, and preparations for a building canvass are being made at Dunedin. This progress makes necessary for New Zealand an experienced secretary, who could spend three or five years in supervising and assisting the work in these cities. While in Wellington Mr. Budge received a cablegram from Sydney announcing a gift of \$25,000 to the Sydney Association towards a fund which they are forming there for improving their present building. Mr. Lyman L. Pierce, formerly secretary at Washington, D.C., has arrived at Melbourne and assumed his duties there as general secretary. Mr. Pierce is an unusually gifted man with a successful experience in the United States. His going to Melbourne will at once put the work there in a strong position. Mr. Budge reports that the total amounts secured for buildings and permanent improvements at Wellington, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane since his former visit two years ago now amounts to \$308,000, which speaks well for the progress made, and for the future of the work in those countries.

FIRE IN JAPAN.

London, July 21.—A despatch from Tokio to the 'Daily Telegraph' this morning states that fire at Yokohama on July 20 destroyed 1,000 Japanese houses.

'WORLD WIDE.'

- The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'
- ALL THE WORLD OVER.
- Dreyfus Cleared—Honors to Follow.—American Papers.
- Russian Peasants' Land Bill.—St. Petersburg Correspondence of the New York 'Sun.'
- A Prolonged Revolution in Russia.—New York 'Times.'
- Japanese Rule in Manchuria.—New York 'Evening Post.'
- The Open Door in Manchuria—Japan Unalterably Committed to It.—New York 'Sun.'
- A Day in the British Parliament.—The 'Tribune,' London.
- Sir Wilfrid Lawson—A Personal Impression.—Manchester 'Guardian.'
- Church and State in England.—The 'Tribune,' London.
- To an Old Colony, and Beyond—A July Cruise by Labrador.—By Mildred L. McNeal Sweeney, in the Springfield 'Republican.'
- Parties that Persist, in the United States.—'Youth's Companion,' Boston.
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
- Jules Breton.—The Last of the Old School.—New York 'Evening Post'; Providence 'Journal.'
- Programme Music and the Programme.—By E. N., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
- Tyranny of the Skyscraper—Here as a Condition, not a Theory.—'Craftsman.'
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- To the Muses.—Poem, by William Blake.
- Night.—By Robert Southey.
- Trolope the Most Sensible of Novelists.—The 'Speaker,' London.
- A Sad Little Story.—The 'Tribune,' New York.
- De Guerville's New Egypt.—New York 'Evening Post.'
- Sea Power.—F. T. Jane's Suggestive Attack on the Theories of Capt. Mahan.—New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
- The Law of Nations.—New York 'Evening Post.'
- Mourning.—By G., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
- Tunnelling by the Freezing Method Under the East River, New York.—'Scientific American,' New York.
- How Nature Added Another Island to United States Territory.—C. E., in the 'Times,' New York.
- The Lengthening Period of Youth.—Dr. A. E. Gibson, in the 'Medical Brief.'
- The Arrangement of the 'Dreadnought.'—'Scientific American.'
- Science Notes.
- So many men as many minds. Every man in his own way.—Verence.
- 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.
- \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents: John T. Broughal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

ROBSON MEMORIAL CHURCH

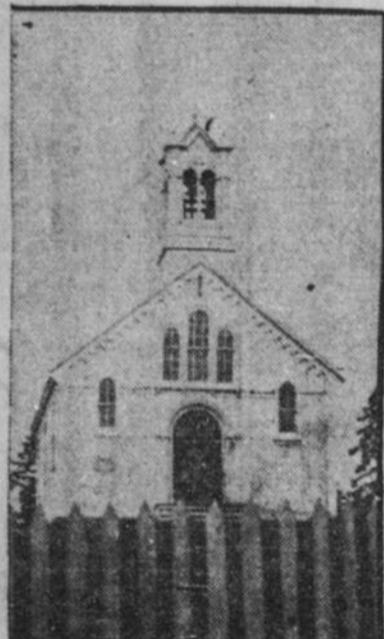
ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING FOR ERECTION OF EDIFICE MARKING HALF A CENTURY'S WORK OF THE REV. DR. E. ROBSON.

Victoria, B.C., July 14.—Arrangements are going rapidly forward for the erection in Epworth, a suburb of Vancouver, of the Robson Memorial Church, which is to commemorate the completion of the half a century of effort in the Methodist ministry of the Rev. Dr.



THE REV. DR. E. ROBSON.

Ebenezer Robson, pioneer of his Church in this part of the world. The history of Methodism in the province of British Columbia may be said to be inseparably connected with the labors of Dr. Robson, who this year celebrated his jubilee of service in the ministry of that denomination. Doctor Robson was born in the county of Perth, Ontario, on Jan. 17, 1835. He has thus passed the three score years and ten allotted to man. His boyhood was spent in Sarnia, Ont., where he attended the public and gram-



WESLEY CHURCH, NANAIMO, B.C. One of the first churches of Western Canada, of which Dr. Robson was pastor.

mar schools. He was received on trial for the ministry, at the Conference of 1860. For two years following he attended Victoria College, then situated in Coburg. Entering the active ministry, the Rev. Mr. Robson became associate pastor of the Great St. James Church of Montreal, then the largest



THE REV. DR. ROBSON.

At the time he entered the Ministry.

Protestant church in Canada. He was not many months there until the missionary field attracted him, and casting aside all the opportunities to rise in the regular ministry of the east, he volunteered for service in the new mission district of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, then two colonies. Ordained to the ministry in Toronto on the last day of 1838, he immediately thereafter started for this province. The facilities for travel were then something like those in ancient times, very different from now, when the trip from the east is reckoned by hours. There were no competing trans-continental lines of railway at that period endeavoring to reduce the time by a few hours. When Dr. Robson came to the mission field it was by way of New York, Panama, San Francisco and Portland. He reached

Victoria on Feb. 7, 1839. There accompanied him three other missionaries of Canadian Methodism who have occupied proud positions in the pioneer work of the Church in British Columbia. These were the Rev. T. Evans, the Rev. E. White, and the Rev. A. Browning. Three days after arrival in the city the first service was held. There was no church for the purpose; instead, the small congregation worshipped in the old court house. The first field to which the Rev. Dr. Robson was assigned was designated as 'the gold mines of the Fraser river.' The circuit, however, was not circumscribed within any narrow limits. With all the fire of youth and the zeal which had prompted him to volunteer for the work, he entered at once with enthusiasm into the service. He went up to the scene of his labors in the historic steamer 'Beaver,' which, by a strange coincidence, had been built the very year of the Rev. Mr. Robson's birth. Hope was selected as his headquarters, and entering upon his duties he preached to all who would hear him wherever he found them.

It required in those early days a person of resource to carry out the work. The method of travelling from place to place adopted by the missionary was a dugout canoe in which he travelled alone generally, literally paddling his own canoe. In addition to providing his own means of locomotion, the Rev. Mr. Robson cooked his own food and washed his own clothing. But Dr. Robson has no word of complaint to ot-



THE REV. DR. ROBSON.

After completion of twenty years' ministry.

fer in consequence of these experiences. He was young and had a rugged constitution. The miners to whom he ministered were living a similar life, and he was quite prepared to share with them in their manner of living. His experiences, including many adventures involving risk of life, were really enjoyed, it truth be told, by the young missionary, who entered heartily into the spirit of the rough life he was forced to live. On Aug. 15, 1860, he was married in Victoria to Miss Ellen M. Hall, of Brockville, Ont. Mrs. Robson is still alive and assisting her husband in his work. While at Hope Mr. Robson initiated the first missionary effort among the Indians of this province by the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Robson and his wife talked and preached to the Indians on week days and on Sundays, sowing the good seed among the natives, and the result of these efforts is still to be noted.

Early in 1860 the Rev. Mr. Robson was transferred to Nanaimo, and for three years ministered to the people of that centre. While he was stationed there Ebenezer church was built, the architects being Messrs. Wright & Saunders, of Victoria. The mission over which he had charge at Nanaimo extended to Cowichan and to Comox, at the other extreme, taking in all intermediate points. Salt Spring Island was included. The duties of a clergyman in those days were not confined to the work in the pulpit or ordinary parochial effort. He had to adapt himself to the needs of his new country, and during his ministry at Nanaimo the Rev. Mr. Robson almost wholly with his own hands erected a school chapel for the work among the Indians. The children were taught and divine service held for all. His mission work required him to travel about in a canoe or small boat for the most part. His adventures and hairbreadth escapes were numerous. His next field of labor was at Yale, where his work was largely among the men engaged in building the historic trunk road to Cariboo. His duties required him to travel the territory as far as Clinton, and in the opposite way to Douglas. He spent about a year in this work.

In 1864 he removed to New Westminster. His field then extended from the Gulf of Georgia to Spuzzum, above Yale, and included all intermediate points. It was during his stay there that the first church services were held at Chilliwack, Sumas, Maple Ridge and Moodyville, and on the site of the present city of Vancouver. But in addition to holding services at these places, congregations at Yale, Hope, Langley and New Westminster were ministered to.

The strenuous life of the new country proved more than Mrs. Robson could stand, however, and on account of her failing health the Missionary Society of the church relieved the Rev. Mr. Robson from the work, assigning him to the regular ministerial service in the east. He returned home by way of the Panama canal, and continued to serve his church in the east until the beginning of 1889, when a vacancy occurred in New Westminster. The Rev. Mr. Robson again felt a longing for the west, and volunteered to fill the appointment. Since his return he has been ministering in Nanaimo, Vancouver, New Westminster, Ladners, Port Simpson, Chilliwack and Vernon. The Conference then placed him upon the retired list, and he became connected with Colum-

bian College as bursar for two years. Since that time he organized the Vancouver circuit, between Vancouver and New Westminster, preaching on an average three and a half sermons per week throughout the year. This was during the period of his 'retirement,' if such a term could be applied to such a life.

The Rev. Mr. Robson was, upon the organization of the British Columbia Conference of the church, elected its first president. He was re-elected a second time to the office. He has occupied important positions as district chairman, and as representative of the province to the General Conference of the Canadian church. He has also been a member of the General Board of Missions and of the Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund. On account of his untiring services to the church and the cause of education in connection with Methodism in the province, he was given the degree of D. D., the first conferred by Columbian College. In view of the services he has rendered Methodism in British Columbia and the prominent part he has occupied in the history of that church in the province, it is but fitting that a movement should be made to mark the jubilee of his earnest ministry by building a Robson memorial church near the scene of his first labors in the great west.

THE RUSSIAN DOUMA.

Seldom has there been a more dramatic or a more momentous occasion than the opening of the Russian Douma on the 10th of May—anniversary, by the way, of the assembly of the French States-General in 1789—a coincidence not without omen to the superstitious. For the first time in the history of the Russian Empire, the people of Russia were assembled in a deliberative assembly to make laws for themselves and for their country. A majority of the members of the Russian lower house are ignorant and superstitious peasants! and in all the world there is perhaps no one more ignorant and superstitious than the Russian *raujik*, the tiller of the soil sprung from a long line of peasants. Many of them are wholly illiterate, some are able to read or write with difficulty, but not many can both read and write. These are the men who have been assembled in St. Petersburg to make laws for that mighty Empire that stretches from the Baltic to the Asiatic Sea.

The Czar shows greater readiness to grant the demands of the peasant members than he does the demands of the other members of the Douma. The reason for this is not difficult to understand. Give the peasant his land, and he will be satisfied for the present to leave untouched the great power of the Czar; but the representatives in parliament of the professional and other classes, the men who come from the cities, in contradistinction to those who come from the country, demand things much more vital. They are the men who strike at the very foundation of the Czar's power. They are men who demand constitutional government in the sense that all the world understands it, who ask the right of freedom of thought and freedom of expression, who want a responsible ministry, with its mandate from the people, uncontrolled by the sovereign, who want the laws administered without fear or favoritism. So long as the Czar can control the peasants, and through them the lower house of parliament, he has little, if anything, to fear. It is not likely, however, that ignorant peasants will be able to control men of such marked ability as those who constitute the members from the cities, even if numerically the latter may be in the minority. The real power of the Douma lies in the hands of a few men of great strength and intellect.—A. Maurice Low, in the 'Forum.'

RED DOG

A MIGHTY HUNTER IN INDIA AND MR. KIPLING'S JUNGLE BOOK.

(From the 'Saturday Review'.)

The red dog never reaches the size of a wolf, though it exceeds that of a jackal. Its shape is uncouth, the body narrow and low in the forequarters, with loose limbs ending in large awkward paws, the head and brush carried low. The head, remarkable for the large blunt furry ears, is intermediate between the domestic dog and fox, without the honest look of the one or the quick witted sharpness of the other. Against these disadvantages the bright chestnut hue of the wild dog's coat, shading into black at the end of the brush, does not avail for handsomeness.

Over most of India it is to be found on mountains and in plains, in forest, where forest grows, and about the bare slopes where the hills have not vegetation. East of India a very similar beast ranges even to Java, and another, paler and shaggier, haunts Siberia and Saghalien, so that over most of Asia one form or other is to be reckoned with. Naturally the Indian species is the best known; yet it is not known at all intimately, for though so widely spread it is not a common animal and the field naturalists of India have little to say of it. But it is clear that the red dog is a very different animal from the wolf, and far superior to any other Eastern canine. Most of the wild relatives of our dogs are cowardly beasts, feeding on carrion and small animals, and only attacking large ones when hard pressed by hunger—such is the wolf's way of life; while the jackal skulks round villages and sometimes enters large towns in search of scraps, making night hideous with his howls, even in Calcutta. But the red dog is a true hunter, the deadliest foe to the game animals that is known in the East. He is not very swift—less so than the jackal—nor is he adroit at the double or graceful in his actions, but he follows the scent, mostly in silence, with a deadly persistence, and however long the trail may be the pack runs into their victim without fail in the end. They do not go in large numbers—a dozen would be a big pack—but what they want in force is replaced by their courage and cunning, strategy in attack.

Their ordinary prey is the powerful sambar deer and the beautiful spotted axis, corresponding to our red deer and fallow deer; the various antelopes of the plains and wild goats of the hills. All of these they harry in turn for a few days; then the terrified beasts forsake that section of the jungle, and the red pack must range far afield again, not to return till long after, when the terror of their raid has subsided in the locality. Their methods of attack are terrible in the extreme; some of their devices indeed can hardly be mentioned here. Suffice it to say that their ordinary plan, whenever possible, is to disembowel the victim. Deer are not the only prey on which these terrible creatures adventure; the biggest horns known of the gaur (Bos gaurus) came from one said to have been killed by wild dogs, of the Burmese race in this case, and yet the gaur, the largest of all wild oxen, is too much for the ordinary tiger. And the tiger often falls with the boar, the most gallant of all wild animals, but the red pack will bring him to his end. Their fellow carnivores even are not safe; the black bear of the Himalayas, although the fiercest of Indian bears, has been seen in his last struggle with the pack, with torn coat and flesh in strips, fighting gamely still.

The Geographic Society of Switzerland has provided Dr. Volz, instructor in zoology at the University of Berne, with the funds for exploring the interior of Liberia.

AMERICAN 'PROGRESSIVENESS.'

Last winter, two years and a half after the United States had announced, by the passage of the Reclamation Act, its intention of going into the irrigation business, the British Government, veteran of the great irrigation works of India and Egypt, sent over a commission of engineers to see what kind of start its younger sister was making. The engineers were taken into the most desolate spots of Nevada and Arizona, the heart of the Great American Desert, and shown the works of the Truckee-Carson and Salt River projects—dams, tunnels, highroads, miles on miles of concrete-lined canals.

'Two years and a half' one of them exclaimed. 'In England we would not have begun one such undertaking without twenty years of preparation.' This was not British ultra-conservatism; English engineers are as progressive as our own. It meant only what all good engineers know—that the data absolutely preliminary to a large irrigation scheme take one to two decades to collect. The irrigable area, the size of the canals, the height and strength of the dams, all depend on the volume of the water supply, which cannot be properly determined in less than ten years. Not only does the flow of a stream vary with the season—it changes its tactics, and perhaps its course, every few years. And with the knowledge of what it will do must go intimate knowledge of the geology, meteorology, and chemistry of its whole basin that may take nearly as long to acquire.—'American Magazine.'

URBANA AND RUSTICA.

Dear Rustic say, how can you stay In this dull, poky place? If I stay here another day The yawns will set my face. Back to the city I must go, Its sights and pleasures skim; There's some life there, and then, you know, One must be in the swim. No fun is here, no stir, no crowd; Time passes, that is all; The only sound—and that's too loud—The old clock on the wall. Each evening comes that same old stick, These same old plants to tend; Oh, I could shoot him, just that quick, Monotony's reign might end. Wait, cousin, dear, and you shall hear The simple reason true Of old John's visits that appear So tame and same to you. A faithful stand-by has he been To our good friends next door; He's cut their wood and mowed their green These twenty years and more. Each evening, just about this hour The lady that lived there Would tend and water every flower, She made those beds her care. But since you've come you've only seen A man grief-bowed and ill, And two sad children on the green; Oh, yes, that house is still. And ever since the fever tore Her hands from their loved care And death her gentle spirit bore To gardens always fair. Each evening, at the very hour Her lovely form would bend To give each plant its freshening shower John's footsteps hither wend. Straight to those flowers, her habit kind Continued sacredly, As though a wish he had divined; A fine-strung soul has he. If you have but the eye to see, And heart not slow to feel, You'll find life everywhere, trust me; Oh, miss not its appeal. Ste. Agathe des Monts, July 18.

THE CURSE OF THE CIGARETTE.

The above is the alarming title of an article written by the editor in the July number of 'Pearson's Magazine'; and smokers and non-smokers alike will do well to read it. Here are some startling facts from the article: 'There is overwhelming evidence to show that juvenile smoking is an evil of the first magnitude—an evil which is sapping our boyhood's strength, and so undermining our national manhood. Over a hundred million cigarettes are sold weekly in the United Kingdom in penny packets alone. Boys who smoke them seem to have their moral sensibilities blunted, so that they are led easily into other vices. . . . A doctor examined thirty boy-smokers, between the ages of nine and fifteen. In twenty-two he found serious disorders, and a more or less marked taste, generated by tobacco, for drink. The cigarette in the mouth of the boy, therefore, is doubly an accursed thing—accursed for the physical evil it brings about, and accursed for the moral evils. . . . When the Boer war broke out, in the Manchester district alone 11,000 volunteered to fight for their country, eight thousand were at once rejected as physically unfit, and only 1,200 finally passed the doctors. The chief cause of unfitness was proved to be smoking as boys and young men. . . . A breeder of cattle who only got 1,200 physically-developed animals out of 11,000 reared to full age would call a halt, and begin to think; and this is what the British nation must do, or go to pieces.'

AN ELABORATE SWINDLE.

In front of a large shop window in Berlin two respectably dressed men were engaged in discussing the wares exhibited therein. Soon the discussion grew animated, and the climax was reached when one of the men hurled the other against the window, which was smashed. The offender fled, while the victim, in no way hurt, was seized by the manager, who demanded £9 for the broken window. Thereupon the captive declared that he was a commercial traveller, and had only £3 of his own money about him, of which he was willing to pay £1 10s., and forward the remaining £7 10s. on his return home. The shop manager was not satisfied, and began to talk of arrest, whereupon the traveller begged him to spare him such a scandal, and he would pay the amount out of the money entrusted him by his firm. He then produced a £50 note, out of which the manager deducted £9 (giving £41 change, with a receipt for the £9). The traveller left the shop, not, however, without a parting shot to the effect that the money thus forced from him would bring the manager no good. Moved by these words, the manager decided to seek the young man out at the hotel named by the latter and to refund the money. Judge of his astonishment when he was informed that no such individual had been residing there. Suspecting a fraud, he tried to change the £50 note, when he was informed that it was a forged one.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

A letter has just been received in Montpelier, Vt., which was posted in Ireland fifty-two years ago. The letter has been in the dead letter office at Washington all the time and the party who sent the letter has died and the addressee has died and her children have grown up, married, and raised families. The students in the newly established Government schools in China wear uniforms consisting of a coat and trousers of foreign pattern. In the strictly military school khaki is worn.

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We have just added to our stock some new and very desirable premiums, which cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to any one securing them. As the continued calls on our winter premiums show our subscribers' appreciation, we shall quote some of these also. We deal direct with manufacturers, and, as our intention is not to make money on our premiums, but to increase our circulation, those working for premiums get the benefit.

Our quotations in these Premium Offers are based on NEW subscriptions at yearly rates, viz: Daily Witness, \$3.00, Weekly Witness, \$1.00, World Wide, \$1.50, Northern Messenger, 40 cents; but as a special inducement to our readers to assist us in extending the "Witness" sphere of influence,

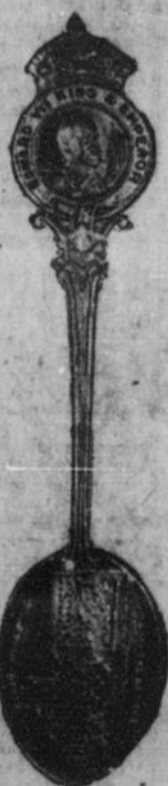
WE WILL, UNTIL JULY 31, accept all NEW Subscriptions on exactly the same basis whether at above rates or at the

SPECIAL YEAR END TRIAL RATES: Daily Witness, 90 cents; Weekly Witness, 30 cents; World Wide, 50 cents; Northern Messenger, 15 cents NEW SUBSCRIBERS. When new subscribers are stipulated, it means absolutely bona fide new subscribers; that is, people in whose homes the paper subscribed for has not been taken within the past two years. We only need to make this matter plain to have it faithfully carried out by our canvassers.

STERLING SPOONS SILVER



1.—Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoon, (See Cut No. 1), bright silver finish or richly gilt. The handle is ornamented with coat-of-arms of each province, in fine hard enamel, or with enamel maple leaf for Alberta and Saskatchewan, whose coat-of-arms is not yet authorized. The great attraction about this spoon is that we will have the bowl HAND ENGRAVED TO YOUR ORDER, with any single name you choose—your surname—your Christian name—or the name of your town. This is a rare chance for residents in new districts to get a handsome Souvenir Spoon that they could not buy locally for any money. These Spoons, with Christian name engraved, would form a most ACCEPTABLE PRESENT for any one. When intended as a gift we will mail direct postpaid and registered to any address, with sender's card enclosed, if supplied. This spoon retails regularly at \$1.25. One of these spoons given for new subscriptions to any of our publications to the value of ... **\$1.80**

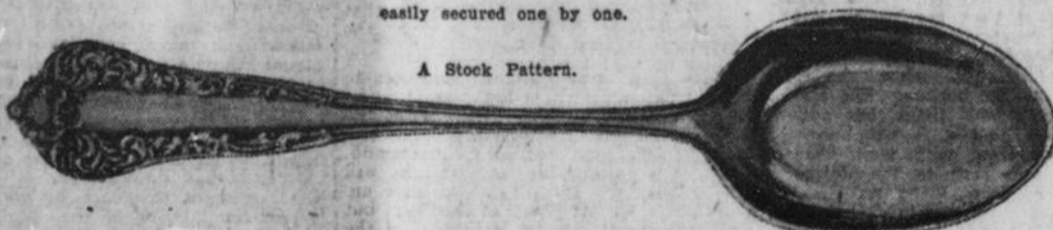


2.—Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoon (See Cut No. 2), with head of either King or Queen on handle, and bowl stamped with Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; silver finish or gilt as preferred. Retail at \$1.25. One of these spoons is given for new subscriptions to the value of ... **\$1.80**

STERLING SILVER SPOONS



3.—Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoon, larger and heavier than the above. (See Cut No. 3.) BOWL ENGRAVED TO ORDER, as quoted for No. 1. Handle showing handsome figure of Indian, with raised pommel; the whole surmounted with fine hard enamel coat of arms. Retail at \$2.25. This Spoon for new subscriptions to the value of ... **\$4.00**



4.—Sterling Silver Tea Spoon, beautiful chaste pattern; something to give life-long satisfaction. Style and size similar to cut. One Spoon given for new subscriptions to the value of only ... **\$1.80** Or, one Spoon, same quality and pattern as above, but heavier and slightly larger, for ... **\$2.75**

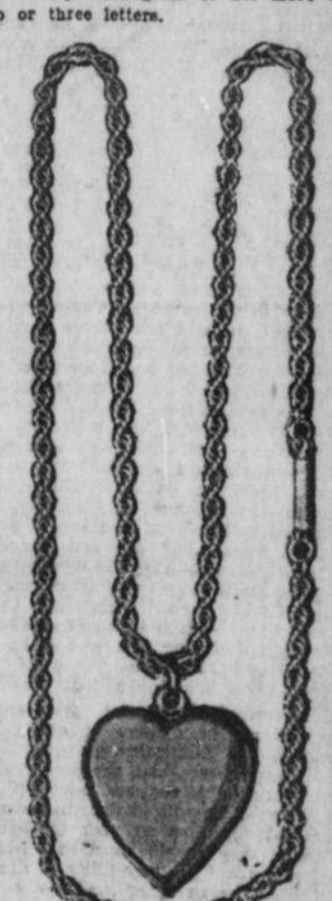
single teaspoons, as a basis for calculation. This is a stock pattern, and you can go on adding to your supply. Teaspoons, dessertspoons, forks, etc., on similar lines. Every house likes to have some shining table appointments; the more we have the better we like it as a general thing. Some thrifty folk give each child a spoon as a birthday gift, and it is a capital plan. Such gifts last; their value gets greater instead of less as time goes on.

use. Plated this time, but plate that any housekeeper may be proud of. Genuine '1847 Rogers,' and all know the reputation of Rogers goods. Here, again, we only quote sample premium, as we can supply all you need along this line on a similar basis. This is our offer:— One half dozen Teaspoons of this '1847 Rogers' silver plate, neatly packed in plush-lined box, postpaid and registered to your address for new subscriptions to the value of ... **\$4.50**

N.B.—Perhaps you think we are going in heavily for spoons in this premium sheet, but we are only quoting terms for

5.—Still another Spoon, but something in the line of regular teaspoons for everyday

6.—A dainty, heart-shaped Locket; just what every girl wants; such as any lady might be proud to wear; has place for two pictures; 14 karat gold filled; warranted for ten years. (See Cut No. 5.) Bright gold or dull gold finish. Retail at \$2.00 One Locket given for new subscriptions to the value of ... **\$3.00** N.B.—For 15¢ per letter in cash, or for \$1.00 more worth of new subscriptions, we will have the Locket engraved with handsome script monogram of not more than two or three letters.



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DERELICTS OF THE ATLANTIC

The quest of two British warships and the Newfoundland sealing steamer 'Adventure' for the derelict freighter 'Dunmore'...

It is not unreasonable to conclude that through such a cause the 'Narcotic' vanished from human ken in February, 1893...

All interest is focused upon the 'Dunmore' because here is one of the comparatively rare instances wherein a metal derelict has remained above water any length of time after being abandoned...

The criticisms of the press and the appeals of the owners of other ships spurred the Admiralty to action, while the underwriters had the powerful sealing steamer 'Adventure' sent out from St. John's, Newfoundland...

schooner 'Adeline', lumber laden, which was drifting about in the track of shipping between 40 and 60 miles off Cape Cod (Massachusetts).

The American warship 'Atlanta' had a remarkable experience recently in attacking a derelict—the British schooner 'Gildon Rod'—which was found floating bottom up off Delaware breaking water with the forward part of her keel on a level with the water...

The 'Fannie Wolston' was another that was out for 1,408 days and traversed 9,000 miles, but most of this was in moving east and west, north and south, through a limited area in mid-ocean...

ORDERING OF A CUP OF TEA TWO METHODS AS SHOWN IN A CASE OF A MAN AND WOMAN.

Buying a cup of tea may be a tragedy or a comedy. Much depends on the sex of the buyer. This is the way a man buys it.

'Oh, would you bring me a cup of tea?' The waitress who returns the smile, or does not return it, according to the rule of the establishment in regard to tipping, brings him his tea, slams it down, scribbles out a check and sails away.

The man tastes the tea, finds that it is bitter from long brewing, slips out of his seat, pays the bill and hurries away from the shop.

Now let us see how a woman buys a cup of tea.

She marches in with a little boy on one side of her and a little girl on the other.

'I want a table for three,' she says in the manner of one about to order a dinner at ten guineas a head.

'Yes, madam,' replies the meek attendant. 'Will you kindly step this way?'

'Mummy,' says the little boy, when at last the party is seated and the attendant is waiting to take the twopenny order, 'mummy, why has that lady got a turned-up nose?'

'What a scone,' complains the little girl. 'A pot of tea for me,' orders mummy, 'and would you mind bringing an extra cup so that my little girl can have some milk?'

'One tea and one milk?' asks the attendant. 'No, thank you. I thought I gave my order quite distinctly. I want a pot of tea for one and an extra cup. That's all.'

'Yes, madam,' says the meek attendant, and drags herself away with the firm intention of becoming an actress, let the stage be what it may.

have brought quite enough milk.' Half an hour later she marches proudly from the shop, having paid exactly the same sum for these privileges as the wretched man who could not swallow a mouthful, and who sat in a corner—London 'Sketch.'

SOLID AZTEC ARCHITECTURE

HOW THE OLD INDIAN BUILDINGS ENDURE WHILE THE AMERICAN WORK GOES DOWN.

The Mexicans or the Aztec Indians can give the people of the United States lessons in architecture and in solid construction of buildings. There are buildings standing to-day in the City of Mexico that have stood for three centuries and are in an excellent state of preservation.

It shows that so long ago as that the Indians were experts in the manufacture of bricks. But probably eighty percent of all the buildings are made of concrete cement. In the United States within the last few years experiments have been made in the erection of buildings out of manufactured stone, but they have been pronounced, as you know, by the insurance people as unsafe.

Near this stands another of white limestone, built in four terraces, with carvings and ornamental work which would put to shame the modern American sculptor. It has stood all these centuries, yet limestone is much easier broken than the cement.

I was out to the shrine of Guadalupe the other day—a few miles out from the city. There is an old story that on Saturday morning, Dec. 9, 1531, an image of a woman appeared before an Indian named Juan Diego.

The rain has been coming down in torrents all the afternoon and evening, and I am fairly homesick to-night in this beastly hole—no one to talk to. Sometimes I think I shall go mad. There is only one other white man in the place—a German, and a very decent chap—but it takes an hour to get to his place across the water; so we do not see much of each other.

'LIVES' OF CORSETS AND GLOVES.

France may have won her independence in the course of the last two centuries, but French women and their sisters elsewhere still confine their hands and figures. The fall of the Bastille in July is one cause for rejoicing, but to the glove and corset makers of Paris the fact that the Bastille of fashion still remains a power in the land is not unnaturally a subject for self-congratulation.

Gloves have also had a checkered history. As lately as two centuries ago they were forbidden in France in churches, at the King's Court when the King was present, and in the courts of law. In the first part of the eighteenth century they almost passed out of fashion, but Paris followed London in such matters as it does to-day, and when in 1839 it was known that London dandies wore six different kinds of gloves each day the fashion returned to Paris, and has never left it.

WHAT A MAN IS WORTH

COURT DECISIONS THAT DIS-CREDIT DR. HOLT'S THEORY.

(From the 'Bench and Bar.')

In his table showing the value of individuals of the American laboring class Dr. Holt states that at 19 years of age a boy is worth \$2,081.62; at 15 years of age he is worth \$4,263.66; at 25 he is worth \$5,488.03.

It will not be difficult to demonstrate that the hardy son of labor, taking him limb by limb, is worth at his maximum considerably more than Dr. Holt's \$5,488.03.

Where Dr. Holt flies off in his professional man's quotation. At 25, says this authority, the professional man has an economic value of \$25,898.94. Was the doctor talking about lawyers when he wrote down all these numerals? There are at least two or three 25-year-old we could put our hands on, in both law and medicine, who would be more than pleased to incorporate and capitalize themselves at just a round \$25,000, give Holt, M.D., the \$25,898.94 as a little 'commission' on the side, and still offer a controlling stock interest to the distinguished scientist or his patron or patients, at considerably less than par.

To get back to the workingman; the following table is compiled from judicial decisions of the courts of last resort of this country and England: One eye, \$5,000 (32 S. W. Rep., 918); one leg, \$15,000 (13 Wash., 525); two legs, \$25,000 (43 Hun., 421); one arm, \$10,000 (89 Wis., 257); one hand, \$6,000-\$10,000 (75 Tex., 151-19 Kan., 483); one finger, \$1,500 (94 Iowa, 390); permanent disability, \$23,000-\$80,000 (18 Ill. App., 418-5 C. P. D. (Eng., 280).

It is easy from the above to compute with approximate accuracy the cost, if not the value, of a whole man, and when it is seen at a glance that a single eye, leg and arm totals \$30,000, many times Dr. Holt's best price for the assembled members complete with the trunk thrown in, it makes us feel as though this medical man had overlooked some items, or had erred in his addition.

Referring to the damage value of legs again we have it on the authority of the Utah Supreme Court that this member is worth more to a woman than a man. Thus, in holding \$10,500 not excessive for the loss of a foot to a female child, it was said in Chapman vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company, 12 Utah, 68: 'If the plaintiff was a male, the verdict would not be excessive, and the loss of a limb to a female is infinitely greater.'

That the scientific estimates made must be marked up some for the workingman, with about 40 percent off, we should say, for the professions, seems entirely clear to our mind at this writing.

ADVENTURES IN LIBERIA.

Mrs. de Beer, of London Road, Ipswich, has received from her son, who is engaged in business in Liberia (West Africa) an entertaining letter on his experiences. Writing from Nanna Kroo on April 18, he says:

The rain has been coming down in torrents all the afternoon and evening, and I am fairly homesick to-night in this beastly hole—no one to talk to. Sometimes I think I shall go mad. There is only one other white man in the place—a German, and a very decent chap—but it takes an hour to get to his place across the water; so we do not see much of each other.

I returned the day before yesterday from my second trip up the river, visiting native chiefs and kings. I am the first white man who has ever been up the river. It was awful in all the towns I stopped at. Having never seen a white before, the people used to make a ring round me, and stare; I could not get away from them.

The people are very peculiar; they offer up bullocks as sacrifices to their 'Ju Ju,' and the headmen can offer up their slaves; when they do offer up a bullock it is the funniest sight you ever saw. Another sight which fairly gives the creep is a funeral. When a person dies, they put the body out on the grass for a couple of days, and then carry the corpse round the place on their heads. The bodies are buried anywhere, and several have been planted outside my door. Once as they were carrying round a dead person on their heads, I was standing at my door; they wanted to bring it in to me, but I strongly objected. When

SICK HEADACHE

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

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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CRAMPS CURED. I was troubled with Cramps for a long time, and had several doctors attend me, but their medicines did not seem to do me any good. I got three bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it cured me. It is the only medicine I can recommend. I would not be without it in my house. A. DEMERCIANT, Bath, Ont.

WEAK BOWELS CURED. After a severe attack of Typhoid Fever my bowels were left in a very weak condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I commenced taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from bowel complaint. Mrs. J. M. STEWART, Little Current, Ont.

DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS. I take pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I was taken with Diarrhoea and severe Cramps in the Stomach. I secured a bottle of your medicine and had only taken a few doses when my trouble disappeared. In the future I will always keep it in the house ready for use. Mrs. M. JACKSON, Normandale, Ont.

BABIES TEETHING. Ever since my mother first knew of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it has always been kept in the house. She says that it always acts like magic, and especially when given to teething babies. ESTELLA IRWIN, Delta, Ont.

they say a person is going to die, they give him or her no more to eat or drink; so the unfortunate person does not last long! They shout, dance, and drink at the burial, and it is perfectly ghastly! Another strange custom is this: Supposing anything has been stolen, or any one has died suddenly, and the natives want to find out who the thief is, or if the man has been killed, they take the bark of a tree called maswood—it is very bitter and poisonous—they then make every one who they fancy has been connected with the affair drink a concoction made with the bark. If those who drink vomit at once, they are not guilty; those who do not vomit are considered guilty, and they are smoked on the top of a hut and beaten—nine times out of ten to death. On the other hand, if a man commits a murder, the punishment is only a fine of three bullocks; that fine was imposed the other day on a man who beat his wife to death.

THE IRREPLACEABLE EYEGLASS. The person who is going abroad and who wears eyeglasses upon which he is more or less dependent will do well to take two pairs with him, so that if one breaks he will still have lenses for his defective eyes. The experience of one woman in a case of this sort may be cited as a horrible example. She is a person with two very bad eyes, being stigmatized and short-sighted also almost to the point of blindness. It never occurred to her that she could have any trouble with her glasses, because she never had had. For months she had worn the same pair without accident. No sooner had she arrived in London, however, than through some bit of hard luck the glasses slipped from her nose and one lens was smashed.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! THE BEST ANTI-BITE FOR MOSQUITOES IS Ash's Forest Friend, Price 25c & 50c. BLOOD PURIFIER—The best Spring Medicine is HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER Better than Sarsaparilla. Price 50c. J. A. HARTE, 1778 Notre Dame Street.

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Agricultural.

IMPROVING THE LAYING HENS.

The Government of New South Wales, Australia, has for several years been conducting egg-laying tests. The poultry men of the colony were invited to send to the Agricultural College at Nowkesbury, pens of six of their best pullets, there to be kept under the best of sanitary conditions and fed with the food considered best for the production of eggs, for twelve months. A few of the pens in the first year's test did fairly well, but much the larger number did not produce as many eggs as should be expected from selected pullets when fed and cared for in the most favorable surroundings. The second year's testing of laying pullets made a much better showing, and in two cases the six pullets produced over two hundred eggs each in the twelve months, while quite a number of the pens produced over a hundred and seventy eggs per pullet. But it was seen in this test that no breed of hens were uniformly good layers, while there were some good laying pens in nearly all of the popular breeds, which indicated that any of the breeds might by careful selection, establish a strain of good layers. These competitions became very popular, and testing establishments were started in several other places in New South Wales and the other states in Australia. At one of these testing stations, at Hillcrest, N.S.W., four pens, each containing six black Orpington pullets, of the same age, strain, etc., were included in the test in order to try the effect of the various kinds of grain when used largely, as producers of eggs. The birds were all fed in the morning with a mash composed of one part of pollard (by weight), one part bran, and four parts of boiled or stewed lucerne chaff. Salt at the rate of half an ounce for the four pens, was mixed with the mash every day, and twice a week the following ingredients were also added:—Animal feed, either boiled livers, dried blood or meat meal, sulphur and Epsom salts, at the rate of one ounce each for the four pens. During the moulting period of each was given at the rate of four ounces for the four.

At mid-day green food was given. The evening meal was grain, one pen was fed on wheat, one on Indian corn, one on oats and one on wheat corn and oats given separately three evenings in succession throughout the year. Up to the end of eleven months, the pen fed on wheat produced the largest number of eggs, but the fowls fed on mixed grains got right through the moult far quicker than those that were fed on wheat, and this enabled them to get well ahead during the twelfth month and completed their year's work with the remarkable record of 1,378 eggs, or an average of 229 eggs to each hen in twelve months. The pen fed on wheat produced 1,240 eggs, or an average of 206 to each hen, and the pen fed on oats produced 1,060 eggs, or an average of 176 to each fowl, a very good showing indeed, but a long distance behind their fellows that were fed on mixed grains. These tests tend to prove the great advantage of carefully selecting the good layers for the parents of the succeeding flocks. It also shows the superiority of a mixed grain diet, and also the benefit of feeding plenty of green food in the daily rations. Here in Canada we are in the habit of considering a hundred and fifty eggs in the twelve months as being a remarkably good showing for a hen while the average Canadian flocks do not produce much over a hundred eggs to each laying hen in the twelve months, because there is no systematic plan followed in breeding from the best layers, also there are far too many old hens kept after their best laying days are over. The climate of Canada is not as favorable for large production of eggs as is the climate in the southern part of Australia, still the Canadian hen might make a much better showing if her owners took more interest in her work.

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PRESERVING FRUITS.

TRIED METHODS OF PUTTING UP FRUITS AND JELLIES.

The writer has had most excellent success in canning and preserving fruits of very many varieties, and gives the following as the cream of many years' experience. None but actual facts are given, so that every line of this article may be relied upon, and, if the instructions are closely followed and only good materials used, under all ordinary conditions success is assured.

The first considerations are cleanliness and good materials in everything. Only self-sealing jars should be used. Jars, and rubbers should be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water, rinsed and put away, with tops removed, in an airy place when not in use, and similarly cleaned again, a few at a time, when needed for filling. Not a particle of grease should remain on lid, rubber or top of jar. Then, before putting in the fruit the bottom and sides of the jar should be warmed until almost as warm as one hand can bear, so as to prevent the jar from cracking. It is better to put in only a spoonful or two of juice at first, as a further preventive, waiting just a few seconds until the jar is properly tempered. By this method very few jars are lost. If necessary use two rubbers, but none that are stiff.

Use only granite or porcelain lined kettles, and do not try to cook at one time more than enough for one or two quart jars in each kettle, as the weight makes it stick and burn on the bottom, before the top is well cooked. Fresh, ripe, firm, fruit should be selected, and pits removed from cherries and free-stone peaches. Pits may be left in clings and plums without detriment. Over-ripe fruit will not retain its shape or keep so well. Green fruits will be hard and will lack the rich flavor. Use white A or granulated sugar.

A few kinds of fruit, such as plums and blackberries, often keep fresh and good as long as two years, without any sugar, but most other fruits require a good quantity of sugar at the start, and it should always be boiled into the fruit. No raw sugar, raw water, or cold fruit can be added in the jar. If fruit fades and softens in the jar, it is usually because not enough sugar was used. Therefore, strawberries, currants, cherries, pears and pie plant should have even more sugar than would be needed in sweetening them to taste, in order to make them keep well. For these prepare a thick syrup, boiling hot, into which put the cleaned and prepared fruit, a small quantity at first, until this has made enough juice to cook the entire quantity. Dropping into the hot syrup preserves the form of the pieces, and is advisable, in canning soft fruit and in all preserving.

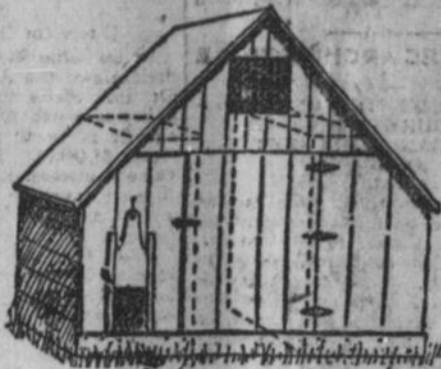
For most fruits other than those named only enough sugar will be required to fit them for table use, about one to two teaspoonfuls for each gallon of prepared fruit, but individual taste must regulate this. Fruit intended for pies should not have full measure of sugar, as pie taste better if part fresh sugar is added when making up. Tomatoes should be left whole or quartered, and no sugar, salt or anything else added, and if sound and well canned will keep nicely for two years. They must not be cooked as much as other fruit. All other fruits must be thoroughly cooked, but not long enough to make them strong.

Fruit must always be boiled hot for sealing, the cans well filled to the top edge, and no bubbles or air holes down through the jars. A spoon handle thrust down the jar will work the bubbles to the top, and a little more hot juice may then be added. Fruit should not be too thick to settle well into the jars as dipped or poured in. This is especially true of pumpkin, which must be thinner than one might suppose; it also applies to apples and a few other fruits. All drops of juice must be rubbed from the neck of the jar with a moist cloth, and lid and rubber should be dry and screwed down tight, very tight, so as to entirely exclude the air. Then do not tamper with the lids after this. When the jars are cool, place where they are to remain until used. Moving fruit may start it to spoiling. If necessary to handle jars, do not lift them by the tops.

While fruit tastes much better put up fresh each year, we have had many kinds of fruit keep well for two years or longer. Pumpkin keeps well through the winter, if kept cool, but at best tends to spoil at the approach of warm weather. Corn may also be kept for many months by cutting it from the cob, cooking with sufficient water to stir well, season with pepper and salt, and fill hot into the cans to about three-fourths full, then fill to the top with cooked tomatoes, boiling hot, and seal tightly. Without the addition of anything else this keeps as sweet and fresh as when put up.

For making jelly, use as little water as necessary in cooking the fruit, and thus save time later in boiling down the juice. Strain through wire jelly sieve, without pressing pulp. Pulp may then be thinned down and sweetened for pies, but might not keep if canned. To make a clear, firm jelly, having original

PIANO-CASE CHICKEN HOUSE.



The illustration herewith shows results of combining two piano cases to form the body of a hen-house. The cases are placed back to back and separated 3 feet. The backs are removed and the boards used for the roof or the peak at both ends. The dotted lines in the drawing indicate the position of the cases. Nests and roosts can be suitably arranged inside. The cases are attached with 4 in. boards running across the bottom and top of ends. Between these a door is swung on one side, while at the other a sash and glass will admit light to the coop. In the end of one case a square opening may be cut and provided with a drop slide. In both peaks square openings are cut and protected with net-

ting. These are for ventilation and may be kept open winter and summer. The boards forming the roof should be covered with tarred paper to make the house water-tight, or, if desired, it can be shingled at a very small additional cost. The door can be made from three or four pieces of boards held together with battens and supported at one side of the jamb with three strap hinges, while at the opposite side a hasp and staple are provided. With two piano cases at hand the additional cost for a house of this kind, including tarred paper, or shingles, should not exceed \$5, but often the materials may be at hand and the cost is then insignificant.—'American Agriculturist.'

fruity taste, do not add sugar to the juice until juice has been boiled down about full time. It will then jell very soon after the sugar is added, and should not be allowed to boil or foam up, as both fine vapor and color would be ruined. It should only simmer around the edges, and it is safest to keep the pan or kettle on the back of the stove, or some place where the heat will be steady and slow.

We must not expect to make fine jelly on quick time. The slower it is made, and the smaller the amount of juice used, the finer the jelly will be. Less than a quart will be most successful. Keep a clean sieve or wire screen on top of the vessel, be sure to prevent scorching, and then take time easy. When it has evaporated about one-half or more, add as much white A sugar by measure as there was juice at first. Stir and heat slowly, and watch very carefully until it is a dark jelly—blackberry, grape or blue plum—the little bubbles around the edge should retain their original bluish color. If you find they have turned brownish you may know you have scorched your jelly. Have the glasses ready and warm, and when the jelly is done pour it into them. The jelly should be warm enough to pour smoothly, but do not make a mistake here. Here the process differs from the canning. Fruit should be put into the case boiling hot, but jelly must not be boiled up to put into the glasses, for this would be spoiling at the last moment. Never, after the sugar is added to the juice, should it boil up or foam in the kettle. When the jelly has set firmly in the glasses, tie several folds of paper over the top of each, and set in a cool, well-ventilated, dry place. Do not at any time set it in the sun.

Plums, blackberries, grapes, currants and quinces jelly very readily. Quinces make a very firm jelly, but must have all seeds and cores removed or the mass will be stringy and not satisfactory. If apples are added in putting up quinces, a better flavor is obtained. To prevent crystals in grape jelly, the plain cooked and strained juice of the fruit should be allowed to stand overnight. Then, without stirring it up pour off only the clear liquid, leaving about a cupful of the grainy settlings in the vessel, then proceed as with other jellies.—First prize letter in 'Indiana Farmer.'

BRIDGE FOR FARM USE.

On a farm crossed by small streams which it is necessary to bridge, the form of bridge shown in the illustration will be found adaptable to almost any condition; and when it is built of good timber, says the 'Agricultural Epito-



mist,' it forms a lasting and serviceable structure. This bridge is especially valuable where a single log cannot be used as a stringer. Good timber of a size sufficient to sustain the weight the bridge must bear should be used for stringers.

MILK ON THE FARM

HOW TO CARE FOR IT DURING THE WARM MONTHS.

With the advent of the warm summer weather the troubles connected with the keeping of milk will be aggravated. No food product absorbs odors so readily or becomes contaminated more rapidly when not properly taken care of than milk. The following advice, given by Prof. Pearson, of the Dairy Department of Cornell University, may be read with profit:

Whether milk is delivered promptly or held some time before delivery, it needs particular care. The best dairymen provide for this purpose a room near the stable, but separated from it so as to exclude dust and unpleasant odors. As soon as a pailful of milk has been drawn from the cows, it is carried to the milk-room, poured through a fine strainer, and cooled with an apparatus made of thin metal and containing cold water. The milk flows over the outside of it in a thin sheet. After twenty or

forty quarts have been thus treated a shipping can is filled and set in cold water, or the milk is bottled and kept cold until needed.

Some farmers do not use this care, but strain the milk directly into the large can, which stands in any convenient place, usually within the stable. When the can is filled it is placed, as soon as convenient, in a tub of cold water and stirred until partly cooled, then left with the cover ajar until wanted for delivery.

Persons handling milk in this way do not appreciate how sensitive the fluid is to foul surroundings and how quickly it will absorb injurious odors. It is fortunate for consumers that milk shows so plainly when it has been carelessly handled. If purchasers are sufficiently watchful they can avoid being supplied with milk which has been improperly cared for. A dairyman should always bear in mind that milk is a food, and he should not leave it unnecessarily in any place he would be unwilling to have his own food left an equal length of time.

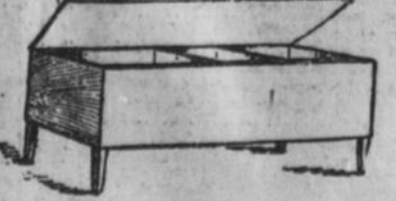
When milk is served soon after milking, in many cases it is not cooled by artificial means, and in small towns supplied by dairymen who drive in twice a day, it is often delivered warm from the cows. To many persons this is a guarantee of its purity; but milk served in this way will sour in a short time. Within two or three hours after it is delivered it is likely to be nearer a condition of sourness than milk 12 or 24 hours older, which was cooled immediately after milking and kept at a low temperature.

In some cases the milk delivered in the morning is that of the previous evening, well cooled and kept in a cold place, and the milk delivered in the afternoon is the morning product similarly treated. This is a much better method than the delivery of perfectly fresh, warm milk. When but one delivery is made each day, and that in the morning, the production of the same morning and previous evening is usually distributed.

Many dairymen do this when they drive directly from the farm to the places of delivery, except when it is necessary to start before the hour of milking; then the milk of the morning and evening of the previous day is taken. During the hottest weather, the evening's milk is sometimes delivered by itself early in the morning, and the supply of the same morning is served later.

HAVE A FEED BOX.

Every farmer should have an arrangement for keeping feed in his stables. Large bins are not desirable since they take up too much room, if several kinds of food are kept. Herewith is pictured a very convenient feed box, which may be made any size to suit conditions. Two, three, or four compartments may be made. Set the box on legs. This has the double advantage of making it more convenient and also keeping mice and rats from gnawing holes in the bottom. A lid should be provided, then if an animal gets loose in the night he will not be able to 'help



himself,' and develop a case of acute indigestion. The expense of making a box of this character is nominal.—'American Agriculturist.'

EARLY vs. LATE CHICKS

A PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN DOES NOT FAVOR VERY EARLY HATCHING.

Everybody has heard of the old gag, 'Come early and avoid the rush,' so popular with bargain stores, side shows, etc. I have always advised buyers of fruit trees, plants, seeds, eggs for hatching and breeding fowls, to heed this gag if they desire the best of service and product. The party who gets his

order in early, and gives an early date for filling same, very generally gets satisfactory service and goods. Occasionally unseasonable weather cuts into some of a person's calculations with regards to handling early orders, like the weather of last March, for instance; but the early orders are the first ones handled as soon as conditions are favorable. And naturally this puts later orders a little further back.

And right here I want to say something about hatching chicks in summer. Thousands of people have a holy horror of hatching chicks after April, or, at latest, May. They want all their hatching done and cleared away by the middle of May. Some are so cranky on this matter that they want all hatching for the season to begin in March, and everything in this line finished up and cleared away before the season is fairly on. It is needless to say that such people's profits from their poultry are very minute, even if they are visible at all. I have hatched and raised thousands of chickens between early March and the beginning of August, under just about such conditions as obtain in the yards of people who consider poultry worth some little time and attention, and I have invariably found that the real profit on summer-hatched chicks was at least double, and very often twice double, that on very early hatched ones. In February eggs generally bring a good price—18 to 20 cents a dozen—say, an average of 25 cents. Does it pay to set a dozen 25 cent eggs to get six or eight chicks that have to be cuddled and monkeyed with six or eight weeks before they can be turned out to grass? For my part I prefer to put the quarter in my pocket and let the other fellow do the cuddling and monkey work. I don't want a chick out of an egg until clover is big enough to make good chick pasture. It may be all right for a woman who has nothing to do but twiddle her thumbs to play with a few early chicks, but to the person who wants profit, and must have it to remain solvent, the extra early chick is a snare. In fact, during my twenty-four years' experience I have found it only a losing proposition. I had a large chicken parlor with steam heat and all other 'superintendments,' as the old farmer called the heating apparatus of a greenhouse, and the steam heat did not cost much, I might make the early chick deliver a profit as it went on the market. But still I would not take kindly to the idea of risking a sure thing in 25 or 40 cent eggs on a game that has so many loopholes for profits to escape through.

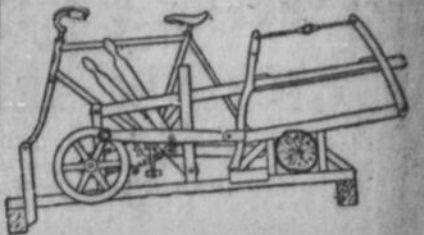
But when we come to the summer chick I am at home. Egg prices are then low, fertility fairly high, hens ready and anxious to cover the limit of eggs, and capable of caring for a maximum of chicks; weather conditions are highly favorable, tender green luxuries are abundant, the festive bug and hilarious worm are out of their lairs, and everything is in readiness to welcome the young bird and give it a good send-off towards value. The chicks get a fine start, and if properly cared for—that is well fed and sheltered, and their parasitic enemies destroyed, they will grow like weeds and return a profit for every pound of food they eat. Such chicks come to the first frosts well feathered and ready to jump onto the perches of a house that protects them from the cold and storms, fatten up and come to Thanksgiving and the holidays plump, tender and toothsome, and bring a price that makes the raiser smile.

If one wants some good layers for the following summer all he has to do is to give these late pullets decent care and feeding and they will do him the favor of beginning to lay early in February and shell out until fall, when they may be put on the market and will bring all it has cost him to raise and keep them. I have found that I had more time in the fall to give young birds the care to develop them than at any other time of the year, and if they come to fall looking thrifty as they should, one can fairly see them swell out. I have quit raising market poultry on a large scale now because I have paid all my debts with them and laid a little surplus by, and having no desire to secure the earth and the fulness thereof, I can complacently 'lay by,' and let the other fellow make a little. But I should be utterly lost without a nice lot of profitable hens, so I shall be a hen keeper to the end of my time, and make them pay for the necessities of life and keep my surplus intact.

From what I know about poultry and poultry raisers generally I am well satisfied that the reason more people do not make money—or that people do not make more money, that is, profit, from their poultry, is because they do not manage the business in a business-like manner. They go chasing too much after strange fads and fancies and let the bird in hand go while they try to catch the one in the bush. In some respects all varieties of fowls are handsome, and those who do not care particularly for profit can ornament their lawns and yards with birds of almost any color and variety of colors. But the person who wants, and must have, profit will do well to get one good market breed and stick to it. And then to manage his fowls in a way that brings the profit. Sometimes there is a good profit in winter eggs, but not always. It depends on what the eggs cost and what is obtained for them. I have found very little profit in very early spring chicks. Prices obtained were good, but cost of production cut too large a slice out of it. I have always found mid spring and summer chicks profitable, because cost of production is low and prices are fair, if the stock is right. I have also found spring and summer eggs profitable because cost is low. One who must make his poultry pay a profit must take all these things into consideration, for the line between profit and loss is easily crossed. If poultry is managed well the profits can be made safe the year round. They may not be large, but will be safe.—Fred Grundy, in 'Commercial Poultry.'

FOOT-POWER SAW.

Instead of being a back-breaking, tedious hardship, sawing wood may be made a pleasant, exhilarating exercise. Any person with even a slight knowledge of tools can make a foot-power saw. The illustration will sufficiently explain how



it is done. My machine was constructed from an old bicycle frame and buck saw, the reciprocating motion being obtained by the use of a crank pin and connecting rod, as shown. The upper lever raises and lowers the saw, and the lower lever clamps the wood in position.—E. Poaton, in 'Scientific American.'

SMALL COLONY HOG HOUSE.

(The 'Prairie Farmer'.)

'Dairyman,' Will county, Ill., wishes some ideas in building small colony house for hogs. Figure 1 shows a plan that is built A-shaped on runners. It is six feet square at the base and six feet

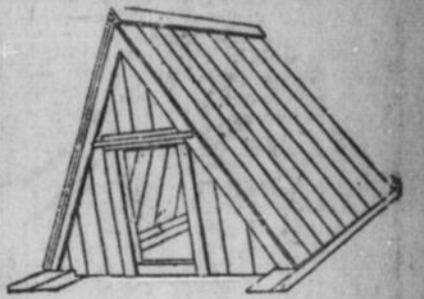


FIGURE 1.

to the gable. Its only opening is the door in front. This house is shown without a floor, but if one is desired, planks can be laid across the runners.

Figure 2 shows a different plan. This house is not built on runners, but they can be introduced if desired. This plan

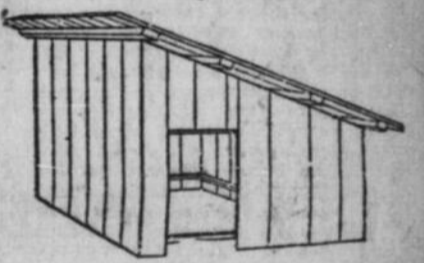


FIGURE 2.

is also six feet square. The whole idea of construction is well brought out in the illustration.

Both of these small houses are designed for field use where hogs are put out to pasture and require some sort of protection from heat and storm. Many who use similar houses report that they have no trouble in housing hogs in them throughout the winter.

CHEESE-MAKING IN EUROPE

No one can visit Europe without being impressed with the importance of the cheese industry to the farmers, and of the important part cheese plays in the food supply of the people, says C. H. Echies, of Missouri. In Europe the people eat cheese as a standard article of food, not as a relish, as we do here. Cheese as a food comes very near taking the place of meat, and is usually a much cheaper food. This is one reason why it is consumed in such enormous quantities in Europe. A German in his native land seldom passes a day without eating cheese at least once. There are varieties for the poor man and varieties for the rich. I have counted twenty varieties of cheese for sale in one store in Germany.

The farmers of France are exceptionally prosperous and thrifty, and as a rule own the land they farm. This happy condition can be credited to the business of cheesemaking more than anything else. They make the soft cheeses by the millions, and ship them to England and other countries. Probably the majority of the people in this country have never even seen soft cheese, although they are produced in such countless numbers and are sold everywhere in Europe. This class is more profitable to produce than our common hard cheese. The selling price is higher, and the yield greater. The demand for such cheese would be unlimited in this country, and the prices very high if the quality could be secured equal to that produced abroad.

In pruning bush fruits the fruiting habit of the variety should be carefully studied. Observations among blackberries have shown that the Taylor usually carries four to eight sterile buds at the base of each lateral while single upright canes may produce no fruit within eighteen or twenty-four inches of the ground. Other varieties examined show only three or four sterile buds at the base of laterals and less on single canes. To prune the Taylor as close as would be desirable for the others would mean a greatly reduced crop. If the habit of the variety is not known pruning should be delayed until the blossom buds are visible. This spring pruning is the fruit thinning process of the year and the grower cannot afford to do it blindly.—Prof. F. W. Card, Rhode Island, in the 'New England Homestead.'

WHICH?

Which way do you skim your milk? It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does and there's a plain reason for it. When you set milk the cream and skim milk are separated from one another by the force of gravity, but when you skim milk with a U. S. Separator centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than gravity, does the separating. It squeezes out the last drop of cream. Cream is money—you can't afford to waste it. If you keep three or more cows, it will pay you to buy a U. S. Separator.

Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 110. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address

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AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC

GOOD PRACTICAL ADVICE WAS GIVEN BY SPEAKERS AT THE CONFERENCE AT OKA.

The eleventh annual convention of Agricultural Missionaries was opened on Tuesday, at the College of Agriculture, at Oka, directed by the Trappists. About seventy persons were present at the different meetings, and during the day visited the model farm, where there is much to admire—in the orchards, in the gardens, in the poultry farm, and in the dairy. The Rev. Canon J. P. Belanger, of the diocese of Ottawa, presided at the conference, and said the purpose of those reunions was to study the questions which related to the welfare and prosperity of the farmers, who had not always the opportunity of instruction, and more often had not the time to study means of improving their lands and their flocks and herds. The duty of the missionaries was to aid the farmers by their own instruction and invite the instruction of practical agriculturists nominated by the government. During the last twelve years agriculture has made considerable progress in the province. Barren lands had been made productive, cattle had been raised in increased numbers, the stock greatly improved in quality, and the farmers generally were prosperous in a proportionate degree. They must continue the work of colonization, and while speaking under this head, the Rev. Canon urged an appeal to their brethren who had gone into the United States. "Let us make for them," he said, "the sacrifice we would impose on ourselves to attract strangers, by offering liberal grants of land, and these brethren, weary of the life in the manufactures, will regret having left their native land and return to enjoy here the peace and prosperity which they will not find in a strange country."

Mr. Emile Castel read a paper on Agricultural instruction in the province of Quebec, in which the importance of dairy farming was specially emphasized. The progress already made in the province, he said, had enabled them to become large exporters. Their only market was the English market, where their produce encountered the competition of that sent from other districts where instruction in agriculture was very advanced. Therefore, if the farmers of Quebec were to hold their own they must not rely only upon the advantages of their climate, the richness of the soil, nor even their recognized ability, but it was absolutely necessary that they should be so instructed as to utilize with the greatest advantage all the resources that science at the present time placed so largely at their disposal.

Mr. O. E. Dallaire told in an interesting manner how the pupils at the elementary schools at Ste. Rose and Weedon and other places were taught to cultivate the gardens which adjoined the school. The speaker was the initiator of that movement and he was happy to add that the results were most pleasing and encouraging. He would not favor the establishment of an agricultural college in this province while there was not a sufficient number of prepared pupils to send to such an institution. The preparatory work should be made in the elementary schools.

Mr. Chartrand, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, spoke of the utilities of the culture of tobacco.

Dr. W. Grignon advocated the further development of industries on the farms. The milk industry, he said, could be made more profitable. The man whose farm was only one of a hundred acres should keep at least twenty cows, and they ought to yield an annual profit of

forty, fifty or even sixty dollars each, as was done to the speaker's own knowledge in Rouville, Yamaska, Richelieu, etc., "whereas," he added, "here we only keep eight or ten cows on a farm of the extent named, and only get from each a profit of twenty dollars per annum. For every cow you ought to have two pigs; yet at present the general rule is one pig with three or four cows. In Ontario they raise fourteen million dollars from the bacon industry; in Quebec we raise only five hundred thousand dollars. Ontario shipped to England at the time of the Transvaal war horses to the value of two million dollars, while Quebec only exported them to the value of five hundred thousand dollars. Ontario exports every year pork-bacon to the value of twelve million dollars, while Quebec's exports under this head are only five hundred thousand dollars. Ontario exports to Europe twenty times more fruits than Quebec, who could put on the market quite as much agricultural produce as her sister province; that is a recognized fact." The speaker concluded by urging the farmer to more fully appreciate the importance of his industry.

Mr. J. C. Chapais delivered an address on domestic economy. The wife of the farmer, he said, ought to be well instructed in all the duties that appertain to the household. They were, however, beginning to suffer from the fact that too many of their daughters were feeling a distaste for the role of a farmer's wife. But the school of domestic economy would furnish the girls the knowledge necessary to render less onerous the work in the domain of the household, and would result in making the house more agreeable in every respect.

The conference closed on Wednesday night with the passing of resolutions in favor of the teaching of domestic economy in the primary schools; asking for the creation of chairs of agricultural science in our universities; and expressing the hope that the government will, rather than establish an agricultural college, devote the funds to the betterment of the existing schools of agriculture and the creation of two or three others in different districts.

THE LATE LADY THORBURN.

(St. John Daily News.)

The death of Lady Thorburn removes from the scene a lady who until two years ago, when a painful disease prostrated her, was foremost in works of charity, philanthropy and good will. As an earnest worker in the cause of temperance and righteousness the name of Lady Thorburn has long been held in merited esteem. She founded the Poor Asylum mission, and until her health prevented was instant and active in her efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and infirm. Many a sad heart became more sorrowful when the tidings of her death became public. The late Lady Thorburn was a daughter of Mr. Andrew Milroy, a former manager of the Bank of British North America, which formerly did business in this city. Her husband, the late Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G., who predeceased her by a few weeks, was Premier of Newfoundland from 1885 to 1889. Three sons and two daughters survive to mourn their irreplaceable loss. The elder daughter is the wife of the Rev. William Graham, of Kingston, Jamaica, who for many years was the minister of St. Andrew's Church, in this city. The younger daughter has been the devoted nurse and constant attendant throughout her long illness.

Recent orders of the German Government require the officials and employees of the railways to learn and speak the English language. Schools of instruction for this purpose have already been established at Munich and Nuremberg by the German Government.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Text of Convention Between Latter Country and Great Britain

Ottawa, July 16.—The text of the convention between Japan and Great Britain affecting the commercial relations of Japan and Canada, and under which a substantial tariff reduction is accorded to certain products of the Dominion, has been received here. It is signed by Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan, and Sir Claude Macdonald, British ambassador at Tokio, on behalf of Great Britain.

The convention provides that the stipulation of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain signed at London, July 16, 1894, and the supplementary convention between Japan and Great Britain signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895, shall be applied to the intercourse, commerce and navigation between the Empire of Japan and the British Dominion of Canada. The treaty went into effect on Friday last, the day on which ratifications were exchanged. It will remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which the high contracting parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

The main treaty, the provisions of which now apply to Japan and Canada, makes important concessions to both countries. Canada had the option up to 1897 to be embraced within the provisions of the treaty at that time, but the Laurier Government, in its wisdom, decided not to ask that Canada should be included, with the result that in many cases a duty of thirty percent or more had to be paid on Canadian produce, as against only 15 percent or even less by the United States.

MINIMUM TARIFF ARTICLES.

The following articles are specified, which, if Canada exports to Japan, will come in at the minimum tariff duty:

Articles	Rate of Duty	Ad Val.
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	10 percent	
Cement, Portland	5 "	
Cotton yarns	5 "	
Cotton tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with tissues of flax, hemp or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating	10 "	
Glass, window, ordinary, uncolored and unstained	5 "	
Glass, window, colored, stained or ground	10 "	
Hats, including also hats of felt	10 "	

With reference to the reduced rate of duty in Japan upon the products of Great Britain and Canada as enumerated above, it is provided that the Japanese Government may restrict or prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food or beverage; indecent prints or articles of all kinds, articles which may violate the patent, trade mark or copyright laws of Japan, or any other article, which, for sanitary reasons, might offer any danger.

In anticipation of the coming into effect of the treaty, as applicable to

OPINIONS THAT COUNT.

"I have been a reader of the 'Witness' since boyhood, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence as a newspaper, and of the high moral tone which it has always maintained in its editorials. I hope the 'Witness' may long continue the good work which it has done in the past. Your financial articles are always ably written, and most interesting."—F. N. Mathewson, Esq., president Montreal Board of Trade.

"As a business man, I value the 'Witness' for its truth and reliability. In commercial matters it can be depended upon."—Henry Miles, Esq., ex-president of Montreal Board of Trade.

"It gives me great pleasure to attest to the high standing of the Montreal 'Daily Witness' as a leader in commercial, political, spiritual, and moral matters; a paper with integrity of purpose, never swerving from its conceived path of justice."—W. I. Gear, Esq., ex-president Montreal Board of Trade.

When some of the shrewdest and best of business men, including the present and two previous presidents of Canada's chief Board of Trade, can say such things as these about the 'Witness,' the thinking man throughout the country knows how to value these opinions; and if each subscriber would draw his neighbor's attention to such testimonies as these, he would in many cases be only too glad to give the paper a trial, particularly in view of the special year end trial rates now obtaining. Let your friend know how you value the 'Witness,' and pass him one of the colored subscription blanks you have received in your paper recently, if you have not already used them.

Indigo, dry	10 "
Iron and Steel	5 "
Pig and ingot	5 "
Rails	5 "
Bar, rod, plate and sheet	7 1/2 "
Galvanized sheet	10 "
Pipes and tubes	10 "
Lead, pig, ingot and slab	5 "
Leather, sole	15 "
Leather, other kinds	10 "
Linen yarns	8 "
Linen tissues	10 "
Mercury or quicksilver	5 "
Milk, condensed or desiccated	5 "
Nails, iron	10 "
Oil, paraffin	10 "
Paint in oil	10 "
Paper, printing	10 "
Sugar, refined	10 "
Saltpetre	5 "
Screws, bolts and nuts of iron	10 "
Silks, satins and silk and cotton mixtures	15 "
Tin-Block, pig and slab	5 "
Tin, plates	10 "
Wax, paraffin	5 "
Wire—	
Telegraph	5 "
Wire, iron and steel and small rod iron and steel not exceeding 1-4 inch in diameter	10 "
Woolens and worsteds—	
Yarns	5 "
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating	10 "
Yarns of all sorts, not specially provided for	10 "
Zinc—	
Block, pig and slab	5 "
Sheet	7 1/2 "

SPANISH LETTER.

THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA.

(By A. E. R., for the 'Daily Witness.')

Nothing remains in Cordova of its former glory. Its public park is dusty and ill kept; its narrow paved streets, on the other hand, are clean and tidy, and from them one catches glimpses of cool patios banked up with flowers, but there is nothing to suggest the magnificent palaces for which the city was once famous. Except for a Roman bridge, the mosque is the one interesting sight of the place.

One enters by the 'Court of Oranges,' a great court yard overlooked by a paroda-like tower, with cool arcades at both sides, and palms and orange trees planted round a fountain in the middle. This was originally the Court of Purification of the mosque, and the tower stands on the site of the 'Gate of Pardon.'

Entering the door of what looks like an ordinary cathedral, one finds oneself in a vast building surrounded by what Leopoldo Lautier describes as a 'forest of pillars.' There are hundreds of them of all varieties and kinds, green and grey marble shafts cut from a single slab, plain and fluted stone columns,

aidance or travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession of personal estate and the disposal of property lawfully acquired, the subjects of either country are to be on equal terms. Both are to have entire liberty of conscience, the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and the right of burial according to their religious customs.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes, other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Canadians in Japan, or Japanese in Canada, are to be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans of military exactions or contributions.

On the latter point Canada will immediately be the gainer, as there is a heavy war tax now imposed by Japan upon the products of countries which have no treaty of commerce with that country. This war tax ranges from 20 to 50 percent.

The right of freedom of trade by the subjects of either country in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, is permitted, including the right to own or occupy necessary premises, conforming themselves only to the laws, police and customs legislations of the country like native subjects.

Favored nation treatment is to be accorded by either country in the matter of customs duties, harbor and pilotage dues, dock dues, etc.

Article 15 stipulates that in all that concerns commerce and navigation any privileges, favor or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the government, ships, subjects or citizens of any other state, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the government or citizens of the other contracting party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favored nation.

Wanted, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS to sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; south FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED—WE NOW HAVE special arrangements for rush orders, insuring prompt shipment and quick despatch. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVERY town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$500 per year, or \$15 per month, and expenses \$2.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars, EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD WIDE' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commission; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Mel drum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE—RED SHORTHORN BULL. 17 months old; a show animal, in show condition. R. E. WHITE, Balderston, Ont., Lambton Co.

FOR SALE—JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS in calf, and bulls, all A.J.C.C.H.R., and good stock; also a few high-grade heifers in calf. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

FOR SALE—STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. RUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—THERE IS NOTHING pays better than a tax route. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

WANTED, SALESMEN FOR TEA AND Coffee; must be well recommended; good salary and commission. J. A. PATTERSON & CO., 72 York Street, Westmount. Mention the 'Witness.'

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, single comb black Minorca, white Wyandotte eggs, capable of producing prize-winning stock, \$2.00. JAS. W. BARBER, Brockville Station, St. John Co., N.B.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Royal Strain), \$1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemulzie Cottage, Greenlay, Que.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE comb White Leghorn Eggs, from first prize stock, including first cock at Ontario Show, Guelph, 1904; no better laying strain on earth. Pure bred White Wyandottes, Duxton (Royal) strain. Also pure bred White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above, \$1.00. G. A. LUNNEY, Colingwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$2 per 100. R. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Mayville, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

48 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return, name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

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HUNDRED PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK on British Columbia. Accurate information about its wonderful nature resources. Send 5c to the WORLD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

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Farms Wanted.

WANTED, A FARM WITHIN 40 MILES of Montreal, and one mile of main line; state particulars and terms; must be bargain. Address FARM, 'Witness' Office.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN and Similkameen Valleys, farm and fruit lands for sale; also Pentstemon town site lots. For particulars write MARTINSON & CO., Penticton, B.C.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE, IN GUELPH Township, containing 250 and 300 acres, respectively. These are first-class stock and grain farms, well fenced, good brick dwelling houses and first-class outbuildings. Seven miles from Guelph and the O.A.C. G. D. HOOD, Guelph, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at \$30 a year and expenses \$2.50 per day, lacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars, SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, SALESMEN FOR TEA AND Coffee; must be well recommended; good salary and commission. J. A. PATTERSON & CO., 72 York Street, Westmount. Mention the 'Witness.'

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WANTED, A FARM WITHIN 40 MILES of Montreal, and one mile of main line; state particulars and terms; must be bargain. Address FARM, 'Witness' Office.

Make the Farm Pay

A Fairbanks-Morse Jack-of-All-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE

will pump water, saw wood, shell corn, run cream separator, in fact furnish power for any purpose.

Every Farmer Should Have One.

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THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED.

W. W. 444 St. James St., Montreal.

Please send me (without cost to me) your catalogue with full information regarding your Gasoline Engine for farm use.

NAME

TOWN

PROVINCE

while overhead is a bewildering network of double open arches, stretching away in dim perspectives. The arches are stiped dull red and yellow, and the effect of this zebra-like design is bizarre in the extreme. The whole effect, indeed, of this unique building was to me rather wonderful than beautiful. Suddenly in the centre of the building one finds oneself in the midst of a great cathedral with four enormous domes overcharged with ornaments in different styles and execrable taste, with a choir filled with elaborately carved stalls and episcopal chairs. Everything is colossal and out of keeping with the simple grandeur of the mosque.

Almost every available space surrounding the mosque, too, has been filled in with gaudy little chapels. Even Charles V., it is said, regretted his predecessor's iconoclasm when he saw the result in all its hideousness. But in those days the mosque itself was tampered with, the characteristic zebra striping of the arches being covered with ruthless coats of plaster and whitewash, and the beautiful, carved wooden ceilings being replaced by heavy vaulted stone. Now, most of the disfiguring plaster has been removed and a sympathetic restorer is making careful reproductions of the ceilings. They are made of flat carvings of different thicknesses, and elaborately painted in conventional leaf designs.

There are one or two ornate little Moorish chapels, too, where the Koran was read, and where pilgrims came from great distances. Some of these are decorated with plaster and tile work in the style of the Alhambra, others with rich mosaics brought from Constantinople, like the Venetian work but much finer. There are several mementoes of Christian captives in the mosque, a tiny crucifix scratched on a pillar supposed to have been done by the nail of a prisoner who was bound for eight years to the pillar; also the irregularity of the arches at the side of the mosque where the Christian slaves were set to work. They were allowed great licence for individual fancy, with the result that the arches differ greatly both in size and shape, some following the original pattern, others being half the size, almost pointed, or triforium.

It is curious if one happened by virtue of special tickets to linger on in the evening after closing hours, to hear service going on in a brilliantly-lighted little side chapel, or on Sunday to see a procession of priests in gorgeous vestments making their way through the maze of Moorish arches to the central choir, from which the sound of distant chanting presently comes. Walking round the mosque or cathedral—which ever one calls it—on the outside one comes upon beautiful remains of Moorish arches and the alternate stone and brick work done in elaborate designs. Here and there an old Moorish tower rises above the sea of roofs, or one looks down into the court yard of a humble

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Mel drum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

APRIL RAIN.

E. Grass, Kingston, Ont., kindly sends the little poem, 'April Rain,' asked for by J. W.

It is not raining rain, to me, Its raining daffodils; In every dimpled drop I see Wild flowers on the hills. The clouds of gray engulf the day, And overwhelm the town; It is not raining rain, to me, It's raining roses down.

It is not raining rain, to me, But fields of clover bloom, Where any buccaneering bee may find a bed and room. A health unto the happy, A fig for him who frets, It is not raining rain, to me, It's raining violets.

VERSES WANTED.

E. G. asks if any of the readers of the 'Witness' can give the words of the song, 'I've grown so used to you,' two lines of which are: 'If God should call you, He'd call me, too, For I've grown so used to you.'

A GUN-COTTON PRODUCT.

Enquirer, Black Cape.—Of what ingredients is celluloid composed, also the inflammable imitations of tortoiseshell used for combs and hair-ornaments? Ans.—Celluloid is composed of gun-cotton, camphor, and other ingredients, such as ivory dust. A similar substance is colored to imitate tortoiseshell. The gun-cotton is inflammable.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATION.

Ontario Teacher.—How can I obtain information regarding the qualifications required of teachers in British Columbia, and in the United States? Ans.—Write for copy of Rules and Regulations to the Education Department of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C., and to the State Superintendent of Education, at the capital of whatever state you wish to inquire about.

TO KILL OUT GRASS.

G. J. M.—What will prevent grass from growing on a gravel walk, and what will remove it when it has already grown there? Ans.—Make a solution of salt and water, and saturate the places where you want to kill the grass.

A WOULD-BE ENGINEER.

W.—1. Can a young man take out a stationery engineer's license, who has never been a fireman, but has only studied the subject in books? 2. How can one go about it to become a locomotive engineer? 3. Must he be of a certain size and age? 4. Who is the proper official to whom to apply, for the G. T. R. and C. P. R. respectively? Ans.—(1) No. He must have some practical training. (2) By first becoming a locomotive fireman. (3) He must be over eighteen years of age. (4) W. D. Robb, superintendent of motive power, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal; H. H. Vaughan, assistant to president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

REPLYING TO COMPLIMENT.

E. W.—What reply should be made to the expression, 'Pleased to meet you'? Ans.—It is not necessary to have any set form of speech ready for such occasions; a bow and smile, or a few words to the effect that the pleasure is reciprocated, some easy, spontaneous movement, is better than a stilted recitation of a set form. By the way, say, 'I am pleased to meet you,' not the careless 'Pleased to meet you.'

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1. physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

OBESITY.

'An Old Subscriber' asks for some simple remedy for superfluous flesh. It is fond of sweets and also salty foods. Asks also for a cure for excessive perspiration of the feet. Wishes to know the cause of excessive redness of hands. Ans.—Obesity is an obstinate trouble to cure. In many cases it appears to have nothing to do with the food taken or with the individual's habits, but it is a constitutional peculiarity. The tendency to stoutness is often hereditary and is apt to manifest itself after middle life. The most important factor in many cases is over-eating, but many stout persons are abstemious. The next factor is too little exercise, and the third is the use of alcohol, particularly in the form of beer. No doubt much can be done by treatment in certain cases, but it requires much patience and determination on the part of the individual so afflicted if a cure is to result. Probably the most effective plan is to reduce the amount of fat and starchy foods taken and also to greatly restrict the liquids. Sugar must be absolutely avoided. If you can take your food without salt so much the better, as this tends to reduce the fluid in the tissues, and, of course, water forms a large part of the animal body. The following gives the main features of a useful regimen. All starch and saccharine foods should be reduced to a minimum. Meat should be taken sparingly and milk not at all. Fatty substances may be taken. Only a small quantity of fluid is to be taken with meals. Drink preferably about two hours after eating. No alcoholics should be taken. Of animal foods, all kinds of meat may be taken; eggs and fish also. Meat should not be taken more than once a day, and not more than six ounces then. Two lightly boiled eggs may be taken at one other meal, or fish. Bread should be toasted in thin slices and dried through. Sea biscuits may be eaten. Soups should be avoided except a few tablespoonsful of clear soup. Fish, vegetables and fruit may be taken, except beets, carrots and bananas. The bowels should be relieved daily. A small dose of Epsom salts should be taken in the morning on an empty stomach twice or thrice weekly. It is important that sufficient and regular exercise, to the point of fatigue, should be taken daily. The only exception to this rule is where the heart is weak. Sweating of the feet may be prevented to some extent by washing them daily in hot water and finally in cold. Then

bathe them with methylated spirits and water (equal parts). Finally, dust on the following powder: Boracic acid, zinc oxide, bismuth subnitrate, and powdered talc in equal parts. It is hard to say what is the cause of the redness of the hands. It is usually due to thin skin and possibly a weak circulation. Bathe them with cold water, ice water preferably, and massage them afterwards.

LEGAL.

CHILDREN DISINHERITED—FENCING.

Jackson, Q.—A willed his property to his wife (she being his second wife) during her life, then to become the property of B, a daughter from the first wife (second wife having no children). Is will legal in this province, nothing being left for the other children, there being several of them? 2. Can the property referred to above be sold by A's widow for her own support? If so, what steps should be taken to do so legally? 3. Is there a general law regarding fences in this province? Can a man who does not fence his place properly compel me to keep my cattle in a closed pasture if they happen to get into his field? It was never the custom in this part of the country to keep cattle in a closed pasture. Is there an appeal from the regulation of the municipal council, which says that all cattle must be kept by the owner in a closed pasture? If that is so then no one need bother fencing his grain or roots or hay meadow. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No; she can only dispose of her own limited interest in the property. 3. The law is partly general, that is to say, provided by provincial statutes and partly local, that is by municipal by-laws; and it is necessary that you should see a local solicitor in order to obtain satisfactory information on the particular points you mention.

A REAL ESTATE MATTER.

Subscriber N.S.—Q. About thirty years ago A sold B a land lot, agreeing to give B deed when money was all paid. Money to be paid as convenient with bank interest. B paid the amount agreed upon except a trifle. Then, upon asking at different times for the deed and offering to pay the remainder of the money due, was put off. When, after his death, A comes forward and lays claim to an altogether different sum of money with bank interest or no deed will be given up. Their being no witnesses or writings can A keep the land and money? Should A give deed when he received balance? Ans.—A would seem from the foregoing statement of facts to have B's representatives at a decided disadvantage, and it does not appear that they are in a position to compel either delivery of deed on payment to A of the balance considered by them to be due, or a return of the money paid. It is possible, however, that there may be evidence available in the interest of B's estate, and that could be brought to light by a close and diligent investigation judiciously gone about. For instance, A may have made entries in books of account, or there may have been correspondence that would assist B's. We think that B's representatives should have a personal consultation with a solicitor and leave the whole matter with him for attention, and with instructions to bring about a suitable adjustment of it.

SCHOOLBOYS' UNIFORMS

DETAILS OF DRESS THAT ARE INSISTED UPON BY ENGLISH MASTERS.

(From 'Baily's Magazine'.)

At many schools uniformity of dress is insisted upon. It is surprising how much the casual visitor is impressed by trifling details of dress, and if boys were given much latitude in this respect the impression would not always be a good one. Black coats and waistcoats with black ties always look tidy and respectable, and are frequently the rule. At Harrow boys over a certain height are allowed to wear 'tails,' which, however, do not look well with straw hats. The Harrow straws are familiar to most people, having a crown of hardly an inch in height; these are worn all the year round, a custom which prevails also at Winchester. At Eton top hats are the usual headgear, and one is sometimes treated to the spectacle of a boy clad in football things surmounted by a top hat. At some schools one is struck by the enormous variety of caps worn by the different boys, every house having its



Among the pictures submitted for the June Sovereign Photo Competition was one that deserves a place to itself, and is reproduced herewith. It was sent by Mr. John Crichton, of Valleyfield, Que., who says: 'This is all of my family who could come to see me on my eighty-third birthday, and it may truly be called a happy family. I am one of your oldest readers, having read the 'Witness' for over fifty years. Two of my grandchildren, the little Wisharts, on the lower righthand side, now deliver

OWN COLORS FOR THE DIFFERENT SCHOOL GAMES.

When clothes are changed for football or cricket this is reasonable enough, but under ordinary circumstances the neatest uniform is some dark suit with black ties, the members of the various school teams being possibly allowed to wear their colors as a mark of distinction. At many schools the boys are compelled to wear cap and gown, the prefects in some cases having the distinction of tassels to their mortarboards. At Bradford and Radley the boys wear gowns, and at Winchester all the 'collegers' are compelled to do so, but a mortarboard is very heavy to the head, while a gown is rather a hindrance to a boy, though it may help to keep his clothes clean.

It is customary for prefects or monitors to carry walking sticks as a mark of distinction, and in the old days at Winchester prefects used to wear bowlers or 'cow shooters' as an especial mark of dignity. At Harrow a boy's great ambition is to get his 'fez,' which in appearance is much like a smoking cap with a long tassel, but which confers a great distinction upon the wearer. Brown boots are not generally allowed at school. All these various little details of dress are most rigorously enforced, by the boys themselves as well as by the masters, with quite regimental exactness.

CONQUERING THE SAHARA.

(New York 'Sun'.)

France is constantly giving proofs of her mastery over the Sahara. She has won it by her new methods of desert travel, which were adopted only three years ago and proved from the first successful. Her méharistes travel wherever they are sent. At irregular but frequent intervals they raise their flag over some new territory and attach it to one of their organized districts. The méharistes are small troops of camel cavalry mounted on animals specially trained for fast travel, so that they may go lightly laden. They depend on the oases to replenish supplies. Their latest journey is one of the most notable of their achievements.

Starting from Timbuktu they marched north and north-west about three hundred and fifty miles to Taudeni, arriving there May 8. Captain Cauvin and his men camped in the town for eight days. The natives had never seen a white man before. Their fathers saw one specimen seventy-eight years ago, when René Caillé crossed the desert. Lenz was in that neighborhood about twenty-five years ago, but passed around the place because he did not dare to enter it. Captain Cauvin attached Taudeni to the gov-

ERNMENT OF TIMBUKTU AND HIS PARTY RETURNED TO THE NIGER.

They had met no opposition, but were much fatigued by the heat and the hardships of a desert march nearly as long as the distance between New York and Chicago.

Isolated and miserable as Taudeni is, the place has long been one of the most notable in the Sahara. It occupies a depression only about four hundred feet above sea level. The waters come near the surface here and many wells are possible. This has made the settlement the converging point for all the caravan routes between Morocco and Timbuktu.

It is the centre of the largest salt industry in Africa. Here are apparently inexhaustible beds of pure rock salt, which the native hew out in blocks about three feet long, weighing seventy pounds. Four of these make a camel load. The salt is taken to Timbuktu and distributed throughout the whole Western Sudan. It is sold to the Timbuktu merchants for a pittance, but increases in value with every day's journey of their camels to the south.

Taudeni is described by the people of Timbuktu as one of the most wretched of desert settlements. The natives are of mixed Arab and negro blood. They have had no government. Every man is a law unto himself. Often the miners suffer from lack of food, as they are dependent on imports for supplies of all kind, except water and salt. They exact a camel from every caravan replenishing its water skins at their wells and the animals thus acquired are kept as a food resource. It was because Lenz could not spare a camel that he replenished his water supply at Wady Teli, outside the settlement, and went on without seeing a native. Salt mining is the only industry. The heat is so intense that at times the miners are compelled to quit work and take refuge in caves.

Lenz found abundant evidence that this region, some time or other, gave support to people of a culture differing from that of the present inhabitants. He found the ruins of ancient walls, objects of ornament, tools and other articles such as are no longer in use. He learned that many of these relics are scattered over this part of the desert and specimens of finely worked and polished stone have been carried as curiosities to other Saharan towns. The French expedition may throw more light on this region.

Gun vine (gomuzuru) is the Japanese name for a plant that has been discovered in Formosa, from which a very fair quality of rubber can be obtained. It is said to be peculiar to that island, and grows there profusely.

MAN-EATING DOGS.

No fewer than five persons were killed and eaten last winter by the savage dogs of Labrador's dreary seaboard. One of the victims was a man 35 years of age, named Cumby, who left Battle Harbor, Belle Isle Strait, on April 3, with some other men, each driving a dog team, making for the forest inland to bring out loads of firewood. Cumby's dogs were exceptionally vicious, and previous to this two men always had gone with them. When on this occasion he took them alone, and in endeavoring to clear them he got entangled in the traces and fell among them. Thereupon the whole pack turned upon him. He fought desperately with an axe, killing two, splitting another's head, and severely wounding several more. But their numbers proved too much for him. His brother had heard his cries for aid and rushed to his help, but was too late, and so furious were the dogs that he dared not face them alone, but had to wait till his comrades gathered to recover the sadly mutilated remains from the smoldering fangs. Then the body was brought home and given Christian burial.

The other case was that of four persons named Lane—an old man of 60, his wife, daughter, and grandchild, who left Ford Harbor, 450 miles further north, on March 8 to visit the Moravian Mission at Nain. Since that day nothing has ever been heard of them, but the dogs returned to Ford Harbor thirteen days later, and because of fragments of human garb adhering to their harness and the ledge, it is believed that they devoured the four, none of whom could make any effective defence against the brutes. These Labrador dogs are known far and wide for their uncontrollable savagery. There is a large admixture of wolfish blood in them, many, indeed, being the direct offspring of wolf and dog. The wolves of Labrador are of the same species and quite as vicious as those of Siberia.

Another time, according to the well known Dr. Grenfell, a tragedy almost occurred at his hospital in Battle Harbor, with its matron as the victim. He writes: 'A nasty accident with the dogs seemed likely to prove fatal in late December to Mrs. Williams. She happened to fall, and the whole hungry pack attacked her. But for the fortunate arrival of a woman with an axe it might have been fatal. When we were at Hebron last summer the settlers told me that the dogs had recently killed and eaten a boy of 13 years, who was bringing a seal from his father's boat to his home.'

Yet another tragedy caused by these

animals was at Holton, where they sat upon and killed an elderly woman who had fallen on the ice in crossing the harbor there; at Gracie they killed and devoured a scotchman, they destroyed a 15-year-old girl while she was going to a well; at Nain they stole the baby out of the cradle in a settler's hut there, and when the horrified mother sought for her child nothing remained but its blood-bedraggled garments. — Chicago 'Daily News.'

MEDICAL VIEWS OF FAITH HEALING.

'The Practitioner' for June contains some interesting observations on faith healing. After all, it says, though so many faith healers are impostors—conscious or half-conscious or wholly self-deceived—the thing itself contains an element of truth, to which the medical profession, perhaps too obstinately, closes its eyes. The mechanism of faith healing is the same wherever it works—whether at Epivarus, or at the famous shrines of India or Mecca, or Lourdes or St. Winifrede's well—and whether it is exercised by medicine men, marabouts, canonized saints or Christian Scientists. For the working of what a great surgeon has called the 'miracle of cure' by faith, a proper selection of cases is an essential condition. Even Mrs. Eddy does not profess to mend broken bones; in fact, she is shrewd enough to make no claim of healing power over diseases or injuries that lie within the domain of surgery. It is in the almost undiscovered country of pathology, where lie the dark places of nerve disease—as to which the ignorance of science is but thinly disguised by such names as hysteria and neurasthenia—that faith healing finds its field of operation.

Doubtless, imposture may be a large element of faith healing, but it is unquestionable that in the cure of certain kinds of disease, it represents the working of a real force of which little is at present known. Sir Benjamin Brodie wrought many 'miraculous' cures in patients who had been bedridden for years from supposed paralysis of the limbs by simply bidding them get up and walk. Charcot states that he had often sent patients to Lourdes whom he had not himself been able to inspire with the requisite amount of faith. Hypnotic suggestion, so far as it has any effect in curing disease, is a form of faith healing. In all varieties of the process, the patient, in the words of Macbeth's physician, ministers to himself; it is his faith that makes him whole. The shrine or the amulet, the priest or the doctor is but the instrument that sets in motion a force which quickens into new life the nerve that has ceased to convey the behests of the will. Exactly the same mechanism is seen at work in cases of like character under the operation of fear or strong excitement of any kind. There is a story in Herodotus of a king's son who had been dumb since birth, and who found his voice when he saw his father about to be slain. Abernethy says: 'You may see a person with gout who is almost unable to move with pain, but produce a shock on his nervous system by telling him that the house is on fire, and he will scamper about like a lamplighter.' And John Hunter states that 'even tumors have yielded to the stroke of a dead man's hand.' In this way, the unsearchable medicines of the Middle Ages may often have done good.—London 'Globe.'

THE GAMY BLUEFISH.

Along the Atlantic shore the devastating bluefish has terrorized the menhaden schools and delighted the spray-swept yachtsman for generations. His personal prowess 'needs no bush.' It has been the relish and crowning touch of excitement to many a vacation. The peculiar charm of the churning waters, riotous gulls, swirl troling—a contagious atmosphere of motion that sets the veins aglow—has cast its spell upon many. But despite the thrill and exhilaration, no form of handling can justify the methods employed in strictly market fishing.

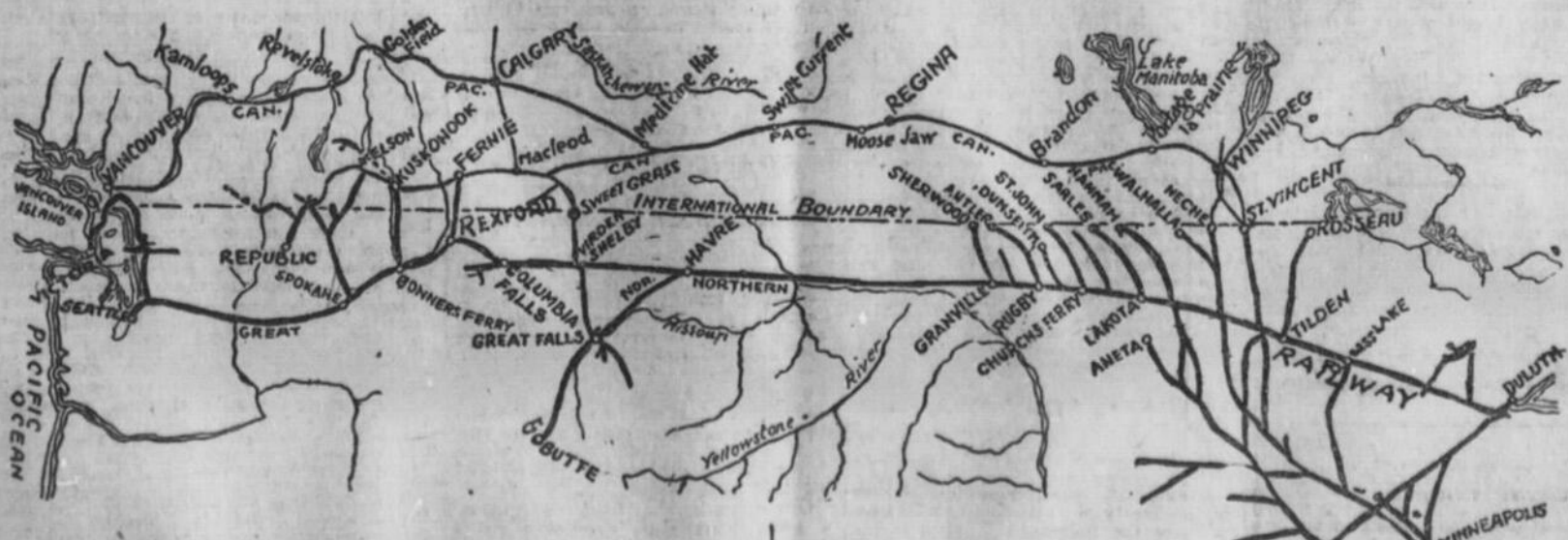
The bluefish, taken from a stationary vessel on a light rod and fifteen strand line, furnishes magnificent sport, but as this is often accompanied by the nauseating stench of 'chumming' with menhaden, it is somewhat marred by the discomfort involved.

The vast school of myriad individuals of this tribe have an indefinite migration and a wide distribution. In a general way they move North and South with the birds, though at all seasons they have been seen at many points between Key West and Halifax. That the bluefish is an incredibly destructive butcher has often been remarked. Our party, with three lines trolling, has taken a hundred and sixteen in three hours, all used, by the way, at the hotel, thus freeing us from the charge of excess. They ranged from three pounds to eight, though the general average is about three or four. The largest my line has yielded scaled just twelve pounds, and it was a true muscle wrecker. The white bone or lead squids, with hook protruding from the tail, are familiar enough to all salt water fishermen.—'Field and Stream.'

MICHAEL DAVITT'S KINDLINESS.

An English woman reporter relates her experience interviewing Michael Davitt. He was out, and she left a card explaining her business. The next morning's post brought me a handsome bit of 'copy,' written by Mr. Davitt himself, and a note inviting me to see him at the House if I required further information. In this way she made the acquaintance of a charming, kindly gentleman, who introduced her to several members of parliament she was desirous of interviewing, and at a great personal trouble gave her a helping hand on several occasions. Later on he wrote: 'You ask me if Mr. — would object to being interviewed by a charming lady journalist about the bill he is bringing in? Do young cats like cream? Come to the House to-morrow at 3, and I will introduce you.'

MR. J. J. HILL'S PLANS IN THE WEST.



The above map shows the present ramifications of the Great Northern Railway, and the country which will be affected by the new railway which Mr. Hill will build as a parallel, on the Canadian side of the border, of the Great Northern. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the direction in which Mr. Hill is looking for a large proportion

of his traffic. It will be seen that at the present time he has no fewer than sixteen 'feeders' running right up to the Canadian boundary. When the trunk line in Canada is built, these feeders will doubtless be multiplied along the entire route, forming a gridiron that will cover the whole of the best developed portions of the Canadian west from the Great Lakes to Vancouver.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office, July 23, 1906.

The eyes of the financial world are focused on the wheat and corn conditions of several continents, and so far there appears to be nothing but confident assurance, on this continent, at least, that the crops will be both plentiful and of good quality.

below a reasonable investment value. The money market has become dislocated and great stringency is expected during the crop moving period, when every available dollar will be required in the interior.

The bull side of the market consistently refuses every news tit-bit, while the bear section accents even some of the matter that rightly belongs to its opposite.

FACTORY MEN PREFER CHEESEMAKING

Product Gives Wider Margin of Profit Than Butter

One of the recent developments in the dairying industry of the country, though more particularly of the Province of Quebec, is the changing over from butter-making to the production of cheese.

The natural result of this policy will be a shrinkage in the supply of butter, and as the changes are being made at this time of the year when there is a natural falling off in the flow of milk, due to the effect of warm weather and insect pests on the cattle, it is possible that the butter market will show a welcome improvement later on in the season when foreign supplies for the British market are not so plentiful.

OVERDUE DEBTS OF CANADIAN BANKS

In the individual financial statements of Canadian Chartered banks there has been a notable decrease in the amount of overdue debts. Good times have not only favored big profits, but have also placed the merchant and manufacturer in the happy position of meeting trade paper much more readily than in the case under less active business periods.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon.

Table with columns: Stocks, Div. Pay. High, Low, Last Sale, Return. Includes sections for BANKS, BONDS, and PREFERRED STOCKS.

BANQUE NATIONALE DIVIDEND NOW 7%

Profits of Popular Quebec Institution Justifies Increase

On and after Wednesday, the first of August next, La Banque Nationale will pay to its shareholders a dividend of one and three quarters percent upon its capital for the quarter ending July 31.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS TOO SLOW FOR TORONTO

Mr. R. J. Fleming, general manager of the Toronto Street Railway Company, has decided not to bring any more steel rails from England, but to have them made in the United States.

NEWS OF THE CROPS

Calgary, Alberta, July 23.—The Western Grain Growers' and Millers' Association sends out very favorable reports of crops in Alberta despite the fact that report three weeks ago was inclined to be despondent.

HARVESTERS WANTED IN THE WEST

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND REQUIRED TO HANDLE CROPS.

Winnipeg, July 20.—Manitoba and West will require from twenty to twenty-five thousand imported harvest hands to handle the crop this year, said W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

An easy feeling has been prevailing on the local cheese market for the past few days, and the break in country prices has effectively established a lower range of values.

The flour market keeps firm in spite of the continued weakness in the raw material and there is a fair consumptive demand reported for all grades.

The egg market is quiet these days and there are no changes in the situation worthy of note. Receipts are somewhat lighter, but the absence from town of so many prices nominal.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS

London, July 21.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted chiefly of fat butchering cows and milks, including quality promoting.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—July 20.

There were not many farmers from a distance who brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the market gardeners and the truck farmers were out strong with large loads of green stuff, which sold at reasonable rates.

CANADIAN PRICES IN ENGLAND.

London, July 21.—Butter, finest, 10s to 10 1/2s. Cheese, colored, 9s 6d; fine, 9s to 9 1/2s. The market is a shilling higher in sympathy with cables from Montreal.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—July 23.

About 1,300 head of butchers' cattle, 209 calves, 50 milk cows, 500 sheep and lambs, and 105 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

East Buffalo, N.Y., July 23.—Cattle receipts, 5,400. Active, steady in strong. Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6; shipping, \$5 to \$5.50; butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.40; heifers, \$4 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; fresh cows and springers, steady, \$18 to \$20.

Chicago, Ill., July 23.—Receipts—Cattle, 27,000. Steady to ten cents lower. Beaves, \$4 to \$4.60; cows and heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; Texans, \$4.25 to \$5.20; calves, \$5 to \$6.75.

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending July 21.—

BUTTER BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter on the Canadian boards for the week ending July 21.—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased ... \$218,000.

STOCKS & BONDS

There is a report in circulation that the Sovereign Bank may soon increase its dividend to seven percent.

ONTARIO MARKETS

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 23.—Wheat, Ontario, \$15 to \$16.50 in bulk outside. Shorts, \$17.50 to \$18. Wheat, Ontario, easy at 77c to 77 1/2c for No. 2 red and white outside.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 23.—White wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; red fall do., 78c to 80c; pear, 58c to 60c; barley, 50c to 52c; corn, 54c to 56c; oats, 36c to 37c; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$5 to \$5.50; flour, \$2 to \$2.25; bran, \$10 to \$10 per ton; shorts, \$2 to \$2.25 per ton; butter, 23c to 25c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, 15c to 16c per dozen; potatoes, 50c to 55c per bag; live hogs, \$7.40 to \$7.50 per cwt.; hay, \$8 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$9 to \$10 per cwt.

Ottawa, July 21.—There was a large market to-day, chiefly in fruit and vegetables. Prices for the latter were somewhat lower, especially in the lines which are now growing at their best.

Hamilton, July 21.—White wheat, per bushel, 78c to 80c; red, 78c to 80c; spring, 75c to 80c; peas, 58c to 60c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 36c to 37c; timothy, \$1.25 to \$1.50; white wheat flour, \$4.50 to \$4.75 to \$4.90; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$6.10; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$9 to \$9.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, \$1 to \$1.50; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag of ninety pounds, 85c to \$1; butter in rolls, per lb., 15c to 16c; butter in tins, per lb., 15c to 17c; eggs, per doz., 15c to 17c.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Flour, Meal, Eggs, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Beef, Hams and Bacon, Tallow, Leather, Raw Hides. Shows receipts for July 21 and July 14.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

Table with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price. Lists various cheese products and their market status.

WEEKLY BUTTER BOARDS.

Table with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price. Lists various butter products and their market status.

LITERARY REVIEW.

IS COLONIAL HISTORY WORTH STUDY?

The founding of a chair of colonial history at Oxford marks a new epoch in British imperial thought.

There are clear reasons why the study of colonial history seems especially desirable.

One condition is necessary to the value of such study. The limitation to pre-Victorian history must be removed.

There are special reasons why Oxford should devote time and trouble to Colonial history.

Sir Walter Raleigh also was a commender of Oriol so 'the university may claim some share in the ripe scholarship which characterized his writings.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Village Artist,' by Adeline M. Tesbey (Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co.). 'What a Young Girl Ought to Know,' by Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D. (Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Co.).

LITERARY NOTES

THE HIGHLANDERS.

Far up to the north and west of Scotland among the grand scenery and old stories of the Highlands is the course taken in 'The Highlands and Islands of Scotland,' painted by W. Smith, jr., and described by A. R. Hope Moncrieff.

Entitled himself to wear the Forbes tartan. He was forced during a cold journey to buy a plaid of the Gordon pattern.

not," replied I, somewhat taken back. "But why?" "Because our people don't like the Gordons!" quoth this frowning dame.

THE OLD THEME.

To be up in the Highlands of Scotland in delightful company for the length of time that it takes to read a hundred pages is the chance offered by Elinor MacArtney Lane.

As for heroes—there are four of them, all lovers of her ladyship and all as truly delightful specimens of the genus as the unwary novel reader often comes across.

IN PRAISE OF NATURE.

There is some chance after all to be happy in this poor old world in spite of all that pessimistic novelists and dramatists may see, and there is one author who has had eyes and ears for little else than the pleasure of a sane and natural life.

Never has Mr. Arrowsmith's symbol of a small cupid forging the heads of his deadly missiles, which is placed on the title-page of all the books issued from the Bristol Press, appeared with more appropriateness.

ON COMMON GROUND.

'Farming for fun' would not be a bad title for Sydney H. Preston's new book 'On Common Ground.'

CRICKET.

The Englishman's game is not the general favorite here, but of late it has been gradually regaining some of the ground it has surrendered to more barbarous games.

More, we should like to know that it formed the subject of a school lecture or two. Its ethics are absolutely sound.

COMMON SENSE.

Every one is willing to suffer the thrill for the sake of a good tale of the supernatural, and the story of a curious coincidence such as the sudden knowledge of an event that has happened at a distance, or the temporary awakening of curious unknown power in one's self never fails in exciting interest.

power by referring their expression to dormant natural powers. The New York 'Globe' says:—

This elaborate and weighty treatise concedes nothing to an impatient reader's haste, but invites earnest study. It certainly will nourish nobody's love of sensation and mystery to learn by mastering an unusually difficult work, even in the field of psychology.

IN 1915.

'The Doomsday,' by Van Tassel Suthphen (Harper Bros.), is a book of sheer imagination, but no little interest.

MODERN EGYPT.

Egypt has been most fortunate in the men who have undertaken the arduous task of her reconstruction. From an outlook almost hopeless under the shadow of a public debt of one hundred million pounds sterling, it has advanced in twenty-five years to a position of surprising prosperity.

Egypt cannot be, and ought not to be administered as if it were an integral part of the British Empire. The basis of Lord Cromer's policy has been sympathy with the Egyptian.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal book-sellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents.

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

THE HEATHER HILLS.

The heather hills! the heather hills! Stand clad in royal purple fair, Adorned w' silvery wimplin' rills.

The heather hills! the heather hills! 'Tis summer in my ain couthree; Frae ilka bush the linnet trills.

The heather hills! the heather hills! Haud money nameless mart'rs' grave, And mony a heart that mem'ry thrills.

The heather hills! the heather hills! My sacred pilgrim shrine shall be, I fain wad seek the heather hills.

ELIZA WILLS. Toronto.

AN INSURANCE PUBLICATION.

The magazine known as 'Office and Field,' which is a publication devoted to the business of insurance, is this month celebrating its first anniversary.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'The dark hath many dear avails; And oft distills divinest dew; 'Tis rich with song of nightingales With dreams, and with the heavenly muse.

So, if thy world be dark and still, Complain not thou, O heart of mine, For darkness comforts, if thou wilt But trust the power of Love Divine.'

The garden sleeps! It lies in the spell of the dreams of night, and no life seems to breathe in its quiet domain. The heat of passion, the stir of desire rests dormant over its borders, and no wind of pleasure or of adversity now blows over it.

Thank God for the coolness of night: for these, and for human flowers that suffer from drought of spirit or of body, through the daylight hours.

EMERSON AND SUNFLOWERS. A correspondent asks if it is unlucky to cut down an old Elder tree—and in reply it must be said that the tree has an unfortunate knack of appearing where it is not wanted.

PLANT FOR NAME. R. B.—The specimen sent is not as you supposed, a garden flower, but related to the pigweeds, and is an annual.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS. B. A.—You do not mention the variety of spirea, and their name is Loggia, for they are many.

FLORAL REMINDERS. Watering is imperative when showers are infrequent, especially for plants that have been sunk in pots.

ROSES AND CELERY. G. D. C.—Let the soil be rich and deep for the roses, and if it is new land so much the better.

WHEN WOMEN SUFFER. Look out for weakness or disease. See if there is not a headache, headache, restlessness, and the 'blues.'

With reference to the theory that the contagion of smallpox is to be regarded as a matter of purely personal interest, each man having the right to behave towards it in the way which seems most expedient to him.

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SCHOOL FLAGS FREE!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standards quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

SCHOOLS THAT HAVE TRIED THEM.

Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it.

SENATOR VEST ON COFFEE.

Champ Clark relates many instances of the grim humor that was so prominent a characteristic of the late Senator Vest, of Missouri.

ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS PRAISED.

earth, after carefully bending down, as this method is better than straw or litter that encourages mice. Sometimes these little creatures, the field mice, find their way into gardens and eat the rose bushes, stripping the bark even to the roots.

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Advertisement for 'BOILS, BOILS, BOIL!' medicine, mentioning 'MISSION OINTMENT' and 'WATERLIET, N.Y.' with various testimonials and prices.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautpboeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter, Leonora, at once proceeded on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, "The Willows," where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and endeavor to prevent his plans for taking her with them to winter at Nice. Lord Medway's brother, Charles Thorpe, Harry Darwin's chum, arrives in London.

"I suppose I must go to town to-morrow," said Lord Medway; "but, with Charley's energetic assistance, we may manage to start for the Continent in a week or ten days! I dare say," he continued, glancing towards Leonora, "he can tell us something about brother Harry; but at all events," he added, turning to his mother, "nothing shall now interfere with the arrangements for Leonora, about which I spoke to you yesterday."

"Of course not," she replied dryly; and, rising abruptly, she walked towards a writing-table at the other end of the room, and there found occupation until it was time to separate for the night.

When leaving the next morning, Lord Medway begged his mother to follow him as soon as possible, told Jane she might take Azor to Italy with her, and then, turning to Leonora, hoped she had not forgotten her promise about going to Nice, and assured her that being at some place on the coast of the Mediterranean, was her best, if not only, chance of seeing her brother for years.

When she looked towards Lady Medway, hoping for a word or look of at least acquiescence, her ladyship seemed altogether engrossed by some directions which she was giving to a servant about a letter that he was to deliver without delay to her son, Mr. Thorpe.

Some few words Lord Medway then added in a whisper to Leonora; "He feared he should find the time pass very dimly without her, even for one solitary week—he was convinced he should be bored to death—most probably he would return in a few days, and bring Charley with him—entreated her not to forget him—and made her promise to try and like him better even than she liked Jane!"

Leonora promised, and hoped he would bring Charley to The Willows. And she did hope this with all her heart, for if the truth must be told, she had taken a singular fancy to the boy portrait of him that hung beside that of her brother Harry, in the breakfast room. Often, when she was supposed to be looking at the latter, had her eyes been fixed on the miniature of the proud, manly-looking boy with his whip, and his dog, and his great grey eyes! and then, when Jane told her of his wild pranks, and his courage, and extraordinary strength, Leonora feared—yes, feared—she should prove ungrateful, and like him better—far better—than her kind and gentle friend Medway!

Lady Medway's silence respecting the projected journey during the ensuing week, surprised Leonora much, as the interchange of letters was apparently incessant. Lady Jane told her, in confidence, they were almost all from Charley, adding mysteriously, that he did not appear quite to approve of the plan of their going to Nice for the winter. Leonora attached infinitely less importance to this remark than it deserved, and forgot it completely a few evenings afterwards, when, at tea-time, a packet of notes arrived, with one for herself, from Lord Medway. He informed her very briefly, that all his arrangements were completed, and that, urged by his brother, he had consented to leave England in the course of a few days—that he should not, however, go further than Paris without them, all and, therefore, hoped she would forthwith have her "coffers," as she called them, packed up, as he found it impossible any longer to exist without the society and services of his charming little secretary.

Lady Medway's eyes were fixed on Leonora's smiling face, as she stood by the fireplace and read these hurried lines. Explanation of some kind respecting the journey to Nice was now inevitable, and to promote it Leonora silently handed the note to her ladyship, who was sitting unusually upright on an adjacent sofa.

"It is a fortunate circumstance, my dear girl," began Lady Medway, after a pause, "a most fortunate circumstance, that you so greatly prefer England to the Continent; were it otherwise, I really should be extremely embarrassed at this moment."

Leonora's face said more plainly than her words, "I do not understand."

"It is a curious coincidence," her ladyship continued, in her softest voice, "that I, this very morning, received a letter

written by your uncle Stephen, to say that he would send a person here to-morrow to take charge of you and convey you safely to his house in Russell square."

"My uncle! but I—I did not ask him to send for me—I have not written to him since I have been in England!"

"So I perceive from his letter, and I must say, Leonora, it was very injudicious your so openly neglecting such a rich relation."

"But his riches can in no way concern me," suggested Leonora, hurriedly.

"It seems, however, he offers you a highly respectable and a comfortable home—one which may lead, in all probability, to the possession of future affluence," observed Lady Medway.

Leonora felt greatly inclined to say that she would not go to her uncle, that she should greatly prefer spending the winter at Nice—when it suddenly occurred to her that the announcement had been made without a word of regret, and that perhaps Lady Medway was unwilling to add another member to her family. Bending forward, she therefore said in a low voice: "You do not wish to take me to Nice?"

"Most willingly, my dear Leonora, would I take you with me, if I should not, by doing so, deprive you not only of the protection of your nearest relations, but also of the chance of hereafter inheriting from them."

Leonora made an impatient gesture. "Why not?" continued her ladyship. "This uncle of yours is, by all accounts, so rich, that he could provide for you without injuring his own family in any perceptible manner—and let me tell you, dear Leonora, that I cannot do so. We all like you, for Jane you are a charming companion, but after having made you sacrifice your relations, and, probably, considerable pecuniary advantages, what have I to offer you? Literally nothing. With two already grown-up daughters, and a third who, in a couple of years, will also expect to be introduced to the world, myself a widow, and consequently reduced in circumstances, what could I do with a young person such as you are?"

She paused, but Leonora made no attempt to answer her question, and after a moment's hesitation, her ladyship gently compelling her to sit down beside her, enlarged with eloquence on the same theme, ending by an appeal to her good sense, and an assurance of unalterable regard on her part.

A good deal softened by this speech, Leonora sat for some moments silent and motionless, her eyes fixed intently on the floor. The necessity of resignation to her fate, and the certainty that Lady Medway would not take her to Nice, had become so evident to her that Lord Medway now reigned paramount in her thoughts. She feared he might suppose that she had joined in deceiving him in order to remain in England, and she continued this train of ideas when, taking his note from Lady Medway's hand, she murmured, "What will he think of me? what will he say?"

"Very little, Leonora," answered her ladyship, quietly; "I am sorry to be obliged to deceive you respecting Medway, but—as his wish to have you with him is a most reprehensible instance of selfishness—he merely wants something to interest him—some one to amuse him—and thinks you may answer both purposes for the next six months. I regret to say, this is not the first time he has acted in a similar manner!"

Leonora did not quite comprehend what the "similar manner" meant. She believed Lord Medway to be her only sincere friend, and was not disposed to resign him without a struggle. She could not understand why he should not be made acquainted with her removal to be made acquainted with her removal to her uncle's if the plan were so very desirable for all parties. A wish far firmer for information made her ask to see her uncle's letter, and Lady Medway, evidently prepared for the request, drew it from her pocket, placed it in Leonora's hands, and walked towards the tea-table where her daughters were seated, the two eldest speaking to each other in a low, indistinct manner, and the youngest listening anxiously and following with her eyes all her mother's movements.

"There is some mistake," said Leonora, hastily, advancing a few steps, "this letter begins 'Sir,'"

"It is addressed to Charles," answered her ladyship, without turning round, "it was he who undertook and carried on the correspondence."

"So," thought Leonora, "there has been a correspondence, and my uncle was perhaps unwilling to receive me!"

Yet there was nothing in the letter to confirm this idea. It informed Mr. Thorpe, in the very fewest words possible, that a trustworthy person would be sent to The Willows for Miss Nixon, who would not so long have been left there to cause embarrassment, had either of her uncles been earlier made acquainted with her address.

"I think," said Leonora, after a long and painful pause, "I think as this 'trustworthy person' will be here so early to-morrow, I had better go to my room now and commence packing my clothes."

"Oh, no—dear Leonora, no—wait until after tea," exclaimed the ladies Thorpe together. "Jennings will pack everything for you in an hour or two to-morrow morning."

"No, thank you," said Leonora, in a scarcely audible voice, but walking with an appearance of unusual calmness to the door. A strong effort of the mind will enable most people to control the outward signs of emotion as far as they are expressed by the movements of the body; to restrain the flashing of the eye and quivering lip—is however not so easy, and Leonora's deadly paleness greatly alarmed Lady Medway. She first advanced a few steps with outstretched hand as if to detain her, and then, as the door closed between them, hastily motioned to Jane to follow.

Breathless the two young girls stood together at the top of the staircase.

"Jane—I wish to be alone—I cannot speak—even to you—just now," gasped Leonora.

Jane's answer was a tearful embrace, from which Leonora released herself somewhat impulsively, and then ran in to her room. Her thoughts, as she at-

terwards impatiently paced up and down the apartment, were for some time quite chaotic; anger, mortification, and disappointment predominated by turns. One moment she resolved to write to Lord Medway, the next blushed at the mere idea—wished she had expostulated with Lady Medway, then rejoiced she had not done so. Suddenly an undefined terror of the meeting with her uncle took possession of her mind. Had he sent to inquire about her? or had her place of residence been notified to him by the request that he would relieve the Medway family of an—incumbrance? She feared the latter; and what a reception was likely to be given to her under such circumstances! The thought was dreadful. Overwhelmed by the consideration of her perfect helplessness, she riddled for a few minutes to a violent burst of grief, from which she had not quite recovered when Jane stood at her door praying for admittance. Leonora for a minute or two appeared inclined to be inexorable; she employed the time, however, in opening her wardrobe, drawing forth various articles of apparel, and throwing them on the sofa and chairs in a manner to give the room all the uncomfortable appearance that generally accompanies the preparations for packing. Even after the entrance of her friend she continued her occupation with averted head and an expenditure of energy that somewhat began to impress her companion with a feeling of awe and dismay.

Lady Jane's voice was very tremulous as she observed, "I hope I shall see Charles, and have an opportunity of telling him how very unkindly he has acted."

"I rather think he has only done what Lady Medway desired him," answered Leonora, continuing her occupation without intermission, "and I do not blame her, on reflection, for wishing to get rid of me; but she ought to have consulted me and let me make the application to my uncle myself."

"That is exactly what Grace said just now; but Charley, it seems, disapproved from the beginning of your being spoken to. He said nothing but your extreme youth could excuse your having come here with Medway, and that nothing but the strongest and most energetic measures would now insure your going to your uncle; and if given time even to write to Medway, the consequences would inevitably be most disagreeable to us all."

"I do not see how," said Leonora, turning round with a look of astonishment, and standing upright before her companion; "for if Lady Medway declined to take me with her, there must have been an end of the matter. I could not, she added, petulantly, "I could not have gone alone to Italy with your brother, could I?"

"I suppose not," said Lady Jane. "Well, then, had I been able to consult him there is no manner of doubt that he would have meditated between me and my uncle more kindly than Charley seems to have done."

"That is true," said Lady Jane; "but Charley does not choose Medway to mediate, or to know anything about the matter, for he has written to say that he hopes to get him off to Paris to-morrow, and then mamma must write to him and pacify him with promises and plans for next summer."

"What promises and plans?" asked Leonora.

"They said something about proposing to ask you to return to The Willows when we come back to England, but—here she hesitated."

"But what?"

"Charley says that Medway's fancy for you will be long over by that time." Leonora could not or would not believe this. She clung to the idea of Lord Medway's regard as the drowning mariner to the floating wreck, thoughtful of the force of the surrounding waves, and hoping against reason.

Lady Jane continued sorrowfully: "From the day that I heard of Charles's disapproval of our winter plans I was sure that another arrangement would be made. In his letter to mamma this evening, he says that from some conversation he has had with Medway he expects to find him troublesome at Paris, but by dint of ridicule and judicious procrastination, he has no doubt that all will be right in a few weeks."

"I cannot understand what all this means," said Leonora, with a puzzled air; "Lady Medway's reasons for not wishing me to reside with her are quite within my comprehension; but why Charley, who has not yet seen me, should so dislike me, is what I never shall be able to make out."

"Or I either," said Jane; "but he says expressly in his last letter that mamma must be firm, and rather spend the winter in England than consent to take you with her to Nice."

At that moment a feeling of strong resentment sprang up in Leonora's mind against Charles Thorpe. A positive personal dislike to him for what she considered his officious and unkind interference in her affairs. She pictured him to herself as a stern arbiter of her fate, an intriguing, calculating man of the world; in short, her secret, powerful, and implacable enemy; and though she wished him no actual evil, the wild desire presented itself that she might in the course of her life have an opportunity of making him feel, if only for a short time, as acute mortification as she had suffered that evening. It was a vague wish, prompted by anger, and without a thought of intervening obstacles; yet she remembered it years afterwards, when experience had taught her to understand the motives of his conduct, and knowledge of the world and its ways made her judge him rather more leniently.

Jane, she said, slowly, "all this manœuvring and writing was most unnecessary. A few rational words from Lady Medway, such as she spoke this evening, would at any time have been sufficient to have induced me to apply to my uncle and leave The Willows voluntarily."

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"Charles did not choose to have it so," murmured Jane.

Leonora shrugged her shoulders, and began, in an absent manner, to collect her books. "I believe, Jane," she said, at length, looking round her with some dismay at the disorder she had created in the room, "I believe, after all, it will be better to let Jennings pack up all these things for me to-morrow morning."

"Oh, much better! and now, dear, you will come down to tea, won't you? Mamma is so sorry, you can't think!"

"I must hope, and not think—for the next twenty-four hours," said Leonora, making an effort to appear cheerful. "As to going down stairs, and talking on indifferent subjects, after all that has occurred this evening—that is beyond my power; so you must say good-night for me. I wish you could say good-bye, also, and that I were now far, far away from The Willows!"

"Oh! Leonora," cried Jane, vainly endeavoring to restrain her tears, "I cannot bear to think of you leaving us! but we shall continue friends for ever, promise me that at least!"

Leonora warmly gave the assurance required.

"And when we go to town," continued Jane, "I shall be sure to see you and spend hours with you—and I shall write to you—oh, that puts me in mind—mamma desired me to find out if you intended to write to Medway."

"No," said Leonora, "I leave it to you to explain this affair to him, and then—perhaps—he may write to me. I wish with all my heart, I had never come here—but there is no use in thinking of that now. Good-night."

The door closed, and Leonora was once more alone, and how confused and unhappy only those can know who have been in their youth homeless and unceremoniously forwarded from one house to another. For some time a feeling of utter desolation, a sensation of even more complete loneliness befel her than when first, an orphan and among strangers, she had written the short formal letters to her uncles, and the long explanatory one to Lord Medway, on whom all her hopes then centred. What would he have been to her had he lived? Would Charles have dared to—but why complain—his successor had proved as willing to befriend her as she could have desired; it was the unexpected opposition on the part of his brother and mother that now made him unable to do so.

And then hope began to whisper that he would not desert her completely, that he would write to her; perhaps even return to England, if only for the purpose of securing her a pleasant position in her uncle's house. Had he not said repeatedly that he liked her better than any of his sisters—told her never to doubt his interest in all that concerned her? and assured her that his father's offer of protection should be carried into action by him in the most surprising and satisfactory manner? Some doubts of his power to do this just now were reluctantly admitted; but with all the careless confidence of youth and inexperience, she dwelt long on the chance of being invited, kindly and willingly, to spend the ensuing summer at The Willows.

That Lord Medway would still desert her she felt sure, and she took it for granted that by that time she should have sufficiently conciliated both her uncles to satisfy even Lady Medway's scruples. In short, were the dreaded interviews with her relations once over, she believed she could, after all, have no very great objection to spend, on any terms, the winter in London—it would be something so novel, so interesting to her! Opening a guide-book that lay on the table, she spread out the map of London before her and studied it attentively, until she had her finger on Russell square. It seemed to her just the central sort of place for seeing and hearing everything. Yes; she should see Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, the Docks, the Tunnel, the Zoological Gardens, the Tower, and the Museum! It was so odd that her mother had lived so long in London and had never been to see the Museum! She could not expect her uncle to go everywhere with her—he was too old, past sixty she believed—but his son Arthur—here Leonora sighed, and wished she were going to her uncle Gilbert, who had a daughter or daughters about her own age—vulgar most probably—but she believed she could like any one now who would receive and treat her kindly. Yet even while this humble thought passed through her mind, appalling visions of corpulent, red-faced, loud-voiced uncles, with shopman-looking noses, rose vividly before her imagination, which, it has been already observed, was of the most fertile description, was of the forms, when they had acquired gigantic proportions, were in their turn chased, phantasmagoria-like, by painfully contrasting groups of tall, graceful, however, Charles at length stood so prominent, that anger eventually put to flight all the intruding phantoms; her pride was roused, and, starting from her chair, she resolved, whatever her tears for the future might be, to conceal them; not even to Jane would she breathe a word of complaint, or show a particle of the deep regret with which she left a family whose habits and manners were so congenial to her own; and her thoughts centred, during the greater part of a sleepless night, in the consideration of how she could now leave The Willows with at least a semblance of dignity.

CHAPTER VII.

A CITY UNCLE.

Leonora's composure the next morning surprised Lady Medway not a little. The arrangement of her clothes and the hasty finishing of some trifling fancy-work which she had undertaken for Jane and her sisters, seemed to occupy her so completely, that she appeared quite unconscious of the grave faces around her, or even Jane's tearful eyes, as she followed her from place to place with Azor in her arms; bestowing on the dog the caresses she no longer ventured to offer Leonora, who seemed to have changed in some strange manner during the night. Yet once more their eyes met with the united look of intelligence, and the gentle sympathetic paleness overspread their features as the carriage was announced which was to separate them for a time—nominally indefinite, but which both, with anxious

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forebodings, feared for that reason might prove long.

Lady Medway desired to see the person who was to take charge of Miss Nixon; and as Leonora left the room, to prepare for her journey, she stopped for a few minutes in the hall to look at the monstrous yellow carriage sent by her uncle, and the strange figure that descended from it. She had been closely followed by Jane; and under almost any other circumstances, laughter would have been irrepressible on their part; but all inclination to gaiety was subdued by grief, and merely an expression of wonder pervaded the countenances of the young girls, as their eyes followed the thin form of the elderly woman, who tripped rather than walked across the hall. A glimpse of her face had shown them a pair of prominent, restless, dark eyes, a nose of large yet sharp proportions, slightly inclining to the left, and partaking amply of the dappled colors that flushed her cheeks, and all surrounded by a cap of innumerable lace frills, pressed down upon her forehead by a bonnet of amazing proportions, and in form resembling a coal-scuttle—the date of fabrication was beyond the recollection of either Leonora or Jane; and for a moment, stung by their judgment, and made them feel, it was some terrible importation from beyond the Channel, which they and every one must, in the course of time, copy and adopt. It was a relief to their minds when the removal of a muffling cloak disclosed a black silk dress fresh as the bonnet, but which, even to their youthful eyes, betrayed its age in those unmistakable cyphers—the sleeves. Old as was that gown, the folds from the shop might be distinctly traced in its thick rustling plait; it was a curious fact, the cause of which was made but too evident to Leonora at a later period.

While her bags and boxes were being placed in and outside the carriage, she put on her bonnet; and on returning to the hall was met by Lady Medway, who, with a slightly-flushed face, turned to her and said, "I hoped you would have been able to remain until after luncheon, but this—a person—says that she has received directions to avoid all delay here, and is to stop at the Toy in Hampton Court to rest the horses. I suppose your uncle's orders must be obeyed, dear girl!"

"Oh, of course!" answered Leonora, breathing quickly as they all advanced to take leave of her.

Jane, in an agony of grief, laid Azor in her arms, and with difficulty articulated, "Keep him for my sake."

The gift was already accepted with eager gratitude, when the person interfered, observing that "Mr. Nixon could not abide dogs, which certainly were 'orrid' animals in a town 'ouse."

Leonora reluctantly resigned the proffered treasure, and Azor displayed considerable enjoyment at recovering the liberty of which he had been deprived for so long a time in order to be ready when required for the "mediated sacrifice" to friendship.

Turning hastily away, Leonora entered the carriage; and then, leaning back in a corner, remained silent and motionless, until, on arriving at Hampton Court, her companion proposed having luncheon and walking in the palace garden. Leonora declined both, and was left unceremoniously enough to sit alone with her luggage, her feet on the opposite seat, her head bent on her clasped hands.

How long she thus remained she had not the least idea; for, in complete oblivion of all around her, she had lived over again in thought the last two months of her life, recalling with an accuracy sharpened by regret, all she had seen, and heard, and felt during that time. Pleasant were the recollections of the various afternoon tea-parties beneath the willows with Jane and her brother; interesting the drives with Lady Medway in the neighborhood, where people and scenery were equally strange and new to her. A certain small dog cemetery at one place they had visited rose distinctly before her; for among the graves of pet pigs and poodles she and Lord Medway had spoken of the contrast between German and English churchyards—the pious remembrance of the carefully-cultivated graves of one country, and the apparent forgetfulness, in the neglect of them, so common in the other. Her description of a foreign village churchyard he had called poetical prose, while she had obstinately refused to believe his perhaps exaggerated account of some London burial-places. Then there had been quiet boating-parties to neighboring villas, whence friends of the Medways came for them in their own wherries; expert and handsome boatmen who had all been, as Leonora ingeniously expressed it, "extremely kind to her." She was in the midst of an excursion to Claremont, then unattended by royalty, was in imagination standing before the picture of the Princess Charlotte in the dining-room, the white satin, well-fitting shoes again provokingly attracting her attention, when—the horses were led out to be put to the carriage-door was opened, and her travelling companion entered, apparently greatly refreshed by her luncheon. She carried in her hand a paper bag, filled with tempting-looking biscuits, which Leonora, who had breakfasted very slightly, found it impossible to refuse, and they formed the commencement of a conversation, that gradually, from a description of the excellent mutton-chops to be had at Hampton Court, led to an enumeration of the things most suitable for luncheons; dinners followed, and market prices, until Leonora had no longer a shadow of doubt that she was enjoying the society of her uncle's housekeeper, or cook, or both united in the person of Mrs. Ducker, which she now learned was the name of her companion.

Indeed, Mrs. Ducker, who probably saw no reason for either concealment or silence on the present occasion, informed her soon afterwards, at some length, that she had risen to her present high position in Mr. Nixon's family from having been nurse to his only son, Arthur (so named after the Duke of Wellington, who, however, she believed, was not his real godfather). Arthur she loved as if he were her own child; she might say, indeed, that she had been a mother to him since Mrs. Nixon's death; he never forgot her—never came home from foreign parts without bringing her a handsome silk dress. The bonnet she then wore was from Paris, given to her by him, and was so well made that it was quite as good as new after years' and years' wearing; but then, to be sure, she took remarkably great care of her clothes. Here an admonitory glance was darted at the unconscious Leonora, who, while crunching her biscuits, was carelessly lounging in the corner, and allowing her crape bonnet, and its light decorations to rub against the side of the carriage.

"I wonder my uncle did not marry again," observed Leonora, on whom the history of the Bonnet had made but little impression.

"Why should he?" asked Mrs. Ducker, rather tartly. "I was there to take charge of the housekeeping. Our Arthur had gone to school, the little girl died of the measles, and Missus was after all but a poor thing always unwell, and the doctor never out of the 'ouse as long as she lived. Master had no fancy to take another wife—never thought of such a thing, I'm sure!"

"He is very old now, is he not?" asked Leonora.

"Between sixty and seventy," answered her companion, thoughtfully; they said he was past thirty when Arthur was born."

"So Arthur is also quite old!" exclaimed Leonora, with a look of disappointment.

"A man is young at thirty, Miss Leonora, and your cousin is young and handsome, too, though he 'as red 'air like his mother."

"Red hair! oh, now I am sure I shall not be able even to tolerate him," cried Leonora, with a light laugh.

"You're not likely to see much of him, I suspect," rejoined Mrs. Ducker, with flashing eyes; "he can have his choice of company, I can tell you, and will not be in any hurry to leave Rome, or his friends Viscount Torpid and the Marquis of Witherington!"

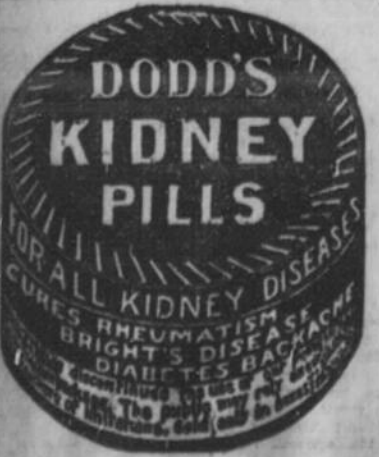
This was said almost triumphantly, and in the manner of a person who plays down a well-served trump at cards. Leonora, however, had known too many viscounts and marquises, and was still too little English in her ideas, to attach the expected importance to such titles. Indeed, the chances and changes of foreign life enabled her to number some dukes and princes among her acquaintances; she was, therefore, neither astonished as her companion intended, nor at all interested in the given information—it merely sent her thoughts to Italy; and, as the swift of lightning, to her, was answer to the pompous announcement, she observed with a smile, "I liked everything at Rome excepting—the fleas!"

"So you have been there too!" cried Mrs. Ducker, with a look of surprise; and then piqued, and provoked perhaps, by Leonora's silent nod, and mouth full of biscuit, she added, "It will be a change for you, going to school this Michaelmas Term!"

"To school!" repeated Leonora, amazed, and instantly sitting up as erect as her companion could have desired.

"Yes; to the same where Miss Georgina 'as been so well educated. Oh, you may think yourself well off, for there's a carriage for the young ladies to go a hairing in and to the riding-school, and a French men de sham, and they learn to make crêpes, and receive visitors, and are only a limited number, and the daughters of people of fortune and family!"

(To be continued.)



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HARD TO KILL AN ANT.

Ants are really very long lived, considering their minuteness. Janet had two queens under observation for ten years, and one of Sir John Lubbock's ant pets lived into her fifteenth year.

Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following loss of the entire abdomen they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant, carefully decapitated by aseptic surgery, lived for forty-one days. A carpenter ant after being submerged eight days in distilled water came to life upon being dried, so that they are practically proof against drowning.

They can live for long periods without food; in one case the fast lasted nearly nine months before the ant starved to death.—Scientific American.

EAT THE ANIMALS IN THE ZOO.

What occurred during the siege of Paris in 1871 is still in mind. People ate almost all the animals of the Zoological Garden. One of the dutchers sold monkey and urchin meat, and canal rat as well as dog meat became classical. A baker's family consumed during the siege their entire shop—i. e., all their goods—and an aged tradeswoman stayed in her basement for 143 days, living during all that time on nothing but cheese.

The pioneers of the pole considered raw fish and polar bear meat delicacies, and Nelson is authority for the statement that he and his men were exceedingly delighted when they succeeded in boiling cakes with illuminating oil. From tarred rigging of the ship and from the lichen which were found on the desolate rocks not infrequently the strangest soups were made.—Harper's Weekly.

The idea of condensing milk to make it keep better occurred first to a French chemist named Appert, in 1827. Seven years later the method of evaporating the milk, in a vacuum, to prevent it from reaching the boiling point was first used. Commercially, the process was first exploited in the United States, where there are at present about fifty factories which dispose of two hundred million pounds of condensed milk a year, valued at over twelve million dollars. In Switzerland there is a company which keeps eight hundred cows and sells over sixteen million bottles of condensed milk annually.

THE PRINCE AND THE GOAT.

(From the Boston Transcript.) A cloud of tales hovers about the Prince of Wales on his return from his long tour of India. Something happened during his second visit to Gwalior. The Maharajah had established some lion cubs in an enclosure. One morning the Prince strolled out to see them.

He found them baiting an unfortunate live goat, with which they were playing as cats with a mouse. It was not at all a pleasant sight for an English sportsman's eyes.

After watching the performance for a while the Prince exclaimed: 'I can't stand this any longer. He's a jolly plucky goat, and we must get him out somehow.' Gen. Stuart Beaton thought of a lasso and the work of salvage was commenced.

They had just got the noose over the goat and were about to hoist him up, when a lioness went for him in earnest, and it looked all up with him. But the goat charged her and sent her flying, and before she could return to the attack the rope was over him and he was hoisted up to safety.

On examination he was found to have escaped injury, barring a slight cut on one leg, and he now roams about, a pensioner for life, adorned with a massive silver collar with an inscription explaining how the Prince of Wales, future King of England and Emperor of India, saved his life.

THE BITTER CUP

(By the Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., Birmingham, England.)

Text.—The fellowship of his sufferings.—Philippians iii., 12.

And this is the eager speech of an old man! One would have felt it fit and congenial upon the lips of a young man, some fresh, enthusiastic knight, with his armor just newly belted about him, and getting out from the threshold upon some crusade of valorous enterprise. In such conditions this strenuous speech would have been congenial, and there would have been nothing startling in its proclamation, 'I set out that I may know him, and the fellowship of his sufferings!' But old men speak naturally of retirement, their fighting days are over, and they leave the stern encounter to the younger men. They often speak of having earned their rest, and the blazing ambitions of their earlier days have become cool. They no longer covet the 'hardness' of the battle-field; they steal through the green pastures and by the still waters in the soft light of the setting sun. But here is an old man, with all the impetuous ambitions of his prime. His burning zeal makes even the enthusiasm of young Timothy seem dim, and he contends with the foremost of the youths for the hottest parts of the field. He is in prison now, but he is like some stabled hunter which hears the cry of the hounds! He is as tense and eager as ever! His ambitions are a young man's ambitions; his very speech is a young man's speech; his metaphors and similes are just those which leap most readily to the lips of youth, they are sought, not from quiet flocks in the meadows, but from the straining, strenuous worlds of the raccourse, the amphitheatre, and the gymnasium. And so here he is, in the very van of the Lord's hosts, in the very fighting line, ambitious to share with his Lord the central hardships of the strife.

The fellowship of his sufferings! That is a great New Testament word, and especially is it one of the great, determining words in the speech of the Apostle Paul. Let us enter into its wealth through this little gate which I find in the Acts of the Apostles. 'And they had all things in common.' The little phrase 'in common' is closely akin to the word 'fellowship' in our text, and by the help of the one we may gain a clear interpretation of the other. 'They had all things in common'; they had a common room, and a common table, and they sat at the same table in the abundance or impoverishment of the feast. And so, too, there is a table at which our Master sits, spread with the things which he and his have to eat and drink. And we, too, may have 'all things in common' with him; nay, it is the high sign and seal of discipleship that we do sit with him at the common board. On that table there is the provision of peace, and the provision of joy, and the provision of glory! And over all the table, from end to end of it, there is the soft and healing light of grace. That is how we think of the table, and blessed be God! all these rare provisions are surely to be found at the feast, and we may have all these things 'in common' with the Lord. But there is also another cup upon the table, a cup that is very near the Master's hand, a cup which we very frequently forget or ignore. It is a bitter cup, the cup of the Lord's sufferings. 'Are ye able to drink of the cup that I drink of?' Are we prepared to have 'all things in common'? We drink the cup of kindness, the overflowing cup of redeeming grace. 'Are ye able to drink of the cup that I drink of?' Now, it was upon that cup that the aged apostle fixed his covetous eyes, the cup that was nearest his Saviour's hand, the cup of bitterness and woe. 'I have tasted,' I think I hear him say, 'I have tasted and seen how gracious he is, I have drunk of the cup of his salvation, but I thirst for a deeper communion still; not only the sweet and palatable cup, but that dark and bitter cup would I taste; that cup whose contents are as blood. I would have 'all things in common'; I would know him; and the fellowship of his sufferings.'

Now, our intimacy with the Lord can best be estimated by our familiarity with the contents of that bitter cup. The quality of our fellowship with the Lord is best revealed, not by our capacity for joy, but by our capacity for suffering. We often test our communion with the Lord by the measure of our equanimity. If our life is calm and passive, and the wrinkles are absent from our brow, and we can sing, 'Peace, perfect peace!' then we assume our intimacy with the Lord must be very deep and true. But equanimity is a virtue very much misunderstood, and its popular representation is often only a well-disguised indifference. 'Peace' is often used to label undignified and worldly ease, and as such it denotes no sort of fellowship with the Lord. There is an equanimity which is death. We do not reveal our high spiritual kinship by our ability to remain unruffled, but by our capacity to be stirred. It is when the life is upheaved to its depths that we know the Lord, it is when deep calleth unto deep that we have the conditions of vital communion. And so it is not by our pleasures but by our pangs that we may discover our likeness to the Lord. 'Are ye able to drink of the cup that I drink of?' That is the cup we forget, and yet it is in the cup of suffering that we attain the finest and rarest spiritual communion. And yet how far from this is the common reasoning! We say this to another, 'Have you found peace?'—and if an affirmative answer be returned, we give glory to God; and well we may, for to have drunk the cup of spiritual peace is a sure witness that we are found at the table of the Lord. But how far has our fellowship advanced? How rarely we ask one another, 'Have you become a partaker of the sufferings of Christ? Have you lit-

ed that cup to your lips? And if so, when and how and where did you taste the bitter draught?' I am afraid that if we were subjected to these most searching questions, the majority of us would have to wail heavily to confess that we had confined ourselves to the sparkling and welcome draughts of spiritual delight. But the deeper discipleship lays hold of the darker cup, and enters into 'the fellowship of his sufferings.'

Now what is there in that much-neglected cup? What is the bitterness which we can have in communion with the Lord? What darker experiences can we share with him? Nay, what is it we must share before we are kinmen worthy of the name? Well, no one can be long in the presence of the Saviour without noticing that he always drank a bitter cup when he came into the presence of sin. The prevailing sin hurt him, it crucified his spirit long before it crucified his flesh! Here is Jerusalem, wicked, wayward, and indolent, wasting its hallowed treasure in decorated debauchery. And the Master gazes upon its unholy pleasures and shames, and he weeps! Have we entered into the fellowship of that suffering? Have we tasted that cup? Or have we been so fascinated by the glittering decoration as to be oblivious to the debauchery? Let us look at the master again, as he lifts to his lips the bitter cup. 'And Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground.' Can you feel what is going on there? Have you never listened to a questionable or unclear story, and, even while it was being told, for very shame you have not known where to fix your modest eyes? And Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground. He was, at that very moment, drinking the bitter cup, and when we share his burning shame we enter into 'the fellowship of his sufferings.' But how few there are who share it! We are interested in sin, we can lift our eyes in delightful inquisitiveness, we can follow its unclean track down column after column of reeking print, and never hurl the record away in weeping and consuming shame. Sin attracts us, it does not blister us; it interests, it does not burn! We can gaze upon it in curious observation, and it does not create an emotional convulsion. We can see it and laugh, we can see it and sleep! The Master saw it and wept! What a discord is to a refined and disciplined ear, so, in immeasurably deeper degree, should sin be to the intimate companions of Christ. What a coarse daub is to a well-trained and interpreting eye, so should sin be to eyes that have been anointed with the eye-salve of grace. Brethren, the sin of the city should make all true Christians smart! But does it? Do we suffer with our suffering Lord? Or is that a cup whose bitter draught we do not want drunk? Have you ever marked that sensitive soul had discovered the sin of his people? 'I fell upon my knees and spread out my hands unto the Lord my God; and I said, O my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up my face to thee! The suppliant and his Lord were just then drinking out of the same cup! But how frequently in our life the shame is missing, and the blush is absent, and there is no suffering, no pain! And therefore it is that because there is no pain at sin there is no haste to remove it. We are slow-footed because we are slow to burn. Our feet will become 'like hinds' feet' when there is a burning shame in our souls, and when we taste the unutterable bitterness of all sin. We shall be swift in the ways and ministries of redemption when we have entered into 'the fellowship of his sufferings.'

And that cup again! What else can we share, if our Saviour and we are to have 'all things in common'? You cannot be long with the Lord without noting how deeply he suffered with the sufferings of others. Other folks' sorrows he made his own, and he drank deeply of everybody's bitter cup. Have we entered into the fellowship of those sufferings? You may possibly reply, 'I've got enough of my own! Yes, and that is perhaps the very reason why you have so many! Personal sorrows, selfishly nursed, become more burdensome by the nursing. Many times have I known a personal grief nursed into an intolerable load. 'I've got enough of my own!' So we have, and more than enough; but if we made other folks' sorrows our own as well, the miracle would happen which has been wrought in innumerable lives, that the double load would be more tolerable than either of the single loads, and the yoke would become easy and the burden light. At any rate, when we add the fire of another man's suffering to our own, there is one in the fire like unto the 'Son of Man,' and in that strong controlling presence 'the fire shall not kindle upon thee to destroy.' And at any

rate again, when we sorrow with another's sorrow we are drinking the cup of the Lord, and we enter into 'the fellowship of his sufferings!'

And, lastly, in this apostolic ambition to have all things in common, we can enter into the fellowship of our Saviour's sufferings by the all-complete surrender of ourselves to the service of our fellow-men. Our Lord served other people to the point of physical weakness and exhaustion, and even unto death! Our service frequently ends where blood-letting begins. We stop just at the promise of fertility. 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.' Yes, and the blood of the servant fertilizes the field of his service. 'Ye have not yet resisted unto blood!—And it is just at that point of resistance that we begin to win! It is just when our service becomes costly that it begins to pay. Life becomes contagious when it becomes sacrificial. Our work begins to tell when the workman is content to suffer, when he persists even unto blood. But is it not true that for many of us our service ends just when we reach the bitter cup? 'Are ye able to drink the cup that I drink of?' No, we are not able, and when our work and service become bitter we give it up! From that day—Calvary in sight—many of his disciples turned back, and walked no more with him. So long as there is no drain we can persist; when there is a demand for the veins to be opened we retire! And so we miss the best of the feast! For they who take into their hands the goblet of bitterness, humbly saying: 'If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done'—will find that by that bitter draught they attain into a spiritual kinship and companionship which is infinite compensation, and even in their sorrow and weariness 'the joy of the Lord is their strength.' One word from old Samuel Rutherford, from a letter he wrote to John Kennedy: 'Ye contracted with Christ, I hope, when first ye began to follow him, that ye would bear his cross. Fulfill your part of the contract with patience, and break not to Jesus Christ. Be honest, brother, in your bargaining with him. In the strength of Jesus, despatch your business!' Amen.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

August 5.

FALSE EXCUSES.
Luke xiv., 15-24. Memory verses, 23, 24.
Read Matt. xxii., 1-14.
Golden Text.—'And they all with one consent began to make excuse.'—Luke xiv., 18.

SUGGESTIONS.
(From Tarbell's 'Teachers' Guide.')

These things, the words of Jesus in last Sunday's lesson. It is a probable supposition that the man, hearing of the resurrection of the just (verse 14), at once thought of the great feast (the millennial feast) which the Jews expected would follow, and thus spoke with the common Jewish idea that his admission to that feast was a certainty (Riddle).
Then said he unto him, 'Yes,' said the Master, 'blessed indeed are they who sit down at the heavenly feast. You think you are one of those whom the King of Heaven has invited to the banquet; what have you done, though, with the invitation? I know many who have received it who have simply tossed it aside; are you of that number? Listen now to my story of the divine banquet and of the invited thereto' (Spence).
A certain man. This man represents God (Bade). Through the ancient prophets. Many. The Jewish nation.
His servant. Christ. (See Matt. iv., 17).

With one consent. With one accord. The spirit of all was the same, though their excuses differed. They had all made their engagements for business or pleasure with no regard to the date of the banquet.

Therefore I cannot come. According to Mosaic law (Deut. xiv., 5), a newly married man was exempt from military duty for a year. These excuses represent examples of usual every-day causes of indifference to the kingdom of God. To all these excuses one thing is common—in each, temporal good is valued higher than spiritual (Spence).
Street and lanes. In the city, the invitation is still to the Jews. The poor. The despised, the 'publicans and sinners,' the multitude who heard him gladly.

Into the highways and hedges. Without the city; this invitation is to the Gentiles. Compel them. R. V. constrains. True missionary zeal so differs from all other impulses that it may be spoken of as a 'constraining' of men to enter the kingdom of God (Riddle).
Verse 23 may well be regarded as the end of the parable, and verse 24 as spoken by Christ to the guests in the house of the Pharisee. My supper. It is given in my honor, though I come in the form of a servant to invite you; and none of you will enter, because in refusing me, you refuse to obey the second summons of God (Riddle).

SENTENCE SERMONS.
The elect are whosoever will; the non-elect are whosoever won't.—Beecher.
'I will not do it,' would often be much nearer the truth than 'I cannot do it.'—Alexander MacLaren.
A bad business is a poor excuse for not following Christ; follow him out of it.—Lyman Abbott.
Blessed is the man who has not acquired the excuse habit.—Sunday-school Times.
Ought is the strongest word in human speech; excuse, the weakest.—H. W. Warren.
Our sin is this, that we all with one consent excuse ourselves from our responsibilities.—H. S. Holland.
We cannot crown Christ Lord of all, unless we crown him Lord of all.—Hudson Taylor.
There is but one obligation, and that is the obligation to obey the highest dictate.—Thoreau.
It is not our profession that we ought to be spiritual, serious acknowledgments

Chafing and Skin Irritation.

Your family doctor will explain to you, if you ask him, the mission of the pores of the skin, and will tell you of the dangers of using pore-clogging powders for the chafing and irritations to which babies are subject.
Any mother who has used Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose will tell you of how beautifully soft and smooth it has kept the skin, and of how quickly it has cured the chafing or irritation.
Especially during the teething period children are likely to suffer from eczema, and unless it is promptly checked there is danger of it spreading to other parts of the body and becoming chronic.
There is no rival to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for baby eczema, as it is usually called, and it can be used with positive assurance that it will not injure the most delicate skin, but, on the contrary, will keep it soft and smooth.
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home where its merits are known, and is indispensable in the nursery; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

that we ought to love God, that avails, but what avails is our being spiritual and our actually loving God above all.—Marcus Dods.

To be always intending to live a new life, but never finding time to set about it—this is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day to another, until he is starved and destroyed.—Tillotson.

Give your youth to God. A Christian woman was employed as a nurse in a house where a loved mother lay ill. Her daughter, a girl of fifteen, had never given her heart to Christ, fearing that by so doing she might lose some of her youthful pleasures, and saying that when she grew older, then she would give herself to him.

One day she came into the house, bringing a bouquet of beautiful fresh carnations for her mother. The nurse commented upon their loveliness, and then said, 'We will not take them up to your mother now—they are too fresh and beautiful; we will wait a few days until they have begun to fade and wither.' The young girl was surprised, almost indignant, and sought an explanation for such a seemingly unnatural course. Said the nurse: 'Is not this what you are doing to your heavenly Father? Are you not by your conduct reserving for yourself the beauty and freshness of your young life, and waiting to offer him the faded blossoms from which all the beauty and freshness has departed?' Grace A. Stevenson, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.'

Begin To-day. Is there nothing which Christ, as your Friend, your Lord, your Saviour, wants you to do that you are leaving undone to-day? Do you doubt one instant, with his high and deep love for your soul, that he wants you to pray? And do you pray? Do you doubt for one instant it is his will that you should honor and help and bless all men about you who are his brethren? Are you doing anything like that? Do you doubt one instant that his will is that you should make life serious and lofty? Do you one instant doubt that he wants you to be pure in deed and word and thought? And are you pure? Do you doubt one instant that his command is for you openly to own him and declare that you are his servants before all the world? And have you done it? These are the questions which make the whole matter clear. No, not in quiet lanes, nor in the bright temple courts, as once he spake, and not from blazing heavens as men sometimes seem to expect—not so does Christ speak to us. And yet he speaks here in my heart.—Phillips Brooks.

HOME READINGS.
Monday, July 30.—Luke xiv., 15-24.
Tuesday, July 31.—Luke xiv., 25-35.
Wednesday, Aug. 1.—Matt. xxii., 1-14.
Thursday, Aug. 2.—Prof. ix., 1-10.
Friday, Aug. 3.—Zech. vii., 8-14.
Saturday, Aug. 4.—Rev. xix., 1-16.
Sunday, Aug. 5.—Rev. xxii., 8-17.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW THINGS LOOKED THROUGH GRANDMA'S SPECTACLES.

(Sydney Dayre, in 'Sunday-school Times.')

Polly, five years old, was wandering about the house. Her sister next older, with whom she had always played, had just begun going to school, and Polly missed her sadly. No one had come from school yet, and the house was dolefully quiet and lonely. It was raining, and she could not go out. She strayed into her brother Hugh's room. Hugh was in the grade next to the high-school and drew maps. One of them, half done, was on his table now. Polly looked at it with great approval.

'I do admire Hugh's maps. I think they are better than any other boy's in the school. This isn't done yet. I heard him say he was so busy he could not get it done until to-night. Then he'd have to sit up late. Poor Hughie, I have a great mind to help him.'

The pens and paint-brushes had always looked very tempting to Polly but Hugh had never allowed her to touch them. It was with a little feeling that she was not doing exactly the right thing that she took up the blue-paint brush.

How pretty it was, more like a picture, the state map, with its delicate tinting for the counties, lines of blue for the rivers, and just a faint touch of green for the mountains. Duller blue for the lakes.

'Here's a lake that isn't finished. I can put some more blue on it. She took a different blue, but thought it did not matter much. Then she tried tracing the rivers. She dipped the brush into the green paint and had painted quite a long piece of the Mississippi before she saw her mistake.

All the while, away down in the heart of the little lassie was more and more the feeling that she had better not go on; that, indeed, it would have been far better if she had not begun helping Hugh in his map coloring. But those paints were so taking. It was so delightful to follow out the courses of the rivers. She worked a little more at them, then stood back and gazed with doubt in her eyes.

'It doesn't look quite as well as if Hugh had done it all. I—Oh, dear, I must wish I hadn't helped him. There!' as a closing door sounded below and the house was no longer quiet, 'they're all come back. I wonder what Hugh will think. Oh—dear!'

Hastily putting back the brushes she knocked over the red ink with which Hugh did his nice lettering. She set the bottle upright, and with a little cry of distress rushed from the room. Five minutes later an angry voice was heard from Hugh's room. The others gathered to hear what might be the trouble.

'Who's been in my room? Of course it was none of you.' To brothers and sisters older than Polly. 'It must have been Polly. Where is she? She's going to be taught that she must leave my things alone.'

A little figure with a wobegone, repentant look stole into the room, holding in her hand a pair of spectacles. 'Polly, how did you dare—' began

Hugh, but Polly took his hand and pulled him a little back from the others.

'Hughie,' she half-whispered in a trembling little voice, 'put on grandma's spectacles before you look again.'

'Oh, but do you mean?' asked Hugh.

'Oh, but do, please,' entreated Polly. 'Look at it now,' urging him towards the table, as, to humor her he did as she wished. 'Does it look any better?' she asked anxiously.

'Not a bit,' he said, 'except that the glasses make everything look blurred.'

'Oh,' Polly broke into heart-broken sobs. 'I thought it would.'

'Tell us what you mean, Polly,' said one of the sisters. 'Don't cry so, dear. Why did you want Hugh to put on grandma's spectacles?'

'Why, because—don't you know,' sobbed Polly, 'when somebody's been naughty and—somebody's scolding, then if grandma comes and looks through her glasses—and smiles—it isn't half so bad. And she speaks soft and pats somebody and says she knows somebody didn't mean to, and somebody's sorry and somebody won't do it again, and it might have been worse—and—Oh, dear, things don't look so to you—the sobs came harder.'

'Polly, come here.' Hugh loved his little sister, and could not bear to see her in trouble. He winked severely at the others as they seemed ready to laugh, and put a very tender arm around the small girl as he said:

'Polly, I know you're sorry and I know you won't do it again. I don't believe I'm old enough or good enough yet to see things straight through grandma's glasses, but see, dear, I am looking at the spoiled map with my own eyes, and I'm not a bit angry.'

'I think it would be rather nice if we all got into a way of looking at things as grandma sees them through glasses,' said Polly's oldest sister.

'Kind and dear and loving,' chimed in the next sister.

'With our own eyes,' heartily agreed Hugh.

It is not told whether the young people carried out their good resolutions; but ever since, in the family, when somebody seems inclined to find fault with somebody and somebody else inclines to make light of it, somebody is likely to say:

'Run for grandma's spectacles.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

Sin cannot go unpunished. God would not be just to punish one and let others escape. As men sow they must reap. (Gal. vi., 7, 8.) Men wonder what is on the other side of death. Jesus has revealed something of that invisible world in Luke xviii., 19-31; Matt. xxv., 46. God's teaching of retribution in the future state is clear and definite, as it relates to men who know His will and do it not. (Lu. xii. 41-48; chap. xiii., 23-30.) Unbelief in relation to Christ ends in death, not non-existence, but an everlasting death, a living separation from God. (Joo. viii., 24.) This is the most awful of living deaths. Oh, said one, who began this death, send from the spirit world a messenger to warn my brothers, lest they come to this place of torment. What is the answer? They have 'Moses and the prophets,' and we may add, the teachings of Jesus,—if these are not believed they would not believe though one rise from the dead. One has risen, but there are many who still remain unbelievers in God and in a future state. Yet, thank God, there are millions in the world, living witnesses to the fact of a living Christ who is able to save all that come to God through Him. (Heb. vii., 25.) If there were no future punishment, or suffering on account of sin, men would go on sinning as they do now, to the terror and injury of others. What makes a hell upon earth? but the sorrow and suffering produced by sin. Probably the chief ingredient in future suffering on account of sin, may be the impossibility of gratifying sin's desires. Sin is refusing to obey God's will. Men who refuse faith in Christ on earth, fix their own doom for eternity.

THE SHAH AND HIS AUTOMOBILE

Paris.—The following story of the Shah is going the rounds in Paris, where the lightest deed of so frequent and popular a royal visitor is always followed with interest. Just before he became ill, His Majesty had the joy of seeing a brand new motor car unpacked. As excited as a child before a new toy, he insisted that the car should be set going at once. Now, motor spirit is not yet a common commodity in Persia. The palace was searched, but not a gilt could be found. Courtiers trembled, but dared not admit that the royal will could not be obeyed. But the Shah clamed, and the truth had to come out at last. Nobody was led out for instant impalement. Instead, with a reasonableness he may have learned in Europe, His Majesty condescended to enquire the nature of the fluid required. It was spirit. The Shah brightened up at once. He had lo's of it—1888 brandy specially purveyed to the imperial household. It was brought, and the new motor car soon hummed along under the explosive force of alcohol.—London 'Standard.'

CHOICE OF ROADS.

One cannot but feel the hurry and exhilaration of these tripping stanzas of 'The Choice of Roads,' by R. Ellis Roberts, in the 'Spectator':

There's a road in Devon
With a hedge each side,
And some would count it heaven
Oa that road to ride.

There's a road upon the Mendips
Dances down and down
And winds and winds, and then dips
Into Cheddar Towa.

There's a road in Surrey
Where the dust lies white;
And motors shriek and hurry
All the day and night.

There's a road in London
Stretches miles and miles;
And the stones make your bones
Long for country mud and stiles.

There are many roads in Britain,
Roman roads and new,
But the best my heels have smitten
Leads to Cornwall and to you.

The Boys' Page.

Australian Boys on a Holiday.

(By 'Geoffrey Dell,' in 'West Australian.')

We lay in the shade of a stunted bank... while our horses, with trailing bridles, idly cropped about us. It was one of those still, stifling days when you can hear the click of the grasshopper ten feet away, and when the whirr of every insect seems to excel in drowsy potency a mother's lullaby.

Jenny, the black mare, had been the first to notice a dense cloud of dust moving down the heavy road of white sand that for every square foot had a million scintillating points and a degree of heat sufficient almost to bake a potato. It might be a vehicle, it might be driven cattle. But no, it was not wide enough for a mob nor fast enough for a buggy, while it was coming too steadily for the lusty scrub bull some where in the bush a few chains ahead.

We knew that there must be an animating core to the dust-cloud, but the closer it got the farther did we find ourselves from any satisfactory solution of the mystery. Now it is only fifty yards away, and we thought we caught the figure of a short-statured man. 'Come, on, lads! Shake her up, and we'll have a quarter of an hour's spell up her a bit.' It was a boyish voice, and in answer to our friendly hail it was heard again in a ludicrously stentorian 'Halt!'

Within the last few seconds, aided by fleeting glimpses through the semi-opaque mass, we had conceived the fixed notion that the sandy hubbub was in some way and for some inscrutable purpose created by boys. But we were hardly prepared for what the onward-drifting, gritty mist-wrack left exposed as the masterful command rang across the blistering road.

Properly equipped with American collars, five sturdy, sun-browned, dust-coated lads were harnessed to a cart that consisted of a long sample-box, mounted on a pair of small-diameter wheels, apparently fished from some derelict chaff-cutter. And, my mate recognizing two of the five, introductions were satisfactorily effected as the boys, at our bidding, came and shared our shade. The plucky team consisted of Allan Brockman, aet 14 (seemingly unicorn horse, captain driver, monitor, father, mother—as the occasion might demand); Sidney Evans (10), in the near lead; Ross Terry (10), in the off lead; Calder Crowther (10), in the near pole; and Donald Terry (12), under the whip. Their story was a simple one. Some from Perth and some belonging to the South-West, they had determined to go on the road and spend their holidays in true bush fashion. 'You know,' said Allan, in elaboration of the moving circumstances, 'we didn't want any tommy-rot staying at fine hotels and that; we wanted to go on our face.' The rendezvous had been at the house of a common friend just outside Busselton, and here the cart had been fixed up. They had made a start at six o'clock the preceding morning, and had hauled that impossible cart through loose sand hot enough to start a fire, and through banding dust floating under vertical sun rays, to the 18-mile well, where they had encamped at five o'clock in the evening. Next morning they had started again at six o'clock, and, with the exception of brief stoppages for rest and food, had been going until they saw our horses and heard our hail. 'Must get into Burnside to-night,' said Allan, with the West Australian gesture of brushing away a fly; 'this is our second day on the road, but we're pretty close to the end of the thirty miles now.'

While the boys sat among the ferns we went out in the road and inspected their cart, or chariot, as it more fittingly might be termed. Merely a box mounted on a pair of small wheels, unsuited for travelling on the best macadam road,

let alone the anathematized bush track of soft sand. The heavily-packed load comprised personal outfit, a 50-pound bag of flour, a medley of provisions, and their tent. Trying the gross weight, we estimated it at something over three hundredweight. One of the younger boys was striving to keep down his distress signals, and, judging by his firm refusal, it must have helped him when he offered him a lift in the saddle for the remaining three miles. We made the same offer to the lot of them, and proposed, further, to hitch the quieter of our two horses to the chariot. But they had no use for us. Wishing them the luck they deserved, and expressing the hope that we might see them again, we climbed into the saddles and cleared.

It was a week later when, coming over the hill that steps down to Burnside, we were reminded of the dogged little travellers. There, beyond the homestead, when the slanting rays were not directly in our eyes, we could see the white tent in the near corner of the bush paddock. The smoke of the campfire was curling lazily upwards, and between it and the tent passed and repassed the scantily-attired figures of the boys. At Burnside, the residence of the captain's aunt, the advent of the boys had not ceased to be the chief topic of conversation. How, despite the hearty cheer with which they had announced their safe arrival, they were that evening all asleep ere the shades of night had fallen; how, with their traps and their snares, designed for swags and tannars, it was scarce safe to walk abroad, while it was absolutely necessary to keep the domestic fowl and ducks within the four corners of the yard all day.

When we had finished tea, we went across and renewed our acquaintanceship with the intrepid little band. The most striking feature of the camp was its scrupulous cleanliness. For the sake of that meeting under the shady bankiza a week before we were allowed to pry about, and our questions were freely answered. Each man (pardon) had brought a working suit and a suit of Sabbath faultlessness. It was their intention to be out for another fortnight, during which time the balance of that 50 pounds of flour would be their basic food supply. Among the general groceries we saw for ourselves that jams of all descriptions figured prominently. The camp equipment was very complete with regard to kitchen utensils, enamel ware, and cutlery. When we hinted at the rumor that the camp was being avishly supplied from the house, the youthful campers looked hurt, and we didn't press the point. Instead, we listened attentively while the camp routine was explained, from the time in the early morn that the captain, in the interests of disciplined subordination, detailed the duties of the day—sending this one to fish, that round the snares, a third to the air rifle, and a fourth to attend the camp and cooking. Proceeded against the brief time between darkness and sleep were games, while writing and sewing materials were also to hand. But the closest scrutiny failed to discover any shoving tackle. At one side of the tent lay a most elegant brush holder, and from the centre a huge fly-catcher.

The reason of the captain's having chosen Burnside as a suitable place for his holiday encampment was as obvious as it was commendable, for in addition to his aunt's butter and eggs he had at the homestead a spare sister who could ride like an Australian forest nymph, and who might come handy in case of an accident, or one of us getting sick, you know. If the original programme has been adhered to, and the tender services of the comely sister found unnecessary, that gallant little team is to-day somewhere on the dusty, homeward track.

A Face Like a Flint.

(By William Justin Harsha, in 'Christian Endeavor World.')

(Concluded.)

Henry saw it all as he sped along. Two lines of cattle, one of them headed by the black bull, slowly formed and came forward in single file. Stealthily approaching the child, they parted somewhat in order to encircle her. Low bellows came moaning from angry, foam-touched lips. Sharp hoofs threw up clouds of red dust. Sharper horns dug into the rain-washed banks of clay under the tufts of sedge-grass. When once the solid ring had been formed about the victim, each creature would head for the centre and all would close in to crush her.

Mabel did not realize her danger. Henry could see the smile of innocent delight on her face as with one hand full of flowers she extended the other, holding her straw hat, to catch the dainty yellow and black butterfly she had been pursuing.

'Ah, if I can only reach her before the cattle have quite surrounded her!' he panted.

To make matters worse, the child, aroused to her danger by the uproar, snatched her red and blue shawl from her shoulders, and waved it to frighten the animals away.

'Eh, eh! What a mistake!' panted Henry Flint-Face. 'But if I can only reach her!'

The black bull was galloping forward awkwardly, bellowing, his red eyes burning, eager to complete the circle. Within three inches of his sharp horns Henry dashed. He passed him just in time. The next instant he had caught up the child. Then, facing about, he took one step toward safety. Alas, it was too late! The circle was complete. 'Please drive those cows away!' murmured Mabel, fully alarmed now. Then she threw her arms around Henry's neck, trusting him with child's instinct. Her sunny curls nestled against his dark cheek. Together they faced their danger.

Death stared him in the eyes. But over his dark face swept a light of courage and trust that all the Indians and cowboys, rising pell-mell forward, saw and admired. It was the hidden fires of the flint showing themselves on the surface.

'I am Comanche!' Henry cried. 'The Comanches have ever known how to die. And I am also Christian. Why should I fear?'

He waved his hand proudly and almost touched the horns of the beasts pressing upon him.

Instinctively cowboys and Indians stopped to gaze at the splendid picture he made. There was nothing to do. Attempted rescue would only hasten the end. That huddle of fascinated beasts could have only one issue.

So it seemed, but a change was wrought most unexpectedly. It was the doing of the big black bull. That animal, accustomed to take the lead of the herd, and made nervous by the clamor, could not wait for the slow closing of the ring. Seeing the victims within reach of his sharp horns, the instinct of sudden attack dominated him. With one final hollow bellow he lowered his head and rushed.

Henry saw him coming, and braced himself for a quick spring aside. It must be made in just the nick of opportunity to avoid the other cattle now closing in rapidly. Could he make this leap?

Ah! already it seemed too late. He gave himself up for lost. It was the supreme moment of danger.

It was also the moment to show Comanche courage. Throwing his head proudly into the air, he cried in his native tongue: 'Ahoy, ah, hoy, ah, eh eh!' A brave man can at least die without a murmur. And all the Indians heard. Yet he did not go down at once. With a child's instinct Mabel came to the rescue. Being held high in Henry's arms, she could see the fierce, curly-haired face of the charging bull. Impulsively she threw her shawl at him—the only weapon of defence she had. And it was the best.

The shawl caught on the animal's horns, and for a moment blinded his eyes.

He swerved slightly from his course, and Henry was able to avoid his first attack.

Indescribable confusion followed. The other cattle made for the shawl. There was a wild scramble over it. When the final crushing close-in came, the shawl, and not the human bodies, was at the fatal centre.

But the student and his precious burden were caught among the crowding cattle, and down they went in the red dust. Then arose two great wails, the heart-cries of two mothers, one white and the other red.

The cowboys rode to the rescue. With shouts and whistles they drove the cattle away to the herd, and then tender hands lifted Henry and his charge from the trampled grass.

Mabel was unhurt. In falling the student had clasped her to his breast and covered her with his broad shoulders. But he was bruised and cut. At first they thought him dead. Half the circle of frightened beasts had clattered over him.

But water from the creek revived him at length. They bore him to the arbor, and the young braves crowded around him in admiration.

'He is no squaw, this my son!' cried his mother in affectionate defence. 'The school has not taken his Comanche heart away. He would not dance, but he is still a man.'

'And he would not drink,' said the boot-legger's wife. 'If he had been drunken as the rest of you were, my little daughter would have been killed.'

When he was able to speak, Henry, seeing the advantage gained, said, 'My fathers, let me have the pipe, for I would speak. It is not the good road to dance and drink. There is death in that barrel in the wagon. Do you not see it now? And let me also say that I have not destroyed your medicine. Have I not rather brought you good medicine? Is there not a saying of our wise men that runs, "To smile at death is the best medicine?" Have I not done this to-day? Was not the good God with me when I thought I should see the light of the sun no more? Listen, my fathers and brethren. I will tell you a great truth. A brave heart is the best medicine to use against the bad God and his sickness. That will keep you safe. That will frighten him away. A brave heart and no strong drink from the barrel—this is the sure road to escape the spotted sickness.'

They pondered this long and earnestly. It appealed to their soundest reason. The help of a brave heart was their oldest and most precious reliance. At length the dance-chief gave orders to stop the music and spread the feast. He was satisfied. And he voiced the sentiment of all when he said impressively: 'This student has changed his name, but he has not changed his heart. "Chi-kah! He still is Chat-ah-nah-ye-ye." "He speaks the truth." And for one I am going to throw away the old one I am going to throw away the old one I am going to throw away the old one I shall throw them away as the snake casts its skin, never to go into it again.'

HOW TO MAKE A HAMMOCK.

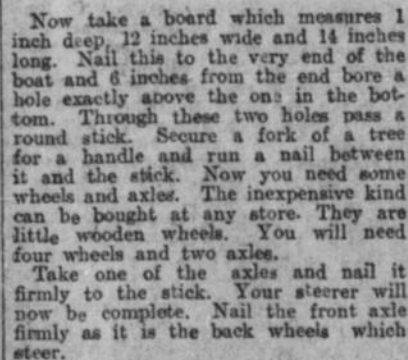
If you can afford to pay not less than five dollars for a hammock don't try to make one, for it requires much patience and several days of honest labor. If, however, you don't see your way to such extravagance as paying this amount for a garden hammock, don't buy one. For those who care to take the trouble there is a simple manner of procuring a home-made hammock which, when properly done, will be far superior to any factory product.

yards long and fasten this to the door knob. Then tie the cord on your needle three inches from the end of your loop. Place the small fid or mesh stick under the cord, the bevelled edge close to the loop. With your thumb on the cord to hold it in place while you pass the needle around the mesh stick and with its point towards you pass it through the loop from the top, bringing it over the stick, and this will form the first half of the knot. Pull this tight, holding it in place with your thumb while throwing the cord over your hand, which forms the loop. Then pass the needle from under through the loops, drawing it fast to fasten the knot. Hold this in place and repeat the operation. When thirty of these knots are made, push them off the stick. The next row is done in the same manner, being added to the first row by passing the needle first through each of the thirty knots already made for the first row. Knit thirty rows of this and then tie the last loops to the other iron ring. With cords through the two iron rings you will have a hammock that for strength and comfort cannot be surpassed, and all for sixty cents.—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

THE LANDLUBBER'S BOAT.

Many of the boys, much as they would like to go sailing, are not near enough to a body of water of sufficient size to allow them to indulge their longing. For these, a young correspondent of the Brooklyn 'Eagle' has a suggestion. He has made and worked successfully such a land boat as he describes, and there is little expense connected with its construction.

Secure three pieces of board 4 feet long, 1 inch thick, one piece 14 inches wide and the other two, 6 inches. The two which are 6 inches wide are for the sides. Take the piece which is for the bottom and saw off 9 inches from the front. Turn this piece up until the end is 6 inches from the ground. Then nail it firmly in this position. Bore a hole 6 inches from the back. Through this the rudder is to come. Take the two side pieces and 9 inches from the front, along the bottom, place a point. Draw a straight line from the point to the upper corner of the front. Saw off this portion. Then do the same with the other piece and you will have the two sides. Nail these two sides to the bottom and you will soon have the boat complete. Take a piece of board 6 inches high, 1 inch wide and 14 inches long. This is the back of the boat, so nail it to the sides and bottom.



Now take a board which measures 1 inch deep, 12 inches wide and 14 inches long. Nail this to the very end of the boat and 6 inches from the end bore a hole exactly above the one in the bottom. Through these two holes pass a round stick. Secure a fork of a tree for a handle and run a nail between it and the stick. Now you need some wheels and axles. The inexpensive kind can be bought at any store. They are little wooden wheels. You will need four wheels and two axles.

Take one of the axles and nail it firmly to the stick. Your steerer will now be complete. Nail the front axle firmly as it is the back wheels which steer.

Next secure three sticks, 1 inch square and 4 feet, 3 feet and 2 feet, respectively. Take the stick which is 4 feet long for the mast and the one 3 feet long for the bottom of the sail and nail to the mast, about 6 inches from bottom. Take the third piece 2 feet long, and nail to the top of the mast. Then make a sail of canvas and fix it to the sticks. Sixteen inches from the front of the boat place a board 14 inches long, 6 inches wide and 1 inch deep and in its centre bore a hole and place the mast firmly. For the seat, take a board of the same dimensions as the step of the mast and place it near the rudder and nail it firmly.

Your boat is now complete, and if a strong wind is blowing it will surely be a success.

HE THAT THOLES OVERCOMES.

An old house in Edinburgh had fixed above the outer door the motto, 'He that tholes overcomes.' A boy who day after day passed that way read the legend again and again, and said he afterwards, 'I made up my mind to thole.' To thole is a pithy old Scotch word, signifying to bear with patience. The lad became one of the founders of the famous firm of Chambers, the publishers. His success was won because he was able to 'thole.'—Selected.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

RIDDLE. Dog, Ant, Panther, Cat, Buffalo, Goat, Doe.

THREE ANAGRAMS. (1) Monument. (2) Murillo. (3) Michael Angelo.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Misunderstanding.

(Westminster Gazette.)

The Black Dog was under a cloud. And yet she had meant nothing but good. But she had found that in life this often happened, so she was not so unduly cast down.

This is what had happened. That morning the Mistress had gone out without her, but she had not thought of resenting it, and she had wagged her tail cheerfully till the door shut. Then she went downstairs and persuaded Annie the housemaid to come and throw stones for her in the garden. In the excitement of the game she accidentally ran over one of the beds, and knocked up against some sticks which the Mistress said were mignonette. But there was no ill-feeling about the incident. She and Annie both knew that it was pure accident, and Annie, whose breeding equalled the Black Dog's, picked up the sticks again and straightened them without unnecessary fuss or calling people out of the house to look.

Then Annie said that she really must go up-stairs and turn out the Master's study, and the Black Dog stayed in the sunbath, resting after her game, while several cats, who had always had a right of way through the garden till the Black Dog came, watched her sulkily from a distance and wished she would go out.

Then Pat, the Irish terrier, who lived in one of the houses at the back, came and put his nose through the wire-netting which was round the garden, and condoled with the Black Dog on her forced exile from The Gardens, and told wonderful stories of what had happened there that morning.

The Black Dog knew Pat well enough to discount a good deal of the wonders related, but he was always very well worth listening to, and his flights of imagination were really most interesting. This morning, it appeared, he had been for a swim in the Round Pond—where it is written on a board that no dog may go, and where every dog of good family makes a point of going at least once a week. Then, to get dry, he had chased the sheep with Rover and Mac, and had driven them as far as the Albert Memorial. And so home, after a few more adventures.

'And when do you expect your Mistress back?' asked Pat, when his imagination showed signs of flagging.

'Oh, a little before lunch,' said the Black Dog. 'I expect she's gone by train to do some shopping. She never takes me in trains. I don't like them. They don't look right at all, with such terribly long tails!' And she shuddered.

'Well,' said Pat, 'I must be off now. We've got some people coming to lunch, and they won't begin without me. What have you got for lunch? We have fish and cutlets.'

'We have lamb,' said the Black Dog quietly.

'Pat's eyes glistened. "Roasted?" he asked. "Of course," said the Black Dog.

Pat gave an envious sigh, and departed to his fish and cutlets, while the Black Dog went in and upstairs to the hall to wait for the Mistress.

The time went on, and at last the gong rang for lunch, but the Mistress had not come in. Then people came downstairs and went into the dining-room, and one of them stopped and patted the Black Dog and said, 'Poor Donna! The Mistress is out to lunch. It's no good waiting.'

'Out to lunch!' The Black Dog's heart sank. That must mean that the Mistress would have no lunch! How hungry she would be when she came in!

Very sadly, with drooping tail, she walked downstairs again.

COMMON PROPERTY.

When I bought my farm I did not know what a bargain I had in the bluebirds, bobolinks, and thrushes, which were not charged in the bill. As little did I guess what sublime mornings and sunsets I was buying, what reaches of landscape, and what fields and lanes for a tramp. Neither did I fully consider what an indescribable luxury is our Indian river, which runs parallel with the village street, and to which every house on that long street has a back door which leads down through the garden to the river bank.—Emerson.

A TRUE STORY.

Topsee was by far the best-natured cat we ever owned; but, though on most occasions gentle and affectionate, we beside the other cat which, deceived by this apparent quietness, dared to venture on the place.

Knowing Topsee's peculiarity in this respect, it may be imagined that when a large black and white rabbit was presented to our little brother, we watched the outcome with much interest and some little fear, for there was no knowing what steps Topsee might take against the interloper.

When the rabbit was released from the basket in which he had traveled to our abode, we gathered around to see how he would be received. At first Topsee's tail swelled and his ears went back, and we held our breath, fearing that poor Jack, the rabbit, would be given a reception too warm for comfort. But a moment later the cat's anger subsided and was very plainly succeeded by curiosity.

It was evident that he recognized the fact that the creature before him was no cat; but just what it was appeared to puzzle him greatly. From every point of view he inspected the strange animal, and at length decided that he approved of it, for he began to wash its face vigorously, an attention to which the rabbit submitted quite passively. After that, we felt no further concern as to their being left together.

It soon became evident that Topsee not only endured without jealousy the presence of the rabbit, but that he was very fond of it, even leaving the blandishments of his mistress for a game of play with Jack; while at night they slept together in a furry ball where, save for their colors (Topsee was black as jet and Jack white, with a few black markings), one animal could not be distinguished from the other.

But, though so fond of Jack, there were certain points about his conduct which filled Topsee with deep disgust; the rabbit would persist in hopping instead of walking, and not all of the cat's persuasions could induce him to climb a tree! Often have we seen Topsee, perched on the lowest branch of a certain pear tree, mewing invadently, and when Jack only sat stupidly below and twitched his nose, the cat, losing patience, would descend and box his ears. And, more than once, Topsee was observed to bring a fresh caught mouse or bird to his friend, and display astonishment as plainly as a cat can, when he refused to partake of those luxuries.—Florence A. Evans in 'Churchman.'

The greatest truths are the simplest, and so are the greatest men.—A. W. HARR.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

How to Make Money.

Of course every boy wants to make money, and why not if he makes it honestly, and spends it wisely. Many of our young friends, both boys and girls, are already earning straight cash commissions through our special year-end offers, or they are securing some of our fine premiums, which amounts to the same thing. Not only so, but they are securing an interest in these publications, so that if they follow up this business they have secured, as every good business man knows must be done, they can turn in a handsome profit on the renewals next spring. Just try how much you can add to your bank account by the efforts of the next two weeks. See our offer on page 19.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Gipsy Smith is to sail for America on the 'Caronia' on Sept. 25. He will conduct missions in the United States all through the winter, returning to England in February.

Consequent upon the conversion of the head man in a village near Madras the entire village has renounced idolatry and a colony of neighboring villages have become interested.

Japan is beautiful again and the hearts of the famine sufferers are cheered by the sight of the green crops.

The American Tract Society has voted a grant of three thousand dollars worth of publications wherewith to aid in replacing the Sunday-school libraries which were destroyed in the various churches of San Francisco that were consumed by fire.

Pundita Ramabai writes concerning the work at Mukti: 'You will rejoice to know that the revival with which the Lord graciously visited us is bearing fruit.

GENERAL KAMIO AND THE MINISTER OF WAR ON THE JAPAN-CHINA WAR.

Two years ago when the War Department gave permission for three Y. M. C. A. secretaries to pitch their 'comforting tent' on the banks of the Yalu river in the rear of General Kuroki's army, not even the most visionary leaders of the movement dreamed how successful and far-reaching the work was destined to be.

Before and during the return of the troops every higher general in the army, including the Field Marshal and an Imperial Prince, personally expressed their thanks to the Association for the help it had been to their men.

'At the same time, the Association secretaries visited the military hospitals and distributed newspapers, magazines and pictures among the sick and wounded and comforted them by preaching and lecturing.

soldiers to Japan commenced after the restoration of peace, the Association provided music at all the principal railway stations and distributed newspapers and magazines among the soldiers, thus making them forget the tediousness of the journey.

I firmly believe that the many-sided work done by the Y. M. C. A. enabled innumerable soldiers to pass their time in the most wholesome and agreeable ways and prevented their being tempted into harmful habits and dissipation.

Let me remark that I can discover two results from the successful work of the Association: first, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, representing every class of Japanese society, were made acquainted with the Gospel of Christ;

From beginning to end the military authorities have enthusiastically cooperated in making the work practical and effective. Free transportation for secretaries and supplies and the use of good buildings at the various points were given.

The Young Men's Christian Association, moved by the desire to minister to the welfare and comfort of our officers and soldiers at the front, carried on its beneficent work throughout the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905.

'Now, simultaneously with the triumphant return of our armies as I learn of the successful termination of your enterprise, I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks for your noble services, and at the same time to voice my appreciation of the generosity of all those who either by gifts or by personal effort supported the work.'

SAUL THE SECOND CONVERTED.

The Rev. R. Griffith, of Ambohimanga, Madagascar, at the recent annual meeting of the London Missionary Society Watchers' Band, said: 'During the last five Sundays I was in Madagascar, it was my privilege to see in my district one hundred and thirty-five converts stand up and declare themselves to be the saved of Jesus Christ.'

THE OLD LADY AND THE SCHOOL-GIRL.

The Rev. Barclay Buxton wrote concerning the outbreak of revival in the Land of the Rising Sun: 'After four

years' absence I have just paid a visit to Japan. I am amazed at the opportunities to preach the Gospel there, and feel that the Church at home ought to wake up to the present conditions there and to pour in men and money.

A RICH YOUNG MAN IN INDIA.

One of the three Yale students who went out from 'Old Eli' ten years ago to make an appeal to the students of the colleges and universities of North America to go as missionaries to foreign countries, was a young student by the name of Eddy.

A few years ago he asked the president of a theological seminary to give him his entire class of twelve theological students, native Pasumalians, to try an experiment with for one year.

With Carter, the National Young Men's Christian Association secretary for India, who was sent out from Harvard, he called representatives from each province of India, Burma and Ceylon, to meet in Carey's historical library in Serampore, to set up a scheme to do for over one hundred million people who, as yet, are not reached by the gospel.

The secretary of this movement is Azariah, a Dravidian, a Young Men's Christian Association leader and scholar, who has worked with the energetic Eddy. The native Christians of high position, hundreds of students and men of India, are responding to the American initiative. They know the language and understand the spirit of their own people.

WONDERFUL MEETINGS IN SENDAI.

There have been great and blessed Christian meetings in Sendai before this in which a foreigner was the conspicuous speaker, and the greatest of them were those in which Mr. John R. Mott and Dr. Charles C. Hall participated.

NO LINIMENT CAN CURE IT.

That pain between the eyes isn't Neuralgia. Many think so, but it is Catarrh, plain, ordinary Catarrh, that needs attention right now.

It was wholly a Japanese movement. So far as I recall there has never before been anything like it in Japan—daily meetings, morning, afternoon, and evening, for two weeks and a half in one place, with increasing interest and with no foreign help.

The men who came to conduct these meetings with but one exception were all from Mr. Ebina's church in Tokio. He was the chief speaker in the afternoon and evening meetings. It was a revelation of the spiritual power of his church to see such men as Professor Uchigasaki, of the Waseda University;

The first meeting was held in the Educational Hall, where some five hundred persons were present, among whom were many distinguished officials. A brief description of this meeting will give the clue to nearly all that followed.

Mr. Ebina, whom it is safe to call the greatest preacher in Japan, a man so broad and true and sympathetic that he is honored and trusted by thousands, then held the audience on 'Japan's need of spiritual awakening.'

'I am going to show you, imperfect though I am, the very heart of Christianity. I shall take you to Christ himself. And if God uses me to open before you the truth, so that in your deepest heart you begin to recognize it, then I appeal to you as true men and women frankly to yield and join us in open acknowledgment of the divine Christ.'

There were a thousand in the Representatives' Hall to hear these men, but nearly all the meetings were held in the Kumi-cho church, which holds about one hundred and fifty. It was filled every evening. Some of the subjects were: 'The God of Jesus Christ,' 'Christ's attitude towards God,' 'God's attitude towards men,' 'The ethics of Christ,' 'The providence of God,' 'The essence of Christianity,' 'The Christ of the Cross.'

The thoughts of the speakers were cast, as was natural, in a Japanese mould. No foreigner could have told as Mr. Ebina did why Christ was born in Judea.

I was very much interested at times in the gestures of these men as they spoke from their own experiences. Japanese psychology until recently was very like that of the ancient Jews, locating the affections in the bowels. In all ancient lands the bowels used to yearn, and they have not gotten over yearning here in Japan yet.

FROM PAGE TO THE CABINET.

One of the most romantic careers is that of the Russian Minister of Public Works, Prince Michael Chukoff. First he was a page at the imperial court, then he passed into the army, and then into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Christianity was some six years ago, when Mr. Ebina stood on this platform as a representative of the teachings of Christ.'

During these two weeks I have been impressed with many things of large size. These men have been our guests the whole time, and our home has been blessed with their delightful presence.

Before the meetings began Mr. Ebina wrote Mr. Hori that the Sendai movement must be the 'Yalu River of Christianity.' Just as the nation anxiously awaited news from the first hand battle with Russia on the Yalu, believing that the first great victory would mean victory every time, so the other four centres of Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Tosa, and Nagoya, where similar meetings are to be held, will be profoundly moved by the success at Sendai.

A CHINESE SCHOLAR'S REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

In reports of the outbreak of revival in North China, at the Roberts Memorial Hospital at Tsang Chou, an account is given of a crowded meeting when a certain Chinese scholar (who after strongly resisting the Spirit had recently surrendered) was called upon to give his testimony.

IN A LIBRARY.

The following is the way an English library indexed two books:— 'Lead Poisoning.' 'Do Kindly Light.'

'It has always been my rule,' said Mr. Borem, 'to spend as I go.' 'Indeed,' exclaimed Miss Sharpe, glancing significantly at the clock, 'in that way I suppose you've saved considerable money.'

Little Willie—'By, pa?' Pa—'Well, what is it, my son?' Little Willie—'Who does all the fault our neighbors find?'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE WAY WITH LAWYERS.

The late Abraham Barker, the Philadelphia banker, was one of the founders of the famous Union League, and a member of this club said of him recently: 'Mr. Barker, with his pleasant voice and his ready smile, will be missed sadly at the Union League. He was a brilliant conversationalist. I remember listening one night in the restaurant, to an argument that he had with a lawyer.'

'In the course of his argument Mr. Barker said: 'You lawyers have a remarkable way of putting a case. You all put a case in the same way.' It is amusing. He then he illustrated his meaning. He said a lawyer was defending a man who had fired a revolver at another, and in return had been hit over the head with a stick.

'He said that the lawyer put the case to the jury like this: 'The discussion, gentlemen, grew animated. My client (voice very mild and low) happened to let off his tiny pocket pistol when (voice raised to fierce and stentorian tones) his brutal opponent dealt him a ferocious blow over the head with a great murderous club.'—New York 'World.'

Death Comes to All.—But it need not come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' and to have prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Holmes' Electric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and be convinced.

JUST AS GOOD.

A British army order advises that, where possible, mules should be used to draw machine guns. 'When, however, says the order, a mule is not available, any intelligent noncommissioned officer will do instead.'—'Ram's Horn.'

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelec's Vegetable Pills. Their operation, though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

'You told me he was a good ladies' horse,' angrily said the man who had made the purchase. 'He was,' replied the seller. 'My wife owned him, and she's one of the best women I ever knew.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Tested by Time.—In his justly celebrated Pills Dr. Parmelec has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alternative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

LEAD POISONING.

'It has always been my rule,' said Mr. Borem, 'to spend as I go.' 'Indeed,' exclaimed Miss Sharpe, glancing significantly at the clock, 'in that way I suppose you've saved considerable money.'

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked, do not delay in getting the proper medicines. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails to effect a cure.

'What wags do you pay, mum?' 'I'm willing to pay you whatever you are worth.' 'I've never worked for as little as that, mum. Good day to you.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Worms cause feverishness, morning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Orator—'On the surface, things are often right, but it is when we explore the depths of things that we see the deceptions of our fellow creatures.'

One of the Crowd—'Guv'nor, you've just been burin' a barrel of apples haven't you?'

Is there anything more annoying than having your coffee stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Mother (horribled)—'Oh, Bobby, what will your father say when he sees that you have smashed his shaving mug and broken his front seat?' Bobby—'Well, mamma, I don't think I would like to repeat it before you.'

Home Department.

Uncalendared.

(Charles Fiske Bates, in the 'Century'.)

Only a year have thou and I been friends,
If time be counted on our calendar;
Away with that! What it begins, it ends;
From all eternity, close souls we were,
And shall be, so God grant! forevermore,
For two were never faster bound before.

With God, one day is as a thousand
years';

Oh, Love is mighty, God's most blessed
name!
The more that man his Maker's image
bears
The more must months and years be the
same,
Love knows not time—it is eternity,
And not a year, that I count out with
thee!

Jade—A Chinese Missionary Romance.

BY GRACE EATON.

(The author of this story is a native of China, who, after being educated in England, returned to her own land, and the story of Jade is full of facts and incidents which actually occurred.)

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

Philip Maxwell was a fine handsome man, about thirty years old. His frank, fair countenance inspired confidence at once. He was an eminent and well-known doctor in his native city. The only son of a wealthy widow, he had been run down by overwork during a serious epidemic, and was now taking his cure as a recuperative holiday with his friend and companion of childhood days.

Alan Douglas was an exceedingly handsome young Scot of twenty-seven or twenty-eight, a possessor of great riches, by profession a poet and artist. Just now his hobby was photography.

One late afternoon about a week after parting with the 'President's' crew, they came upon a beautiful dense grove of bamboos and other graceful trees, some of which dipped their branches into the water. The place looked so cool and inviting to the two young men that they ordered the sailors to stop the houseboat and fasten it up for an hour or so in order that they might enjoy the sylvan scene at their leisure. What was their astonishment when they saw the crew even their pleasant smart servant man, cowering in the most abject fear, yet making efforts to push from that side of the shore as quickly as they could. When Philip demanded an explanation of the evident disobedience of his orders, he was told that this seemingly beautiful peaceful looking forest-like place was accursed, as the abode of malignant ghosts and that no one who cared for their safety of body or soul would visit such a fearsome place. Also that no amount of money bribe or any consideration would induce the Chinese sailors to land or remain anywhere near.

"Oh, all right, you brave fellows," Philip made answer. "You can just take yourselves off any distance you wish, but my friend and I are going to stay here for a while and shall find out what there is to know. With that they told Ahyet (the servant) to pay the balance still in his hands to the boatmen and push off as far as they wanted. This was done, but before they were out of hearing distance Ahyet called out to his late masters that he would take every care of the things left on board, and should be not see them again soon, he would take them to Shanghai and leave them in the care of the proprietor of the Astor House until they could call for them. This Philip and Alan assented to.

No sooner had the little houseboat passed out of their sight than the two friends commenced to find a way to get through the tangled bushes formed by the bamboo leaves, for they were determined to get to the other side of the leafy walls, for they had caught glimpses of a building about a hundred feet beyond, which made them all the more desirous to reach it, so after what seemed to them an age they found a narrow pathway leading down to an inlet which could not be seen from the main road. For this they were very glad, for it was now raining very fast and darkness was settling. When they had got nearly up the pathway Philip's left foot twisted through his stumbling halfway down a hole. The poor fellow uttered a muffled sound of intense agony, and Alan, alarmed for his companion, could not for the moment render any assistance. At last he lifted up Philip, who, leaning on him, tried to hobble a step or two, but it was simply impossible, for the pain was unbearable and to make their position worse, terrible darkness soon enveloped them. Then Alan, feeling for his match box, let his rifle drop on the ground, which made a resounding explosion in the deep silence of the lonely woods. It was very awful and the two young men who had travelled many lands and braved numerous dangers, found themselves this night far from all human help in an alien country. But assistance was near from a source they never dreamed of. Yes, Jade and her dear companions in captivity who had been hiding from their terrible enemy, Wong Ching Foo, in this isolated place within the old gray Confucian temple for the last two or three months, was the saviors of their would-be deliverers.

CHAPTER IX.

When Jade and her friends first heard the resounding report caused by the falling of Alan's rifle inside the temple, they were fearfully alarmed and filled with deep

consternation, thinking that Wong Ching Foo, with his terrible followers, had at last found out their shelter, and were about to wreak his vengeance upon them. Therefore, after waiting until sufficient time had gone by, and the inmates heard no further alarming disturbance, Jade fancied she heard faint groaning, as though some living thing, perhaps a poor dog or other animal had strayed into the grounds and somehow got hurt, and she persuaded the members (some of them) to go and see what they could do under the circumstances. When the lantern was lit, Chon-Poo, followed by the rest, went towards the spot, guided by the now plainly distressed utterances issuing from the pathway leading down to the inlet. When they came near enough to see the cause, they were shocked to find two half-dying looking foreigners, one leaning on the shoulder of his companion. As soon as Jade caught sight of the fainting men, her pity and sympathy were at once aroused to give relief without delay. She exclaimed: "Oh, poor fellows!" Her first words in English spoken for months. Philip often said in after years that it was the sweetest exclamation that ever greeted his ears. She added a few soft words to Kyma, who instantly ran to make preparations for the helpless guests, and then Philip was gently carried into the temple, followed by Alan, who was in a weakened condition caused by anxiety on account of the dreadful accident that had befallen his friend in a place thought to be isolated, and where help was impossible. After getting into the temple everything was done that could be done to give the young men relief and refreshment. Jade quickly and skillfully attended to Philip's badly inflamed and swollen foot, and before long he felt quite relieved. He was also able to relish the delicious beef tea she made out of a tin that her dear adopted mother, Miss Goodheart, had packed for her along with some other precious delicacies, such as black currant jellies and cherry cordials, which priceless treasures had been preserved through all the journeyings. Philip and Alan were made comfortable in a large room furnished with two bamboo couches filled with thick quilts and cushions. Philip, utterly exhausted in body and mind, soon found rest in sleep. Alan also dropped off into the sound slumber of the weary.

When the young men awoke the next morning, they could hardly realize that they were resting within the old tranquil Confucian temple, and when they recalled the events of the previous night, the two friends rejoiced that they had been the means of their meeting these kindly truly Christian people whom they had been so desirous to find for some time. No wonder then that they should be filled with feelings of deepest astonishment, admiration and gratitude for these missionaries, especially for that brave, sweet, young creature who appeared to them like an angel of mercy in their trouble. Philip himself, one of the best of the medical profession, was very much surprised with the thorough skill displayed by Jade in dressing and fixing his injured foot. He felt that he was in safe hands, but had not betrayed by a single sign that he was an acknowledged authority in such work. They both resolved that when Philip was able to use his feet again they should show their gratitude and interest in helping to deliver this heroic band of missionaries from the dread of Wong Ching Foo and his savage followers, and bring them safely to their friends in Shanghai. After that Alan fixed Philip up as comfortable as he was able on his couch, and went out to join his Chinese friends, who greeted him heartily. Seeing that they were about to eat their breakfast, he greatly touched their hearts by asking to be allowed to take his with them, though Kyma and Pong-Wing were ready to take in to him and his companion a dainty morning meal consisting of rice, omelet, fresh fish, baked sweet potatoes, succulent cheese, fresh gathered from the trees, and as an especial treat and honor to the English guests, a pot of Jade's priceless black currant jelly from dear old England. Alan, however, enjoyed everything offered him at their table, so that Philip was obliged to eat his breakfast alone. When the meal was over Jade did all that was required to be done for the injured foot in such a perfect manner that Philip was amazed at her wonderful skill. Jade, perceiving his astonishment, explained that she had been trained for a medical

missionary, hence her knowledge of the art of healing.

The kindly hospitality of the Christian missionaries so courteously offered to the two friends was very gratefully accepted. Both young men found the old tranquil temple quarters exceedingly soothing after the exciting adventures they had recently passed through. The picturesque scenes surrounding the silent majesty of the hoary temple interested them profoundly, and the people they were with more than interesting, seeing in what a peculiar way they had fallen in with them. They were both anxious to be doing something to help these new friends from their isolated but beautiful refuge, but had to content themselves with remaining passive until Philip's foot should get better. Once or twice Alan offered to go alone to Shanghai, accompanied only by one of the brethren; but the fear of waking the suspicion of some of the people in the villages, which he must pass through, caused his friends to urge him to stay with them for a while longer. They knew that the slightest clue to Jade's hiding place would be followed up by Wong Ching Foo's friends, and even strangers would be greedy to get the reward offered by Wong for Jade or any of her party.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

Prune thou thy words, the thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense within thy soul
And turn to purpose strong.
But he who lets his feelings run
In soft, luxurious flow,
Fails when hard service must be done,
And shrinks at every blow.
—Newman.

THE SECRET OF POWER.

What was the secret of such a one's power? What had she done? Absolutely nothing, but radiant smiles, beaming good humor, the tact of divining what everyone felt and everyone wanted, told that she had got out of self and learned to think of others; so that at one time it showed itself by sweet words; at another, by soothing an invalid's pillow; at another, by soothing a sobbing child. None but she saw those things. None but a loving heart could see them. That was the secret of her heavenly power. The one who will be found in trial, capable of great acts of love, is ever the one who is always doing considerable small ones.—F. W. Robertson.

THE MASTER KNOWS.

A building was being torn down, and a laborer, who was noted among the workmen for his lack of intelligence, was set to pull at a rope attached to the top of the wall.

"Do you think," a passer by asked, "that you are going to pull that thick wall down in that way?"

The man continued his tug as he replied: "It doesn't seem so to me, but I guess the boss knows what he is about!"

After an hour's pulling, the man felt a slight vibratory response to his tug, and at last the wall swayed and fell. It had been undermined, and the man who gave the order knew that, although the man who pulled the rope did not. So it is with Christian laborers who are trying to overthrow the huge structure of sin and sadness which the devil and his angels have built up. To some workers, perhaps, the task seems hopeless. The atheist scoffs, and, with a sneer, asks us if we think we are doing any good.

But let the Christian worker pluck up courage. The Master knows. Soon the opposition will give way, the infamous erection of sin will fall; Christ will come into his own.

With the Children.

IN PRAISE OF THE SECOND BABY.

First babies sometimes bring joys, always worry and expense. To their fond fathers and mothers they are awe-inspiring miracles. To the long-suffering friends of father and mother they are usually bores unspeakable.

The second baby may not be received with quite as much ecstasy, nor is he as great an expense. He is, as a rule, much less of a worry, and to the friends of the family, who like babies in reason and moderation, he is an unmitigated delight and comfort.

The first baby drives his parents distracted with anxiety when he cries, and they in turn drive their friends to drink, profanity, or smiling hypocrisy by telling them all about the infant phenomenon. The bachelor who knows no more about babies than he does of the inhabitants of Mars, and cares less, has to listen to accounts of baby's prowess as a tooth cutter, and the girl who would rather be playing tennis or reading a love story is made to expatiate over the fact that the precocious child looks up and says "Goo" when spoken to.

Young and old, of all tastes and tendencies, must pay tribute to the bundle of lace and ribbon in whom its egotistic parents see such amazing traits and possibilities. They may be—and often are—quite obtuse persons on all other subjects, but the keenness which enables them to perceive beauties and marvels in their usually commonplace offspring will be worthy of a Vidocq—if a Vidocq were to concern himself over so common a mystery as a baby. With the second baby there is happiness, joy, peace, and comfort all around. The mother does not

worry the baby, herself, and her friends by her perpetual fussings and frettings and precautions. She takes all reasonable care of the darling and trusts a little in Providence—Providence is not consulted at all about the first baby. A doctor, a big volume of 'Helpful Hints for Mothers,' and ceaseless vigilance and anxiety wage war unwinkingly against the possible onslaughts of croup and convulsions, microbes and kidnappers.

Upon the arrival of the second baby father looks proud and satisfied, but his composure is admirable. He says little, but he behaves better than he did when the rampaging first baby kept him awake half the night. He doesn't swear. He doesn't worry. He goes to sleep.

And the friends! Ah, they are the ones who really enjoy life when the second baby comes. The bachelor is allowed to peke it and study it if he is of an experimental turn of mind. And if he doesn't evince more than the usual compulsory interest in the new possession he is not put down as a brute and a liar.

The girl who loves babies—for every flesh and blood girl does—is allowed to pet him and kiss him and kiss his little feet and count his little fingers. She is even permitted to wield the sponge if she happens in at his tubbing hour. And mother does not keep a watchful eye on her and sigh with relief when she puts him down.

Second babies furnish the greatest possible amount of joy and pleasure at the smallest expenditure of pain and care.

They thrive on patent food, and special cows don't have to be bought for them.

They wear out the cast-off clothes of the pampered, peevish, spoiled first baby.

They sleep in the shabby basket of the first baby and ride out in his weather-beaten carriage.

They adapt themselves good-naturedly to conditions as they find them, instead of demanding that the universe be turned upside down to suit them—as the first baby did.

What a happy, peaceful, comfortable world it would be if second babies could only travel under the escort of an Irish stork and arrive before the first baby!—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

About Poor Puss.

(By one who loves her.)

In the spring and early summer I begin to have serious doubts of the loveliness of the human race. Whether from thoughtlessness or that lack of imagination which makes men blind to the suffering that exists outside themselves, heartless deeds are being done by some of our people.

Listen to what I have to tell:

The time is spring and one by one the dwellers of the town are turning their steps toward the green fields. Carefully they pack up their luggage being sure that nothing is omitted which can bring them comfort in their summer home; carefully they lock up their houses that no one may steal the precious, but inanimate, objects on the mantelpiece, etc. Where is puss?

Oh somewhere, happily gambling about, little dreaming of the scenes which are taking place at what was once her home. When she comes home after her small sports of the morning, and taps at her own familiar window-pane, no one answers her greeting. How dear she always is when we open the window and take her in—how glad to get home! How she purrs and rubs up against her friends! How she coaxes and flatters until the best of cream seems none too good for her ladyship! But to-day no one opens to her knocking.

"This is unusual, and somewhat incongruous," she says to herself; "but I, a loyal member of this household, will not, by my impertinence, seem to criticize its lack of promptness. I will take another turn in the garden; I will hunt another mouse; I will go again and make faces at that forward cat that suns herself on my fence!" And so puss whiles away an hour or two before she returns to her knocking.

But she is not long in taking fright at the strangeness of a deserted house. She grows impatient and then doubtful and unhappy, and by and by as the hours go by, as night comes on and no one opens to her, she comes to know the worst, and her heart grows sore within her. In despair, knowing herself homeless and forsaken, she lifts up her voice and weeps and wails!

And what wonder, after this shameful treatment!

I have known many a human being to weep bitterly at the loss of home for a few weeks or months only.

Puss is turned out 'neek and crop' for good and all! For if she appears at the window again in the autumn she has grown so unattractive in every way that she is considered quite unfit to be taken in.

Oh, from what hard and cruel stuff must our hearts be made when we can do such deeds!

I have known a cat thus deprived of its home to stay about the place for weeks and months, each day coming back to ask why she is cruelly treated, each day growing dirtier and hungrier, more hopeless, unkempt and savage; until, finally, with fetid, ruined, manners noisy and rude, coat all ugly with dirt and scratches, she becomes a wretched, unhappy street cat.

Roaming the street, with every man's hand against her, what wonder that she grows fierce and quarrelsome and noisy, with her hand against every man!

If she is not torn to pieces by dogs, if she does not starve to death, she lives on—a wretched, wretched creature.

One of these poor creatures I found when I came home last autumn. She was ill, starving, half blind from disease; but I put an end to her suffering with chloroform as soon as I could catch her; and oh, the pity of it! I found on making friends with her that she must have been somebody's pet, for she was tame and gentle and affectionate as soon as she heard a friendly voice and recognized a friendly hand. Poor little creature! she will never have to be cold or hungry or forsaken any more.

Now, tell me, you who left this cat to starve, would it have been too much trouble to take her away with you into the country or to have found another home for her, or, these things being impossible, could you not have sent to the society to send and mercifully kill her before you left town? Or, better still, would it not have been more just if you had never given yourself the pleasure of having a cat at all, since you were not prepared to hold yourself responsible for its life and happiness?—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

How to Buy and Keep Gloves.

In buying gloves, that most important adjunct to the outfit of the well-dressed woman, take time to have them fitted on.

Still better, have your hand measured, and let them be made to order.

If you do not try them on in the shop, when purchasing, allow yourself a few minutes' time when you are at leisure, and put them carefully on, stroking and straightening every finger into place.

If put on carelessly the first time and worn that way, the gloves will remain out of shape as long as you have them.

Never pull your gloves off by the tips of the fingers. Turn the wrist over, and work them off the hand that way.

Shake, fold, and keep in tissue paper when not in use. Never buy gloves too small; it is not pretty to see the hand bound and cramped in a glove two or three sizes smaller than the right one.—Bristol 'Times.'

For the Housekeeper.

HOW TO WASH BLANKETS.

A housewife whose blankets always retain their softness without shrinking, thus explains it, says the 'Housekeeper': Make the suds in a tub with any good white soap, having the water hot. Dissolve in it a tablespoonful of borax. Run threads around soiled spots on the blanket so that they may be found after they are wet. Rinse the blankets up and down vigorously, rubbing only the marked spots. Never rub soap directly on them. Prepare another hot suds with borax and put the blanket in it. Rinse up and down for several minutes, then rinse in clear hot water softened with borax. Rinse in as many hot waters as necessary, then run blankets through a wringer.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

Over the sink place two bottles and a nail cleaner, one bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely; the other contains the following lotion: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth, added to one pint rain water, which has stood three or four days; then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine and witch hazel, also a little good perfume; after washing the dishes or preparing vegetables apply a little of the lemon juice; then the lotion, and in a moment the hands are dry, soft and very smooth; all stains disappear as if by magic, and the nails are cleaned easily; the time required is not over two minutes; this process repeated five or six times a day will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing, be sure to have them in a handy place.

TESTING MELONS.

Muskmelon time is coming, and the purchaser who knows how to buy a cantaloupe will get his or her money's worth out of the season. The first point in judging your melons is the weight. A heavy fruit is a good fruit, and if heavy, only the question of ripeness remains to be decided. A good ripeness test is the odor. A ripe fruit is fragrant, spicy, tempting to the nostrils. Muskmelons with deep furrows and rough surfaces are sound and sweet. The color in the furrows is also worth noting. If very green-green it is underripe; yellow, and it is apt to be mushy.—Detroit 'News.'

KITCHEN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two tablespoonfuls liquid equal one ounce. One tablespoonful salt equals one ounce. One heaping tablespoonful brown or granulated sugar equals one ounce. Two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar equal one ounce. One heaping tablespoonful sifted flour equals one ounce. Three tablespoonfuls grated chocolate equal one ounce. Four tablespoonfuls liquid equal one wine glass. Two wine glasses equal one gill. Twenty-five drops equal one tablespoonful. One quart wheat flour equals one pound. Ten ordinary eggs equal one pound.

Advertisements.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS.

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather, give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours the trouble may be beyond cure. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world to prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to well children. The prudent mother will not wait till trouble comes—she will keep her children well through an occasional dose of this medicine. Mrs. Edward Clark, McGregor, Ont., says: 'My little girl suffered from colic and bowel troubles, but Baby's Own Tablets speedily cured her.' And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that these Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Keep the Tablets in the house.

Selected Recipes.

Raspberry Cream Mold.—To one pint of mashed raspberries and one tablespoon of powdered sugar and let stand for an hour. To one cup scalded milk add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a box of gelatin which has been soaked in half a cup of cold water. Stir until dissolved and strain. When cool add the raspberry pulp and one cup thick cream and pour into a wet mold. Let stand until chilled and serve with whipped cream and fresh berries.

Red Raspberry Parfait.—Whip to a stiff froth one quart sweet cream and one small cup sugar. When stiff stir in one cup ripe red raspberries very carefully, turn into a mould and press the cover down, covering the joining with a strip of paraffin paper. Pack in ice and salt for three hours.

Currant Sponge.—Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water for half an hour. Pour on one cup of boiling water and stir until the gelatine is all dissolved. Add one cup of sugar and stir; then add one cup of strained currant juice and strain all into a dish and stir occasionally until cool and thick, then add the beaten whites of two eggs and beat all together until light and smooth. Pour into a mold, or several small ones, and set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Currant Jelly.—Have the currants not over ripe, not green, but just arrived to their red color. They should be freshly picked and not wet with dew or rain. Mash the currants and press the juice through a doubled cheese cloth. Measure the juice and put it in a preserving kettle on the range. Bring to the boiling point, then cook twenty minutes. Add a cup of sugar for every cup of juice, stir until the sugar dissolves, bring to the boiling point, skim well and take from the fire if it will turn to jelly when tested. If not, boil a few minutes, but do not boil long, as this will injure the color. Currant jelly can be made with the least cooking of any kind. Turn into jelly tumblers and set aside to cover the next day.

Currant Syrup.—Wash and drain on a cloth ripe red currants, then steam them and put into a preserving kettle. Mash well with a potato masher and set in a warm place for twenty-four hours. Drain through a cheese cloth bag wrung from hot water, but do not press the bag or squeeze out any of the juice, as this would make the syrup cloudy. Measure one cup of sugar for each cup of juice and simmer until the sugar is entirely dissolved. Bring to the boiling point, take from the fire and skim. Repeat the skimming as long as any scum rises, and when cold pour into bottles and seal. Put the bottles in a dark place wrapped round with thick paper to exclude the light. A combination of currant and raspberry is excellent.

Crystallized Rose Petals.—Select perfect petals of pink roses having a strong perfume; make the fondant or syrup, adding a little rose water and a drop or two of pink coloring; the manufactured coloring or a little druggists' carmine should be used for this, since a fruit juice would be apt to impart a slight taste of the fruit, and the rose petal collection should have only a rose flavor. Pick the roses in the morning as soon as the dew has dried; with a pair of small tongs of tweezers lift each petal into the syrup, dipping it repeatedly till it is well coated, and then laying it in sugar; if the sugar does not adhere in a thick coating, dip again and lay in sugar a second time; the syrup should be a little cool in dipping any flowers, for very hot syrup is apt to wilt them before they are sufficiently coated; care should be taken not to injure the shape of the flower petals.

THAT STERLING TABLE WARE

UNTIL JULY 31, all NEW subscriptions to our papers rank alike, whether at year-end rates or on a yearly basis. Thrifty housewives will hurry in their orders to secure this advantage, premiums being generally confined to full year subscriptions.

ONLY \$1.80 worth of NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS will secure one of the STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS. Try one. It is a stock pattern and you can get more as opportunity arises.

The plated spoons are equally good value for the money—so are all our premiums.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAG, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

BEGGING LETTERS

CRUCIATING APPEALS TO THE MODERN CROESUS.

"Do I receive begging letters?" exclaimed Mr. R. P. Flower, one of the wealthiest of the world's millionaires, to an interviewer. "Why just look at that pile on my desk. They have all come this morning, and every post adds to them. It is quite a poor day when I only receive fifty of these missives, and some days, when there is a boom in stocks, and I am reported as having made a few extra millions, the number mounts up to two or three hundred daily." And no doubt Mr. Flower's experience is pretty much the same as that of every other man of millions.

More remarkable, however, than the number of these begging epistles is the serious nature of many of the demands made on the millionaire's purse, and the sublime faith and, at times, impudence of the writers. Here is a typical sample of what we may call the 'appeal pathetic,' addressed to one of these modern Croesuses:—

"You will pardon a stranger for writing you, and hope to create sufficient interest in my proposition to grant me a favorable reply. I am not a financier, and know absolutely nothing about speculating in stocks. My request is that you take charge of a small amount for me, and with your knowledge and proverbial ability turn account into gold. Oh, please say yes. It would mean so much to me. I have had an accumulation of hard luck, and have some unpaid bills standing out in bold relief. Probably you do not know how they can worry one—particularly a woman. I long for a clean page and a rest, with possibly a servant. I have no money, but could no doubt borrow enough to start. Mr. —, won't you please help me? You are the leader in Wall street, the man behind the guns. Will you help a stranger, a sister trying hard to rise in the world? Mr. —, will you help me to a change, to a little rest and a little bank account? Your answer will be awaited with the keenest hope."

And here is an example of the 'appeal impudent':—
"Dear Sir,—I'm down on my luck, and you're just the man to see me on my feet again. Your great pleasure in life, I hear, is making money; mine is in spending it, so we are just the pair to run together. I have a proposition to make, and it is this. If you'll invest \$1,000 for me, you can take one-half of the profits and I will take the other. It will put money into your pocket and also into mine, so that we shall both benefit; and you will have the further satisfaction of knowing that you are doing a good turn to a fellow creature who would do the same for you if positions were reversed." It is needless to say that the millionaire to whom this appeal was addressed declined the tempting offer.

This is an extreme example of a very common type of letter received by millionaires from persons, chiefly women, who have no objection to sharing the profits earned by their shrewdness and good fortune. Not long ago a woman in Vienna who had heard of Mr. Sage's wonderful talent for money-making, sent him a small sum with this request: 'I am a poor woman with no knowledge of stocks and shares, and I should be so glad if you will invest this money in some good stock and send me half the increase. The other half you can keep for your trouble.'

From another lady the same financier received a letter, informing him that she had recently become the mother of a bouncing boy, who, in admiration of Mr. Sage's sterling qualities, she had named after him. A postscript to the letter detailed a number of costly presents, any or all of which would make his little namesake ideally happy.

From all quarters of the globe these demands come. 'Do you see that picture?' a well-known millionaire said recently to an interviewer, pointing to a small, daubly oil-painting on his desk. 'Well, some budding genius over in Germany went to the trouble and expense of sending that here to me. He sent with it a long letter relating his struggles in trying to master his chosen art. He didn't ask me for cash in so many words, although he intimated a handsome cheque would be appreciated providing his picture appealed to my higher artistic nature. What he wanted more than anything, however, was my criticism on his effort, and encouragement to go on in his chosen career.'

But probably no owner of millions is so pestered by these epistolary beggars as Miss Helen Gould, one of the richest and also most charitable of living women. These letters pour on her in an unceasing flood; in one recent year they numbered 60,000, and frequently as many as 300 are received in a single day. They cover a wide range, from a request for a new sewing-machine or a bicycle to proposals of marriage; while, as Miss Gould stated not long ago, if she were to accede to all the demands made on her purse, she herself would have to write begging letters within twelve months.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

FIFTY KINDS OF HEADACHES.

'There are more than fifty kinds of headaches,' said a physician, 'and sufferers from the more common forms may cure themselves by locating the cause and treating themselves accordingly. The more frequent forms are a dull pain across the forehead, due to dyspepsia; a pain in the back of the head, due to the liver; a bursting pain in both temples, due to malnutrition; an ache on the top of the head, as though a weight pressed on the skull, due to overwork; an ache between the brows, just above the base of the nose, due to eye strain.—Boston 'Globe.'

The first reinforced concrete building to be erected in San Francisco after the fire will be the Bride Building, which will be ready for occupancy in three months. It is to occupy a lot on the north side of Mission street, ninety feet from Third street. It will be eight stories in height and divided into stores and flats.

KNOW'ST THOU THE LAND.

Know'st thou the land where the plous and bold
Heard Christianity's emblem of old
And civilization's beneficent reign
Extended o'er anarchy's savage domain?
The land of the dauntless explorers who
Upstream, through the wilderness, into the
West?
Know'st thou the land of the soldier and
knight,
The land of adventure and toil and delight?
Know'st thou the land?
Know'st thou the land?
'Tis the land of my home, my beloved native
land.

Know'st thou the land where the Briton
and Gaul,
In courage and prowess supreme over all,
Contending for lordship and vying for
place,
Collided and locked in a mighty embrace
So greatly that fame has awarded the
palm
Of deathless renown to both Wolfe and
Montcalm?
Know'st thou the land for which heroes
have died,
The land of the brave and the true and
the tried?

Know'st thou the land of the broad maple
tree?
The noblest and best of his fellows is he:
He grows in the meadow, the grove and
the wood;
His trunk is for timber, his sap is for
food;
His boughs are for fire in the cold winter
days;
His leaves are for shade from the summer
sun's blaze.
Know'st thou the land of the maple be-
nigna,
The land of the elm and the oak and the
pine?

Know'st thou the land where the great in-
land seas
Are tossed by the tempest or fanned with
the breeze;
The land of Superior's crystalline tide,
Of Huron's exuberant vigor and pride,
Of Erie's alluring voluptuous glance,
Ontario's laughing Elysian expanse?
Know'st thou the land that is praised ever-
more
By the chant of their surge and Niagara's
roar?

Know'st thou the land of the clear-flowing
streams
That mirror the stars and reflect the
sun's beams?
Through the woods and the farmland they
wander at large,
And the deer and the kine come to drink
at their margin;
They flash in the distance like ribands of
white;
Their trout-haunted pools are the angler's
delight.
Know'st thou the land of the rivers and
rills,
The boon of the lowlands, the joy of the
hills?

Know'st thou the land where St. Lawrence
proceeds
By cities and hamlets and blossoming
meads
And islands and waters of lesser degree
With his tribute to pour in the lap of the
sea?
His shining battalions he halts to deploy,
Or leaps through the rapid with turbulent
joy.
Know'st thou the land that he leaves in
his flow,
Where deep-laden argosies royally go?
Know'st thou the land of the mountains
that rise
Till their summits are lost in the depths
of the skies?
Their granite foundations are far under-
ground,
Where the gold and the coal and the iron
abound;
And the sun on their white-headed mas-
tety flings
The radiance of crowns and the purple of
kings.

Know'st thou the land of these citadels
tall,
With their ramparts and battlements, wall
upon wall?
Know'st thou the land of sweet peaceful
abodes
And orchards and gardens along quiet
roads,
And fields where the husbandman works
with a will,
Lightheartedly, thinking and fearing no
ill,
And schools where the mind with true wis-
dom is stored,
And churches where God is devoutly adored?

Know'st thou the land where the home is
endear'd
And a nation on righteousness founded
and reared?
Know'st thou the land where the ice and
the snow
On all things a magical beauty bestow?
Then the earth is a bride and the tingling
air wine,
The frosty sky sparkles, the Pleiades
shine,
And the bright 'merry dancers' in gorge-
ous array,
Like ghosts of dead sunbeams, come forth
to their play.
Know'st thou the land of the sleigh-bells,
the land
Of the warm fireside and the welcoming
hand?
Know'st thou the land where kind Nature
has given

In earth's beauty and grandeur a foretaste
of heaven;
Where History lingers, enthralled with the
view
Of an splendid exploits as the world ever
knew;
Where industry reaps the rewards of her
toil
In the wealth of the cities, the fruits of
the soil?
Know'st thou the land which the Muses
regard,
The land of the sculptor, the singer, the
bard?

Know'st thou the land where the spell of
the past
Is over the mind irresistibly cast;
Where the present consummates the hopes
of the years,
The dreams of romancers, the visions of
seers;
Where the future inspires with a prospect
sublime,
Maturing the fairest fruition of time?
Know'st thou the land of Heaven's favor
possest,
The fortunate land of a destiny blest?
Know'st thou the land?
Know'st thou the land?
'Tis the land of my home, my beloved
native land.
W. M. MACKERACHER.

RESUSCITATING THE DROWNED.

The astounding tenacity with which life clings to the human body is a good thing to remember in these summer days when the bathing resorts are taking their annual toll of human life. The case of Robert Mooney, reported by the life-saving service of the Third District, is a good illustration of this fact. He was brought to terra firma after being under water for twenty-three minutes. The life savers worked over him for an hour and three-quarters before the first sign of returning life was obtained, and he did not regain consciousness until the next day. If his body had been recovered by ordinary untrained men there is little question that he ever would have regained consciousness at all. After fifteen or twenty minutes of artificial respiration hope would have been given up and the faint little spark of life which evidently remained allowed to die out for lack of perseverance. After the removal of water from the lungs artificial respiration should be resorted to and continued for several hours if necessary, a physician of course being summoned at once.—New York Times.

WILKIE COLLINS AND THE NEGRO.

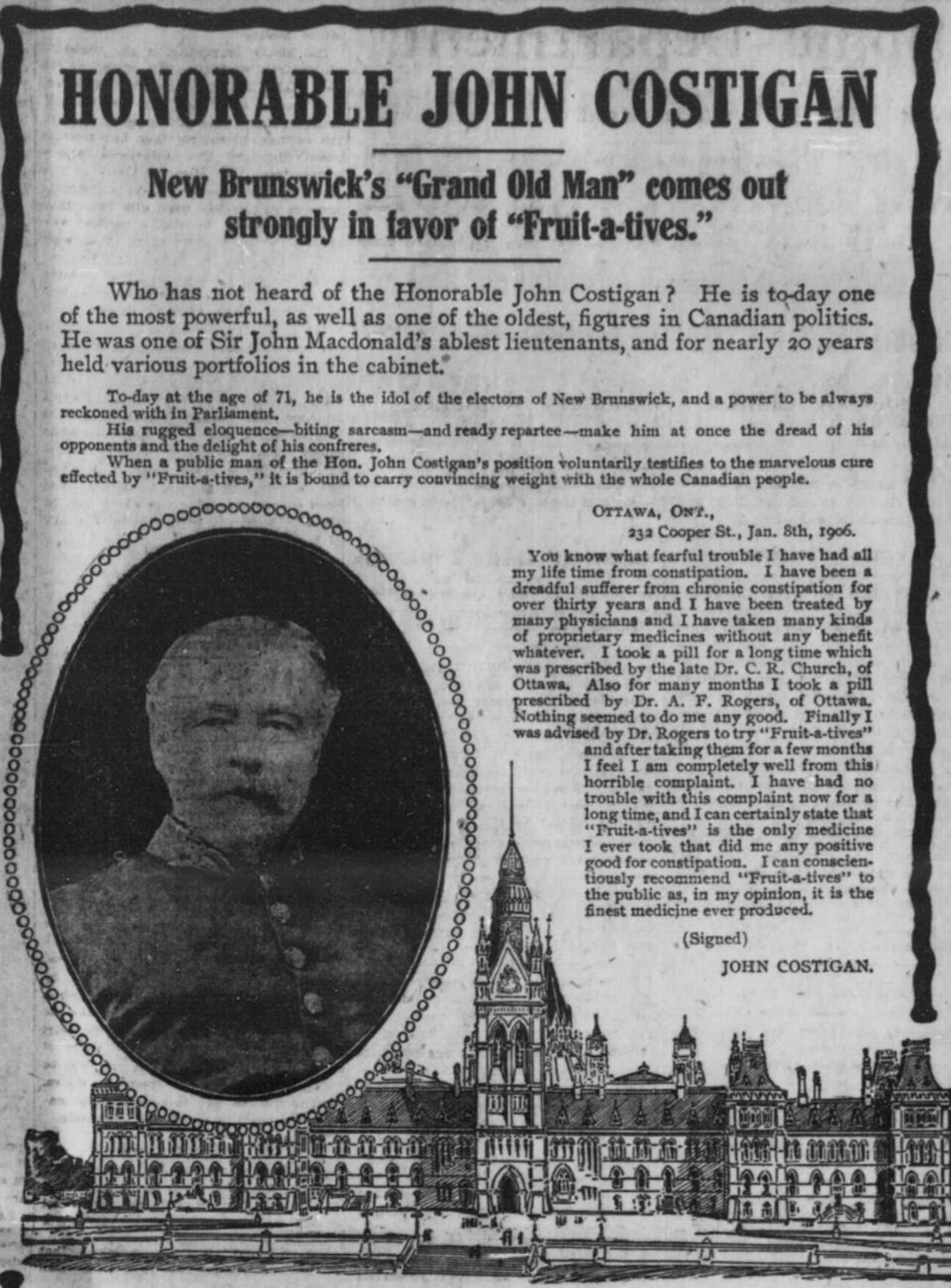
Mr. Wybert Reeve, who contributes to the current 'Chambers's Journal' some interesting recollections of Wilkie Collins, describes an amusing circumstance which occurred to Collins at an up-country town during his visit to the United States. Collins arrived in the afternoon to give a reading in the evening, and was washing himself after a long railway journey, when a negro servant in the hotel opened the door of his bedroom without knocking, and asked: 'Are you the Britisher as is come down here to do a bit o' reading?' 'Yes, I suppose I am the man.' 'Well, 'ere's some o' the big bugs and bosses o' this 'ere town come jist to see you.' Some of the chief men in the town had come to pay their respects and welcome him. 'That's awkward,' replied Collins; 'I am just dressing.' 'I guess they'll wait till you've scrubbed your skin and put on your pants. Jist say when you're ready.' With that the negro coolly walked to the window, opened it—it was a very cold day—and, leaning out, commenced leisurely spitting into the yard below. He was chewing tobacco. 'My friend,' said Collins, 'when you have done spitting, would you mind closing that window?' 'Well, I don't see the harm it's a-doing you.' 'Perhaps not; but if you will shut it, and tell the gentlemen below I will be with them direct, it will do me more good.' 'You'd better tell 'em yourself, I guess. If you objects to my spitting out o' this window, I objects to yer trying to boss this establishment.' So jist you tell 'em yourself; and, putting his hands in his pockets, he leisurely lounged out of the room.—Westminster Gazette.

VOICES OF THE MOTOR 'BUS.

(From the 'Saturday Review.')
The excruciating din made by the motor omnibuses is worse than ever. Perhaps the machinery of these cars of Juggernaut is beginning to wear; whatever the cause, the horrible rattling or jingle is like that of a lot of old scrap iron and tin rubbish furiously shaken up. The sense of hearing is becoming, in the main London streets, a sense of torture.

FIRST SLEEPLESSNESS, THEN MELANCHOLIA.

Brooding, restless, sleepless—these dreadful conditions go hand in hand. Often very difficult to manage are these cases, because so long neglected. Invariably Ferreroze will cure. It creates abundance of rich, red blood, imparts strength to the nerves, lends vitality and power to the whole body. Brooding disappears, restlessness gives way to calm, and sleeplessness merges into that rest that makes for health. With lassitude and despair turned into energy and hope, the enormous benefits of Ferreroze are at once realized. 'I fell into a state of exhaustion, was run down, and couldn't sleep,' writes Mrs. J. Stroud, of Dexter P. O. 'I tried Ferreroze, and was quickly benefited. To anyone suffering from over-wrought nerves and sleeplessness, I can recommend Ferreroze. No tonic is better.' Sold everywhere—50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn.



HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN

New Brunswick's "Grand Old Man" comes out strongly in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."

Who has not heard of the Honorable John Costigan? He is to-day one of the most powerful, as well as one of the oldest, figures in Canadian politics. He was one of Sir John Macdonald's ablest lieutenants, and for nearly 20 years held various portfolios in the cabinet.

To-day at the age of 71, he is the idol of the electors of New Brunswick, and a power to be always reckoned with in Parliament. His rugged eloquence—biting sarcasm—and ready repartee—make him at once the dread of his opponents and the delight of his conferees. When a public man of the Hon. John Costigan's position voluntarily testifies to the marvelous cure effected by "Fruit-a-tives," it is bound to carry convincing weight with the whole Canadian people.

OTTAWA, ONT.,
232 Cooper St., Jan. 8th, 1906.

You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives" and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine I ever took that did me any positive good for constipation. I can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the finest medicine ever produced.

(Signed)
JOHN COSTIGAN.

Was ever medicine put to a severer test than this? Here was a great Public Official, who had suffered for more than 30 years with Chronic Constipation. The leading physicians of Ottawa prescribed for him without affording any permanent relief. Finally, as a last resort, "Fruit-a-tives" were ordered. And in THREE MONTHS, Mr. Costigan was well.

"Fruit-a-tives" did in THREE MONTHS, what doctors and drugs failed to do in THIRTY YEARS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the most perfect combination known to medical science. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

Unlike liver pills, anti-bilious pills and all preparations containing calomel, cascara, senna, licorice, etc.—"Fruit-a-tives" act like fruit DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER. They arouse this organ to vigorous health—strengthen it—and increase the flow of bile. It is the bile, given up by the liver, which enters the bowels and makes them move.

Unless the liver is active and excretes sufficient bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally every day, there is bound to be Constipation. And the only remedy that

will cure Constipation is one that puts the liver in a healthy, active condition as "Fruit-a-tives" do.

Do you suffer with Chronic Constipation?
Are you bilious?
Is the liver inactive?
Is the stomach out of order?
Does the head ache?
Do your kidneys trouble you?
Is the skin disfigured with pimples?
Is the appetite poor?

Take "Fruit-a-tives." They sweeten the stomach—regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels—clear the skin—and build up, strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

One box will prove their value. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, • • OTTAWA.

WORK AND EFFICIENCY

HOW LIFE MAY BE MADE HEALTHY AND PROLONGED.

It is the kind of work in which a man is engaged which determines for him the special meaning of the term 'efficiency.' The success of his efforts may depend upon the quantity of his output, or it may depend upon its quality. Quality! Quantity! Upon these two hang all the laws of efficiency.

For each of us it is possible to increase the duration of his best moments and to render them more frequent. It is also possible for us to reduce the number and length of these periods of depression and low vitality when our work miscarries and our lives lack snap and enthusiasm. If we succeed in bringing about such a change we shall have raised the whole plane of our living to something higher and more admirable. Our work will be productive of results that would otherwise have been quite beyond our reach.

There are conditions for each individual under which he can do the most and the best work. It is his business to ascertain those conditions and to comply with them. It is useless for the nervous, high strung, quickly fatigued man to try to live by the same programme as his phlegmatic, even-tempered neighbor. The conditions under which the two men produce the best results are not identical. The man who cannot work at his best until after a long period of warming up ought to stick to his job, when once he has got it, as long as he

can keep up to the high grade level. That is the only real economy for him. On the other hand, the man who accomplishes most when he works by spurts and takes intervals of play between times ought not to feel that he is doing wrong when he gives up imitating the steady workman. System and continuous driving decrease, not increase, his efficiency. Both men can do high grade work, but not under the same conditions. Every man ought to discover the special conditions of his own best work and to try to make such conditions for himself—in so far as he can. Otherwise, there is a waste somewhere. Nothing is gained and much is lost through trying to run every-day through the same mould.—World's Work.

TWO STRANGE CAREERS.

(From the 'Spectator.')

A certain Fernao Lopez, the earliest exile of St. Helena, having deserted to the Mohammedan enemy and fallen into the hands of that fierce Christian apologist Alfonso Dalbuquerque, had his nose and ears cut off and his hair plucked out by the roots to remind him of that sin which was the only one in the calendar which the Portuguese adventurer could not forgive. Fearing to return to Europe, he deserted from his ship at St. Helena, and took to the life of a solitary. A cock which was washed ashore had become his companion, and he made for himself, like Alexander Selkirk, a house in the wilds. He was in terror lest he should be captured and sent back to Portugal, so he took to the woods whenever a ship put in. But passing sea captains were friendly, and left letters

and gifts of food for him on the beach; and by and by he was induced to meet them and at his own request was taken to Europe in order to obtain absolution for his sin of renouncing his faith. This done he returned to his island and died there after more than thirty years of solitary life.

A certain Marie David de Mayréna, Comte de Ray, became the ruler of a little people called the Sedangs in the hinterland of Annam. Immediately the disease of 'grandeur' fell upon him, he set about raising the funds to exploit his kingdom, got to loggerheads with French officials, offered his state to Germany, and, going to Europe, was put in prison for debt. He returned with funds raised by Belgian speculators, and accompanied by a host of Belgian officials, who were left to kick their heels at Singapore, while the 'King' in a sudden fright went off to the little island of Tioman. There he remained in hiding, believing that his death warrant had been issued and that his deeds were convulsing the chanceries of the world.

PAT AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

'The other day,' said the sad eyed man, a homesick Irishman went into a phonograph parlor and started to listen to some Irish jigs, "Paddy Whack," "Ole Rosin, the Bow," and "Come, Haste to the Wedding."
'Pretty soon he began to smile and his feet began to shuffle. I think he must have belonged originally to some minstrel troupe, he danced so well. He danced and danced to those old time jigs till the music stopped and everybody in the place had put down their tubes to look at him. He looked so funny, standing there dancing with the tubes to his ears.'

UNCOLORED
UNDOCTORED
UNADULTERATED

Holds all Tastes in Captivity
On a "Tea Pot" Infusion

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea. "Delicious and Healthful."
Black, Mixed or Sealed Packets Only
Uncolored Green Never Sold in Bulk Form.

**HAVE CANADA'S DIAMOND DEPOSITS
BEEN TAPPED AT LAST?**

**Mr. Aubin, M.P.P., has Secured from Nipissing
District a Stone Which is Believed to be one
of the Largest Diamonds in the World**

For years geologists have been predicting that diamonds would some day be found in the great Temagami country, which lies between Lake Nipissing, in Ontario, and Lake Temiskaming, and it is now believed that at last the expected deposits have been tapped.

The Rev. Father Paradis, who is well-known throughout Eastern Canada for the work he has done in making known the resources of the Lake Temiskaming country, was at the C. P. R. offices this morning, and brought the news that Mr. Adolphe O. Aubin, who represents Nipissing West in the Ontario Legislature, has in his possession a stone which is believed to be one of the largest diamonds in the world. This stone was secured from a man who

found it in the Lake Nipissing district. 'Nearly every connoisseur who has examined it,' he said, 'has pronounced it to be a diamond, and the discovery has naturally caused a good deal of excitement. I, myself, have seen the stone. It is as large as a hen's egg and has a rough surface, and a yellowish tinge. All the usual tests have been applied to it, and if these tests are infallible, then it certainly is a diamond. Mr. Aubin has already been offered thousands of dollars for it, but has refused to sell it. He is going to have it out himself.'

Father Paradis pointed out that if this stone really proves to be a diamond it will be one of the largest in the world, and will much surpass in size the famous Koh-i-Noor.

RAILWAY DISASTER
**Train from Spokane Derailed
near Nelson**

**JUDGE TOWNSEND OF ROSSLAND
AND THREE OTHERS KILLED
AND SEVEN SERIOUSLY
HURT**

Nelson, B.C., July 23.—One of the most fearful disasters that has occurred in years in British Columbia happened on Saturday night, when the passenger train from Spokane to Nelson was derailed in Beaver Canyon, a narrow pass near the boundary. The buffet car was derailed on a trestle and hurled down the precipice, killing four men and injuring seven others. The killed are: Judge W. B. Townsend, formerly of Rossland; Phoebe Smith, bartender on the steamship 'Kalso'; M. D. McKinnon, purser, of the steamship 'Kalso'; unidentified man.

The injured are: Mrs. W. P. Poel, Nelson, passenger; Miss Wragge, of Cranbrook, passenger; Elouis Bergeron, of Still water, Minn., passenger; Charles Summers, colored, porter on buffet car; Edward Jones, colored cook on buffet car; Conductor Ingham, Brakeman Paden.

When the occupants of the other cars realized what had happened they alighted to find the ill-fated buffet several hundred feet below them, and to all appearances a pile of burning match-wood. They made their way to the place, and after a frantic search through the debris brought to light the bodies of Judge Townsend and the unknown man. Close by them, under the rubbish, was the unconscious form of Mrs. Poel, of Nelson. The search went on until all but two of the occupants of the car were accounted for. They were Phoebe Smith and Purser McKinnon, of the 'Kalso.' Finally, some one saw their bodies crushed out of recognition, but at the time it was impossible to reach them.

Hundreds of Nelson people, who had friends on the train, anxiously awaited the arrival of the remaining cars, which brought in the tale of dead and wounded shortly after midnight. The wounded were distributed among the hospitals.

Judge Townsend was one of the best known men in the Kootenay. He was the first justice of the peace in Rossland, and passed through the strenuous days of the rush in the Cariboo. In his lifetime he had amassed several fortunes.

Phoebe Smith was a cripple, and had just come from Spokane, where he had purchased a lot in the cemetery for himself and a brother, who died three years ago. He had completed the removal of his brother's body to the new place, and was returning home.

McKinnon had been undergoing an operation. None of the men leave relatives in this country. The unidentified man was a miner, with a ticket from Spokane to Erie, B.C. Of the injured,

Charles Summers, the negro porter, is in a precarious condition, and may die. Mrs. Poel is also seriously hurt.

**TWENTY PERSONS KILLED
AND TWENTY-FOUR INJURED IN
A HEAD-ON COLLISION IN
NORTH CAROLINA.**

Raleigh, N.C., July 23.—A collision between a freight train and a regular mail train on the Seaboard Air Line at 8:40 last night, three miles south of Harlet, resulted in the death of four of the train men and sixteen others, and injured twenty-four. The wreck was due to the failure of the regular passenger train to receive orders at Rockingham.

The freight was an extra and was bound from Raleigh to Monroe. The mail train was No. 44, running from Charlotte to Wilmington. This train was in charge of John D. Bowen, conductor. He was slightly injured. The engineer, Frank Lewis; the fireman, Thomas Hill; the baggage master, H. S. Byrd, and the porter Watt Bogan, all of the passenger train, were killed. The baggage car and the second class coach on the passenger train were demolished, and eight cars of the freight were crushed to pieces.

Why the order was not given to the passenger train at Rockingham is not known.

**DREYFUS DECORATED
A GREAT DRAMA ENDED.**

Paris, July 21.—In the presence of a distinguished military assemblage, Major Alfred Dreyfus to-day received the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony, which occurred in the courtyard of the Military School, was rendered doubly impressive by being held on the very spot where the buttons and gold lace were stripped off his uniform and his sword broken twelve years ago. General Gallain attached the decoration to Major Dreyfus's breast and congratulated him on his well-earned honor. The Major replied briefly.

**THE WAR ENDED
PEACE ONCE MORE IN CENTRAL
AMERICA.**

San Jose, Guatemala, July 20.—A treaty of peace between Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras was signed to-day on board the United States cruiser 'Marblehead' on the high seas.

**INDEPENDENCE
ANNIVERSARY.**

Bogota, Colombia, July 20.—The people of Colombia to-day celebrated the anniversary of their independence, and in honor of the occasion the government released all political prisoners. Peace reigns throughout the republic.

A TUBERCULAR EXHIBIT

TO BE OPENED BY THE NEW YORK HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

New York, July 21.—New York's Department of Health has gone into vaudeville, and will open the season with a 'Tubercular Exhibition' next week. These shows, planned by Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the department, are designed solely to instruct the people of the city in simple preventives of the 'white plague' and, incidentally, in how to care for those suffering with the disease.

There will be four or five performances each week, from now until September. They will be held in the various parks and on recreation piers. These exhibitions, entertaining as well as educational, will consist of stereotyped views showing how the 'white plague' is contracted in poorly ventilated city rooms and a few illustrations of localities in which the patients stay during their illness, and some of them fortunate enough to be convalescent.

Between these instructive health slides there will be pictures of well-known public men, a kidnapping, burglar and fire scene, with an occasional song from a quartette to make the exhibition entertaining and to hold the interested attention of the crowds.

In inaugurating these performances, the department of health believes that by a combination of entertainments and instruction it can reach thousands of people who would not read literature, or attend lectures to learn how to prevent contracting tuberculosis or how to care for those suffering with it.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN

**SCHEME OF A TORONTO BREWER
—ONTARIO ALLIANCE PLANS.**

Toronto, July 21.—The Ontario Alliance, under the secretaryship of Mr. F. S. Spence, is inaugurating another great local option temperance campaign for many of the most promising Ontario municipalities. He has two held organizers at work. One is his brother, the Rev. Ben. H. Spence. The other is the widely known 'Black Knight,' the Rev. J. H. Hector.

A scheme to do business in temperance localities by selling beer just up to the alcoholic limit is being attempted by a Toronto brewer. He called the beer local option beer, but the analysis shows it to be decidedly alcoholic. In consequence its sale has been forbidden by the license department.

Under the new Hanna liquor license law the local option vote will practically be simultaneous throughout the province as it has to be on the date of the submission of prohibitory by-laws to be presented to the municipal councils on or before Nov. 1. If they contain twenty-five per cent of the names of the voters the petition calling for a vote is mandatory. A very large number of petitions are likely to be presented.

CHARGES NOT PROVEN

**THE BISHOP OF ZULULAND ON
ALLEGED CRUELTY OF BRITISH
TROOPS.**

Pietermaritzburg, July 19.—The government of Natal has published a letter from the Bishop of Zululand, alleging that Colonel Royston's column early in July looted kraals and carried off stock belonging to loyal natives, robbed loyal Africans of their clothes and money, and tore the clothes off women. The bishop adds that certain natives found at a siding were brought into camp on July 5, and shot, and their bodies thrown into the Congo to rot. The bishop characterizes the conduct of the column as a deep disgrace to Englishmen. Colonel Royston appointed a court of inquiry on the bishop's complaint, which found the charge of robbery was not proven, and that five native prisoners were shot while they were trying to escape, but the court held the shooting justifiable.

MUTUAL LIFE

**FOUR OF THOSE ELECTED TO NEW
BOARD DECLINE USE OF
NAMES.**

New York, July 18.—Four of the members of the international policy-holders' committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who were yesterday included in the new board of trustees nominated by the Mutual Life Insurance Company's trustees as 'an administration ticket,' declined to-day to permit the use of their names in this connection. On their behalf a protest was forwarded to Otto Kelsey, state superintendent of insurance, at Albany, by Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the policy-holders' organization. Despite this protest, however, it was stated by counsel for the Mutual that the trustees have a right under the law to nominate whomsoever they choose, and that requests for withdrawal cannot be considered once the nominations are announced. The four members of the policy-holders' committee affected are Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Benj. F. Track, of New York; Colonel Alfred Shoot, and C. N. Higginbotham, of Chicago. All of the gentlemen sent telegrams to Mr. Untermyer, saying they were nominated without their advice or consent.

Acting for the policy-holders' organization, Mr. Untermyer also sent a protest to Albany to-day against the manner in which the lists of policy-holders in the various insurance companies have been filed. He says the companies have failed to give the proper addresses in many instances, and have been guilty of wilful evasion.

CHANNEL TUNNEL

**SIR DOUGLAS FOX INVITED TO
PREPARE PLANS.**

London, July 19.—Sir Douglas Fox, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, has been invited to prepare plans for a Channel tunnel. Parliamentary sanction for the scheme will be sought at the next session.

AN OLD EVIL

**A NEW YORK SHEET AT LAST
IN THE TOOLS.**

New York, July 19.—T. H. Hamilton, editor-in-chief; P. W. Schaefer, general manager; John T. Burke, night editor; George Minor, Sunday editor, and M. M. Gilliam, advertising manager, of the New York 'Herald,' for whom warrants had been issued at the request of the Federal authorities, charging them with violating the postal laws in having deposited in the mails copies of their publications containing 'personals' alleged to be obscene, surrendered themselves to-day to the United States marshal. They waived a preliminary examination before the United States commissioner, and were paroled on Oct. 10 any charges the grand jury may find against them.

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 20c, marriage notices for 25c, death notices for 25c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—At Shawville, Que., on July 19, 1906, to Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong, a daughter.

BURRITT.—On Monday, July 2nd, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. Burritt.

CAREY.—In this city, at No. 515 Delorme avenue, on the 18th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Carey.

COUGHRTRY.—At St. Laurent, on July 11, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Coughtry.

EATON.—On Saturday, July 7, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eaton, Jr.

ELLIOTT.—At South Durham, Que., on July 15, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Elliott.

EMMOND.—At Thunder Hill, Man., on July 8, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Emond, a daughter.

ENGLISH.—At 18 Kinross street, Montreal, on July 17, 1906, Mrs. Edith English, nee Goodall, wife of Mr. Edward English, Dominion Express Co., of a son. Ormstown papers please copy.

LUNAN.—At 4180 Sherbrooke street, on July 7, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lunan.

MORRIS.—On July 9, 1906, at 84 St. Luke street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Campbell Morris.

TOD.—On Sunday, July 8, 1906, at the Montreal-Homoeopathic Hospital, to the wife of Trivice A. Tod, of 189 Manco street, city, a daughter.

WHILES.—At St. Mary's, Ont., on July 18, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whiles, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAIRD-LOUGH.—At Clinton, on Tuesday, July 18th, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, D.D., William Joseph Baird, M.A., of Nelson, B.C., to Mary Christina, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lough, both of the class of 1903 A.R., University of Toronto.

BARLOW-MYERS.—On June 27, 1906, at Ste. Cecile de Whittion, Que., by the Rev. Geo. Pre, John Stephen Cecil Barlow, of Montreal, grandson of the late Stephen M. Saxby, England, to Edith eldest daughter of Wilkinon Myers, late of Yorkshire, England. English and New Zealand papers please copy.

BIRNEY-KAL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Midnapore, Alta., on July 7th, by the Rev. H. McKellar, Mr. Walter G. Birney to Miss Emilie Kal, all of Midnapore, Alberta.

CONNOR-SKELTON.—On July 16, 1906, at the home of the bride's parents, Mille Rochee, Ont., by the Rev. N. H. McGillivray, of Cornwall, Robert N. E. Connor, B.A., Toronto, to Rose Ethel Skelton, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Skelton.

EDSON-LORENZ.—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 477 Berri street, Montreal, on July 16th, 1906, by the Rev. A. W. Williamson, S. T. L., Mr. Edward Alban Edson, eldest son of the late Allan Edson, Esq., to Miss Emma Rosa Lorenz, youngest daughter of Professor Wm. F. Lorenz.

GILCHRIST-WINCHESTER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Toronto, on July 17, 1906, by the Rev. A. B. Winchester, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., Hazel McPherson Gilchrist, son of the late James Gilchrist, Galt, to Nellie Rankin, eldest daughter of the officiating minister.

GUNTHER-PETTIGREW.—On July 17, 1906, in St. Paul's Church, Norval, Ont., by the Rev. J. Hirst Ross, assisted by the Rev. S. Clowes Noxon, Anna Kirk wood, eldest daughter of Henry Pettigrew, Esq., J. P., of L'Isle Hill, Norval, Ont., to Reinhold Edmund Gunther, of Toronto.

JACKSON-STEEL.—At 'Burton Lodge,' Grahamsville, Ont., on July 11, 1906, by the Rev. E. J. Adams, Eliza Ellen Steele, daughter of Mr. Geo. Steele, sen., to Arthur Jackson, of the same place.

KIRKPATRICK-SOVEREIGN.—At Waterford, Ont., on July 14, 1906, by the Rev. Archdeacon Young, Walter Percival Kirkpatrick to Anne Louise, eldest daughter of Louis L. Sovereign, Esq.

MACMARTIN-PATTERSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 495 St. Antoine street, on July 17, 1906, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., Captain John F. K. MacMartin, of Pelly, Yukon, Y.T., formerly of St. Andrew's, Que., to Elsie, only daughter of the late John Patterson, and sister of Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Patterson, of Montreal. No cards.

McBURNIE-ALLEN.—At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Toronto, on July 4, 1906, by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Williams, W. Arthur McBurnie, of the American Steel Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Lillian Augusta Allen, daughter of Mrs. Frank Allen, Toronto, Ont.

PIERSON-COPLAND.—At Peoria, Ill., on July 2, 1906, Chas. Pierson, of Edelstein, Ill., to Hattie Masson (May), eldest daughter of J. R. Copland, Hincha-brooke, Que.

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DIVIDEND NO. 9.

Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th August, 1906, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 3rd August, 1906. The Transfer books will be closed from 3rd August till 15th August, 1906, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE, Treasurer.
Montreal, 14th July, 1906.

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SWANN.—In Fergus, Ont., on Sunday July 15, 1906, Eliza R. Adams, beloved wife of Rev. M. Swann, in her 79th year.

TOWERS.—At Niagara Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., on July 16, 1906, Mary Frances, aged 22 years, eldest daughter of the late T. J. Towers, Esq., of Cachar, India, and granddaughter of the late E. M. Carruthers, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

USHER.—At Toronto, on July 15, 1906, Frances, Emma, beloved wife of John P. C. Usher, Deputy Provincial Registrar.

WATT.—At Welland, Ont., on July 15, 1906, Annie Loveday Watt, beloved wife of James F. Watt.

WILKES.—On July 4, 1906, at his late residence, 223 West 131st street, New York, after a lingering illness, George S. Wilkes, in his eighty-fifth year.

WOOD.—At Wingham, Ont., on July 17, 1906, Eliza Matteson, widow of the late P. L. Wood, Esq., in her 87th year.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Boussard and Frederick Eugene Doucet, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed to John Douglas & Son, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to 'Editor of the Witness.'

RENEWALS.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal subscription for July, are reminded to have the renewal mailed in good time, and so avoid any interruption in the receipt of their paper.

Note the date of expiry on your address tag.