Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE DEMOCRACY.

For President, Chief Justice Alton B. Parker.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

MR. HENRY G. DAVIS CHOSEN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, July 9.—Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, of the New York State Court of Appeals, was nominated at about fifteen minutes to six o'clock this morning, for President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention. But one roll call ensued, and so decisive was the result of that one that contrary states began to call for recognition, and the ballot finally resulted in a unanimous vote for the New York State man. The scene was dramatic in the extreme. Darkness had witnessed the gathering of the Democratic hosts, while broad daylight, the sun paling the electric light, witnessed the close.

The convention was in session from eight o'clock last night until nearly six o'clock this morning. In that time eight names were presented to the convention.

One of the features of the long drawn out session had been the tribute paid to Senator Cokrill, when his name was placed in nomination by Representative Champ Clark.6 It was a spontaneous outburst and for that reason the more complimentary to the senator.

The Nebraskan gained recognition soon after the Cockrill demonstration and in a speech directed undoubtedly in an effort to defeat Parker, made his electrifying plea for the anti-Parker forces to rally. He was given the closest attention. The great convention which the police and sergeant-at-arms were powerless to control, listened as though every word were a personal message to each person, as if a hypnotic spell had been cast over the throng. But when it was all over the Parker forces had not been shaken. The ballot for president gave Parker 658 votes out of the 667 needed to nominate and before the result could be announced Idaho, Nevada, Washington and others made changes to the Parker column.

Governor Dockery, of Missouri, moved to make the nomination unanimous and it carried amidst increasing cheering.

The demonstration lasted thirty-one minutes.

Mr. E. J. O'Donnell, Colorado, seconded the nomination of Mr. Parker.

Judge Gray, General Nelson A. Miles, and William R. Hearst, were the other candidates nominated for the Presidency, all of whom, however, have given their adhesion to Judge Parker's selection.

THE PLATFORM.

The tariff, financial and reciprocity planks agreed upon by the sub-committee of the committee on platform resolutions are in part as follows:

'The Democratic party has been, and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities, which our political institutions were established to secure, have caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These publicly favored enterprises have through trust methods been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. The industrial combinations by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party.

'We favor a wise, conservative and business-like revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff.

'We favor the reduction of tariff taxation upon trust produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever the trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

'We favor a liberal trade treaty with Canada.'

JUDGE PARKER TOLD.

St. Louis, Mo., July 9.—The news of Judge Parker's nomination was given to him at 6.50 a.m. to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press, who found him clambering out of water after his morning swim.

'Well, Judge, you've got it,' cried the reporter, as the athletic figure of the judge appeared over the bow of the barge from which he had been diving.

'Is that so?' replied the judge, his ruddy face breaking into a cheery smile in which satisfaction was undisguised. He asked for details of the final vote, and displayed the liveliest interest in every fact and figure, at the same time refraining from the slightest comment.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—The Democratic National Convention adjourned without delay at 1.30 yesterday morning, after nominating ex-United States senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, cousin of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and father-in-law of Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, for Vice-President by acclamation. He received 652 votes on the first ballot, and before the entire vote was announced it was moved and carried that he be nominated by acclamation.

A HITCH NARROWLY AVERTED.

A telegram of Judge Parker, declaring himself irrevocably inclined to the gold standard, caused much excitement.

Judge Parker's telegram was addressed to the Hon. W. F. Sheehan, and said: 'I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my views should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.'

After a long conference between the leaders, and an exciting debate on the floor of the convention, participated in by Messrs. Bryan, Tillman, John S. Williams, Vardaman and Daniel, the convention voted 785 to 190 to send the following reply: 'The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received, which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform.'

As soon as this matter was disposed of the roll of states was called for vice-president. On the first ballot Davis received 652 votes; Williams, 165; Turner, 100; and Harris, 58. The nomination was then made unanimous.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

The 'Times' says: 'By a single act of that courage which is often the result of political wisdom, Parker has placed himself among the most striking individualities in the public life of the United States. From this side of the Atlantic we can view the great political contest of our kinsmen without partisanship.'

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

PLAN OF ATTACK ON INDIA FILED

London, July 11.—The 'Daily Express' to-day prints what it claims is General Kuropatkin's signed plan of invasion of British India, which, it is stated, was filed in the Russian War Office as the official method of procedure in case of a war between Russia and Great Britain. The document goes into minute details, and is three columns in length.

ATTACK ON INDIA DERIDED.

London, July 11.—The attempt of the London 'Daily Express' to revive the bogey of a possible Russian invasion of India by the publication of an alleged secret plan of campaign prepared by General Kuropatkin, as cabled to the Associated Press early this morning, has not created a ripple of excitement. Even if the document is authentic it is recognized that it will not give the slightest cause for alarm. It is pointed out that the whole scheme as published is of so academic a character that there is nothing in the nature of a direct menace therein. Probably the pigeon-holes of all the war offices in Europe are filled with similar plans, providing for theoretic invasion of their next-door neighbor's territory.

THE FRENCH SHORE

H. M. S. 'ARIADNE' SAILS FOR BAY OF ISLANDS.

St. John's, Nfld., July 11.—The British cruiser 'Ariadne,' with Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas on board, sailed yesterday for Bay of Islands, where the admiral will personally inquire into the difficulties between the French and Newfoundland fishermen. The commander of the French squadron will sail on his flagship next Tuesday with the same object.

THERE IS NO HITCH.

London, July 11.—Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, declares that there is no hitch in the Newfoundland negotiations. All his transactions at the Foreign and Colonial Offices have been of a most cordial character. Some French papers were alarmed at what he was reported to have said on the subject of Newfoundland, but he never made a statement beyond saying that he was satisfied with the convention. Several times he had been approached by French journalists but refused to talk. The rumor that Newfoundland had declined to accept the convention was absurd. It was received with marked favor by the colony, except the Opposition, which is trying to make political capital. He repeated that his government thought that the colony might have received more, but he was very pleased with the results obtained.

THE SULTAN AGREES TO DEMANDS

Vienna, July 9—A despatch from Constantinople received here says that the United States minister, Mr. Leishman, handed a note to the Porte declaring that unless a prompt settlement of the school question was arranged a United States fleet would appear in Turkish waters. The Sultan ordered the Grand Vizier to comply with the United States minister's demands.

The American demands on the Sultan are for privileges to schools and colleges conducted by American teachers equal to those given to foreign teachers; for permission of American professional men to practise on even terms with foreigners and for the direct access to the Sultan of the American ministers in transaction of business.

THREE DAYS FIGHT.

Russians Leave Good Positions

AND JAPANESE MOUNT ARTILLERY IN THEM

THIRTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS RETIRE.

Tokio, July 10.—12.30 p.m.—After three days' severe fighting, characterized by the desperate attacks of the Japanese and the stubborn resistance of the Russians, General Oku's army occupied Kai ping (Kai chou) last Friday, driving the Russians northward in the direction of Hai cheng. The Russians had strongly fortified the hill situated in a semi-circle south of Kai ping. Their forces consisted of over thirty thousand men. In his report of the engagement General Oku does not give any details, but shows the difficulties of the struggle.

FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE.

The operations began last Wednesday by the Japanese driving 1,600 Russians from the heights south of Kai ping, constituting the first line of defence. The Japanese occupied the positions and the Russians retreated northward.

On the same day the right wing of the Japanese army south-east of Kai ping defeated a small force of Russians and the left wing occupied the heights to the south-east.

On Thursday the entire Japanese army forced its way close to Kai ping, overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery located in the narrow defiles.

RESISTANCE UNAVAILING.

The Russians held many strong positions in the mountainous country, but despite their desperate resistance they were forced to abandon them one by one. During the night the troops were greatly reinforced by the troops brought from the north by train, in preparation for a big battle on Friday.

LAST DAY.

The Japanese began the last day's fighting at daylight with an artillery fire from guns placed on the heights previously captured from the Russians. At eight o'clock in the morning they drove the Russians from their positions and forced them into their last line of defences around the town.

The Russians evidently saw the town was doomed, as General Oku reports that many troops were withdrawn during the morning. The Russians finally took up a position on the tops of the high precipices, and again offered a stubborn resistance. About noon they were forced to again withdraw, the Japanese occupying the last line of defences.

THE PURSUIT.

The Japanese pursued the enemy despite a severe artillery fire from the Russian batteries on the high hills to the north. The Japanese artillery finally occupied new positions and silenced these batteries. In the afternoon the Japanese occupied the town without further resistance.

While the particulars of the fighting are not known, it is evident that the Russians made a determined fight. The losses and the number of those engaged have not been reported. Further details are awaited.

MARCHING TOWARDS NIU CHWANG.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, in a despatch to the General Staff, confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kai chou. He says that the Russian loss did not exceed 150 killed or wounded.

Gen. Sakharoff adds that the Japanese are on the Yin kou road.

News of the evacuation of Niu chwang by the Russians would seem to be the logical sequence of the announcement of the occupation of Kai chou by the Japanese.

Tokio, July 9.—After severe fighting Gen. Oku reoccupied Kai ping, or Kai chou, yesterday (Friday.

The occupation of Kai chou throws the Japanese line clear across the Liao tung peninsula, and from the Yalu river to the Liao tung gulf.

Kai chou is about 25 miles south of Yin kou, the port of Niu chwang.

NEUTRAL KAISER.

WITH HIS INEVITABLE TELEGRAM.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The Emperor William has sent a telegram to the commander of the Eighty-fifth Wiborg infantry, of which His Majesty is honorary colonel-in-chief, congratulating the regiment upon the prospect of meeting the enemy. He adds that he is proud of the fact that his Wiborg regiment will win honor in fighting for the Czar, the fatherland and the fame of the Russian army. The despatch concludes: 'My sincere wishes accompany the regiment. God bless its standards.'

The telegraph only appeared in the morning military organ, the 'Russki Invalide,' but by evening it was widely known in other than military circles, and formed the general topic of conversation among the educated classes. Various conclusions were drawn from the Kaiser's words. A considerable section of the public even deducted that Germany intends, before long, to abandon her position as a mere onlooker so far as events in the Far East are concerned. While the message caused much surprise and comment in diplomatic circles, it was immediately associated with the approaching treaty negotiations with Berlin. It seems to be generally understood that Russia is prepared to make considerable tariff concessions in exchange for the benevolent neutrality of Germany during the war, as well as for the assistance Germany is rendering by keeping the enemies of the Russian government in Germany under police surveillance. Moreover, the desire of Russia to obtain money in the German market has been repeatedly affirmed. M. Witte's disinclination to state the object of his visit to Berlin is interpreted as confirmation of this wish.

THOUGHT JAPAN WILL RESENT.

The General Staff is making the first use of the Kaiser's telegram, which is published in the 'Russki Invalide.' The staff regards it as an expression of his ardent wish for victory for the Russian arms. The members of the staff point to the unbroken friendliness between Russian and German military officers since the outbreak of the war. It is thought that Japan will resent the despatch. A member of the staff, in the course of a conversation, did not conceal his satisfaction at the prospect of the question of German neutrality being raised.

PORT ARTHUR.

ASSERTED EIGHT GUNS TAKEN.

London, July 11.—Special despatches to the 'Daily Telegraph' and the 'Daily Mail' from Tokio assert that the Japanese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur on July 4, and that they reconnoitred from a war balloon.

NIGHTLY BOMBARDMENT.

Niu chwang, July 9.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Incoming ships report that eight Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are sweeping the Gulf of Liao tung in order that the searching of neutral ships may be carried on in a more thorough manner.

There is a nightly bombarding of Port Arthur.

FIRING HEARD.

Che foo, July 11.—6 p.m.—There was heavy firing at Port Arthur from midnight until three o'clock this morning.

ALIEN LABOR BILL.

MR. HAYS ALARMED LEST IT INTERFERES WITH THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Ottawa, Ont., July 11.—Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was in town on Saturday interviewing the government regarding the alien labor act amendment bill, which the Minister of Labor proposes to introduce. Mr. Hays represented that if the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be carried to completion within the period specified by the agreement, some twenty thousand navvies will be required. Sir William Mulock's bill will shut out the employment of all aliens absolutely, and if Canadian labor is only to be employed there, it can only be at enormously increased rates. Mr. Hays wants the government to either go easy at the proposed amendments to the alien labor law or else give the Grand Trunk Pacific some equivalent in the way of an increased subsidy to compensate for the enhanced prices of labor which must be paid if the proposed bill goes into effect.

Mr. R. J. Stephens, assistant engineer-in-chief, was before Judge Winchester last week, in Montreal. What Judge Winchester learned, briefly told, was first that Mr. Stephens 'could not remember a number of facts that Judge Winchester asked him about employing American engineers preferable to Caadians. He had not made more strenuous exertions to get men in Canada than by asking a few engineers of his acquaintance in the city and calling up the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by telephone and asking them. He could not remember the names of those he had asked, and he had had difficulty in getting men to do the work of Mr. Bacon, an American, at $300 per month. Mr. W. Mann, appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Kellar, was sixty-nine years of age, this fact indicating that the age limit was applied to Canadians only. He had been asked by Mr. Hobson, of the G. T. R., to employ certain persons, by Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, to employ a Mr. O'Meara; he was also shown a list of forty members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and asked why he had not employed one of them. He did not know, made no enquiries about any of them, and did not know why not. The witness admitted that at that time he was employing Americans, and that all the high officers on the survey—to wit, nine—were Americans, with one exception. A Canadian applied for a place, a Mr. Irving by name, but an American, Mr. Callaghan, got the place. He did not know Mr. Allan, one of his engineers, who is charged with calling King Edward a blackguard, was an American. He would not reply to questions as to his own residence in South Africa—whether he had been expelled from that country or not.

The testimony will make choice reading when the whole is printed.

Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, testified that when he had given a reply to Sir Wilfrid as to alien labor, he had relied on Mr. Stephens for information.

LORD DUNDONALD TO OTTAWA. SCOTCHMEN.

Ottawa, July 8.—Lord Dundonald was initiated a member of Camp Carlyle, Sons of Scotland, last evening. He had been elected a member last fall, but had been unable owing to pressure of duties to attend and be initiated before. The ceremony last night was, of course, behind closed doors and was conducted by Chief W. R. Williamson.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Lord Dundonald gave an address upon Scottish history. He touched upon the glorious traditions of the race, its manful struggles against heavy odds, its brave and warlike chieftains, and the indomitable courage and perseverance that permeate every fibre of a Scotchman's nature. He felt that he was among countrymen and friends, and spoke freely, but made no mention of outside affairs. He was cheered to the echo.

Lord Dundonald was given a banquet by the Rideau Club, Ottawa, on July 5, Sir James Grant in the chair. His Lordship has been feted in Renfrew and elsewhere, and the Montreal Caledonian Society, which was the first to welcome him when he came as commander-in-chief, will give him a good-bye reception that will show him how securely he has the respect and admiration of the Scottish people.

FAR EAST.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

London, July 11.—The Che foo correspondent of the 'Standard,' in a despatch dated July 9, says: 'The United States consul-general (John Fowler) received word last night that anti-Christian riots have broken out at Chao yuen, about sixty-five miles south of Teng chau foo, and eighty-five miles west of Che foo. Immediate assistance is asked. The Taotai despatched troops, and telegraphed the authorities at Hwang hsien and Teng chau foo also to send assistance, if required.

SEVENTEEN DEAD.

AS THE RESULT OF A COLLISION AT MIDVALE, N. J.

New York, July 11.—Seventeen persons were killed and about fifty were injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N.J., just before noon, when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railway ran into an excursion train which had stopped to take water. All of the dead and injured live in Hoboken, New Jersey, and New York. The accident is believed to have resulted from a tower operator having lowered his signal too soon, and this was admitted by D. W. Cooke, general passenger agent of the Erie Railway, who gave out a statement in which he said: 'The operator in the tower failed to set the block signals against the train following.'

The train which was run into was a special carrying members of the First Plattdeucher Association, of Hoboken, on their annual outing, and had eight hundred passengers.

List of dead: Otterstedt, Henry; Weidmeyer, Wm., jr.; Becker, Henry; Rohfing, Wm.; Winderkannecht, Wm.; Scheer, Geo.; Koch, Henry; Manser, Isadore; Holnweddell, Frank (child); McDermitt, Geo.; Wistow, Wm., all of Hoboken; Renz, Wm.; Lemkohl, Mrs. Anna and Lemkohl, Agnes (child), all of New York; Kelley, E. K., Jersey City; ——, boy, name supposed to be Patterson, Laing, Williams, Hoboken.

The engineer and fireman of the regular train disappeared from the scene just after the accident. They both escaped injury by jumping just before the crash.

PROHIBITIONIST CANDIDATE.

THE REV. DR. SWALLOW ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 9.—The Rev. Dr. Silas Swallow last night advised the national chairman, Mr. Stewart, of his acceptance of the nomination for President by the Prohibition National Convention at Indianapolis on June 30.

DROWNED AT WINDSOR MILLS.

Windsor Mills, Que., July 11.—A young man named Harvey Ferzecotte, whose home was in Conansville, was drowned here on Saturday afternoon while bathing in the St. Francis river opposite the town. He was a very popular young man, and was in the employ of Thompson & Sons, electrical engineers, of Montreal, and had been employed here since last fall on the installation of electric light in the town.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Winnipeg, July 11.—While walking in the C. P. R. yards on Friday afternoon, Thomas Storey, formerly of Smith's Falls, Ont., was struck by a yard engine and instantly killed. Deceased was on his way to see a new plastering machine at work. He was a prominent resident of Wawanesa, where two brothers reside. His father lives at Smith's Falls.

SEVERE ELECTRIC STORM.

Paris, Ont., July 11.—A severe electric storm accompanied by torrents of rain, passed over here on Saturday morning. A bull and six cows, thoroughbred Jerseys, were killed by lightning on Mr. Horace Huson's farm adjoining the town. All of the cattle were found lying together under a tree.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

A cable from Vienna announces that Herr Marmorek is acting temporarily as chairman of the Zionist movement.

THE WAR.

ADMIRAL TOGO ACTIVE.

ATTACKED THE RUSSIAN CRUISER 'ASKOLD.'

Tokio, July 11.—Admiral Togo reports an effectual attempt to reconnoitre the harbor of Port Arthur on Saturday morning in the fog. One of the Japanese torpedo boats sighted the Russian cruiser 'Askold' at anchor under Golden Hill and attacked her, with unknown result. The batteries opened a hot fire and two non-commissioned officers were wounded.

READY TO STRIKE.

Tokio, July 11.—Between June 26 and 29 General Kuroki's right, after a period of quiescence, suddenly captured all the defiles on the Liao Yang roads, and the Takushan army, operating from a point forty-eight miles distant, seized the defile on the Hai cheng road. Now again Kuroki, between July 1 and 3, pushed to the immediate east of Liao yang, and Oku, between July 6 and 9, rolled up the other end of the Russian line seventy-five miles away. The Japanese are ready to strike either at Port Arthur or Liao yang.

CAPTURED A HILL.

At Port Arthur the Japanese are evidently advancing in two columns, one moving against the east from Dalny, the other on the central road, from Kimun. The former, assisted by the navy, is said to have captured, on July 4, Misotsui, for mounting light guns, which affords a good emplacement for bombarding the eastern section of the defences. The Japanese casualties are heavy.

DEATH OF BISHOP HUNTINGTON AND HIS SON.

Hadley, Mass., July 11.—The Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Dan Huntington, Episcopal bishop of the Cenveral Diocese of New York, died at his summer home this afternoon, aged 85 years.

Hanover, N.H., July 11.—Dr. George P. Huntington, professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth College, died to-night of slow fever. Death occurred only a few hours after the receipt here of the news of his father's death.

TWELFTH OF JULY.

THE DAY CELEBRATED AT HUNTINGDON.

A large number of Orangemen from Montreal and vicinity had an excursion to Huntingdon this morning, where the day will be celebrated in the usual manner by an open-air meeting and games and amusements. The weather promised to be warm and pleasant.

COMPANIES CANNOT AGREE.

London, July 11.—The conference between the Board of Trade and the officials of the Cunard and Hamburg-American Steamship Companies over the rate war ended to-day, with no hope of an agreement being reached for the present. The question of Hungarian emigrants is responsible for the deadlock.

A TRAIN ATTACKED.

Vienna, July 11.—A despatch from Belgrade to the 'Neues Weiner Tagblatt' says it is reported that an attack was made on a train running from Salonica to Constantinople, near Dede-Agach, as the result of which many persons were killed or injured. No details are given.

Dede Agach is the capital of the province of the same name in European Turkey, and is the terminus of a branch of the Belgrade-Constantinople Railway.

FATAL FIRE.

At Cloverdale, N.B., on Friday night, John Hill's house caught fire from a 'smudge' that had been built to keep away flies and was totally destroyed. Three little girls were asleep in the house and were burned to death. Mr. Hill, who was in Hartland at the time, is a widower, and his house was kept by his mother. She escaped uninjured.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THEY WILL BE OVER BY NOVEMBER, SAYS SENATOR THOMPSON.

London, July 11.—Senator Frederick P. Thompson, of Fredericton, N.B., declared to-day that the Canadian general elections would all be over by November. Senator Thompson is a Liberal.

NOVA SCOTIA BUSH FIRES.

Halifax, July 11.—In consequence of heavy rain to-day the bush fires which, during the past two weeks have been devastating thousands of acres of land through the districts surrounding Sydney have been extinguished. The loss sustained to lumber lands and property reach in the vicinity of two hundred thousand dollars.

CALLED TO LETHBRIDGE.

Winnipeg, July 6.—Knox Presbyterian Church, Lethbridge, has extended a practically unanimous call to the Rev. Alex. M. Gordon, M.A., B.D., of Banff, a son of Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, as pastor.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton their cousin. William recognises his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the ——— Jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justices visit the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist, in the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and, not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. The 'jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray, 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office. Mr. Eden sends Susan on a mission of life or death. A carnival of cruelty. The horrible torture of Josephs, and his suicide. Mr. Eden's life saved. Hawes reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Eden's sermon hits Hawes hard. He demands the chaplain's dismissal. Mr. Lacey, from the Home Office, swoops down on the jail. A searching enquiry. Hawes is dismissed from the jail. Mr. Levi was too many for Meadows. George sails for Australia. George falls in with Jacky. The vicissitudes of life on an Australian sheep farm. Robinson prepares to leave the prison. Robinson reaches Australia. A new temptation. A race for life, and the result. Robinson turns painter.

CHAPTER LI.

Robinson started for Bathurst. Just before he got clear of the town he passed the poor man's cottage who had lent him the board. 'Bless me, how came I to forget him?' said he. At that moment the man came out to go to work. 'Here I am,' said Robinson, meeting him full, 'and here is your board;' showing it to him painted in squares. 'Can't afford to give it you back—it is my advertisement. But here is half-a-crown for it, and for you trusting me.'

'Well, to be sure,' cried the man. 'Now who'd have thought this? Why, if the world is not turning honest. But half-a-crown is too much; 'taint worth the half of it.'

'It was worth five pounds to me. I got employment through it. Look here,' and he showed him several pounds in silver; 'all this came from your board; so take your half-crown and my thanks on the head of it.'

The half-crown lay in the man's palm; he looked in Robinson's face: 'Well,' cried he with astonishment, 'you are the honestest man ever I fell in with.'

'I am the honestest man! You will go to heaven for saying those words to me,' cried Robinson warmly and with agitation. 'Good-bye, my good, charitable soul; you deserve ten times what you have got,' and Robinson made off.

The other as soon as he recovered the shock shouted after him, 'Good-bye, honest man, and good luck wherever you go.'

And Robinson heard him scuttle about and hastily convene small boys and despatch them down the road to look at an honest man. But the young wood did not kindle at his enthusiasm. Had the rarity been a bear with a monkey on him, well and good.

'I'm pretty well paid for a little honesty,' thought Robinson. He stepped gallantly out in high spirits, and thought of Jenny, and fell in love with her, and saw in her affection yet another inducement to be honest and industrious. Nothing of note happened on his way to Bathurst, except that one day as he was tramping along very hot and thirsty a luscious prickly pear hung over a wall, and many a respectable man would have taken it without scruple; but Tom was purse was very low, and he had a good many more miles to go, and not feeling quite sure of his welcome he did not care to be penniless, so he went round the town with his advertising-board and very soon was painting doors so afraid of beginning again he turned his back on it and ran on instead of walking to make sure.

When he reached Bathurst his in Bathurst. He found the natives stingier here than in Sydney, and they had a notion a traveller like him ought to work cheaper than an established man; but still he put by something every day.

He had been three days in the town when a man stepped up to him as he finished a job and asked him to go home with him. The man took him to a small but rather neat shop, plumber's, glazier's and painter's.

'Why, you don't want me,' said Robinson; 'we are in the same line of business.'

'Step in,' said the man. In a few words he let Robinson know that he had a great bargain to offer him. 'I am going to sell the shop,' said he. 'It is a business I never much fancied and I had rather sell it to a stranger than to a Bathurst man, for the trade have offended me. There is not a man in the colony can work like you, and you may make a little fortune here.'

Robinson's eyes sparkled a moment, then he replied, 'I am too poor to buy a business. What do you want for it?'

'Only sixty pounds for the articles in the shop and the good-will and all.'

'Well, I dare say it is moderate, but how am I to find sixty pounds?'

'I'll make it as light as a feather. Five pounds down. Five pounds in a month; after that—ten pounds a month till we are clear. Take possession and sell the goods and work the goodwill on payment of the first five.'

'That is very liberal!' said Robinson. 'Well, give me till next Thursday and I'll bring you the first five.'

'Oh, I can't do that; I give you the first offer, but into the market it goes this evening, and no later.'

'I'll call this evening and see if I can do it. Robinson tried to make up the money, but it was not to be done. Then fell a terrible temptation upon him. Handling George Fielding's letter with his delicate fingers he had satisfied himself that there was a bank-note in it. Why not borrow this bank-note? The shop would soon repay it. The idea rushed over him like a flood. At the same moment he took fright at it.—'Lord help me!' he ejaculated.

He rushed to a shop, bought two or three sheets of brown paper, and a lot of wafers. With nimble fingers he put the letter in one parcel, that parcel in another, that in another, and so on till there was a dozen envelopes between him and the irregular loan. This done he confided the grand parcel to his landlord,—'Give it me when I start.'

He went no more near the little shop till he had made seven pounds; then he went. The shop and business had been sold just twenty-four hours. Robinson groaned—'If I had not been so very honest! Never mind. I must take the bitter with the sweet.'

For all that, the town became distasteful to him. He bought a cheap revolver—for there was a talk of bushrangers in the neighborhood—and started to walk to George Fielding's farm. He reached it in the evening.

'There is no George Fielding here,' was the news. 'He left this more than six months ago.'

'Do you know where he is?'

'Not I.'

Robinson had to ask everybody he met where George Fielding was gone to. At last, by good luck, he fell in with George's friend, McLaughlan, who told him it was twenty-five miles off.

'Twenty-five miles? that must be for to-morrow, then.'

McLaughlan told him he knew George Fielding very well. 'He is a fine lad.' Then he asked Robinson what was his business. Robinson took down a very thin light board with ornamental words painted on it.—'That is my business,' said he.

At the sight of a real business the worthy Scot offered to take care of him for the night, and put him on the road to Fielding's next morning. Next morning Robinson painted his front door as a return for bed and breakfast. McLaughlan gave him somewhat intricate instructions for to-morrow's route. Robinson followed them and soon lost his way. He was set right again, but lost it again; and after a tremendous day's walk made up his mind he should have to camp in the open air and without his supper—when he heard a dog baying in th distance. 'There is a house of some kind, anyway,' thought Robinson, 'but where?—I see none—better make for the dog.'

He made straight for the sound, but still he could not see any house. At last, however, coming over a hill, he found a house beneath him, and on the other side of this house the dog was howling incessantly. Robinson came down the hill, walked round the house, and there sat the dog on the steps.

'Well, it is you for howling, anyway,' said Robinson. 'Anybody at home?' he shouted. No one answered and the dog howled on.

'Why, the place is deserted, I think. Haven't I seen that dog before?' 'Why, it is Carlo! Here Carlo, poor fellow, Carlo, what is the matter?'

The dog gave a little whimper as Robinson stooped and patted him, but no sign of positive recognition, but he pattered into the house. Robinson followed him, and there he found the man he had come to see—stretched on his bed—pale and hollow-eyed and grisly—and looking like a corpse in the fading light.

Robinson was awe-struck. 'Oh! what is this?' said he. 'Have I come all this way to bury him?'

He leaned over him and felt his heart; it beat feebly but equably, and he muttered something unintelligible when Robinson touched him. Then Robinson struck a light, and right glad he was to find a caldron full of gelatinized beef soup. He warmed some and ate a great supper, and Carlo sat and whimpered, and then wagged his tail and plucked up more and more spirit, and finally recognized Tom all in a moment somehow and announced the fact by one great disconnected bark and a saltatory motion. This done, he turned to and also ate a voracious supper. Robinson rolled himself up in George's great-coat and slept like a top on the floor. Next morning he was waked by a tapping, and there was Carlo seated bolt upright with his tail beating the floor because George was sitting up in the bed looking about him in a puzzled way. 'Jacky,' said he, 'is that you?'

Robinson got up, rubbed his eyes, and came towards the bed. George stared in his face and rubbed his eyes, too, for he thought he must be under an ocular delusion: 'Who are you?'

'A friend.'

'Well! I didn't think to see you under a roof of mine again.'

'Just the welcome I expected,' thought Robinson, bitterly. He answered:—'Well, as soon as you are well you can turn me out of your house, but I should say you are not strong enough to do it just now.'

'No, I am weak enough, but I am better—I could eat something.'

'Oh, you could do that! what! even if I cooked it. Here goes, then.'

Tom lit the fire and warmed some beef soup. George ate some, but very little; however, he drank a great jugful of water—then dozed, and fell into a fine perspiration. It was a favorable crisis, and from that moment youth and a sound constitution began to pull him through; moreover, no assassin had been there with his lancet.

Behold the thief turned nurse! The next day as he pottered about, clearing the room, opening or shutting the windows, cooking and serving, he noticed George's eye following everywhere with a placid wonder which at last broke into words:

'You take a deal of trouble about me.'

'I do,' was the dry answer.

'It is very good of you, but—'

'You would as lieve it was anybody else; but your other friends have left you to die like a dog,' said Robinson, sarcastically.

'Well, they left you when you were sick—I'll leave you when you are well.'

'What for? Seems to me that you have earned a right to stay as long as you are minded. The man that stands by me in trouble I won't bid him go when the sun shines again.'

At this precise point in his sentence, without the least warning, Mr. Fielding ignited himself—and inquired with fury whether it came within Robinson's individual experience that George Fielding was of an ungrateful turn, or whether such was the general voice of fame.

'Now, don't you get in a rage and burst your boiler,' said Robinson. 'Well, George—without joking though—I have been kind to you: not for nursing you—what Christian would not do that for his countryman and his old landlord sick in a desert?—but what would you think of me if I told you I had come a hundred and sixty miles to bring you a letter? I wouldn't show it you before, for they say exciting them is bad for fever, but I think I may venture now; here it is.' And Robinson tore off one by one the twelve envelopes, to George's astonishment and curiosity. 'There.'

'I don't know the hand,' said George. But opening the enclosure he caught a glance of a hand he did know, and let everything else drop on the bed, while he held this and gazed at it, and the color flushed into his white cheek. 'Oh!' cried he, and worshipped it in silence again; then opened it and devoured it. First came some precious words of affection and encouragement. He kissed the letter. 'You are a good fellow to bring me such a treasure; and I'll never forget it as long as I live!'

Then he went back to the letter. 'There is something about you, Tom!'

'About me?'

'She tells me you never had a father, not to say a father—'

'She says true.'

'Susan says that is a great disadvantage to any man, and so it is—and—poor fellow—'

'What?'

'She says they came between your sweetheart and you—Oh! poor Tom!'

'What?'

'You lost your sweetheart; no wonder you went astray after that. What would become of me if I lost my Susan? And—ay, you were always better than me, Susan. She says she and I have never been sore tempted like you.'

'Bless her little heart for making excuses for a poor fellow; but she was always a charitable, kind-hearted young lady.'

'Wasn't she, Tom?'

'And what sweet eyes!'

'Ain't they, Tom, brimful of heaven, I call them.'

'And when she used to smile on you, Master George, oh! the ivories.'

'Now, you take my hand this minute. How foolish I am: I can't see—now you shall read it on to me because you brought it.'

'"And you, George, that are as honest a man as ever lived, do keep him by you a while and keep him in the right way. He is well-disposed, but weak—do it to oblige me.'

'Will you stay with me, Tom?' inquired George, cheerfully and business-like. 'I am not a lucky man, but while I have a shilling there's sixpence for the man that brought me this—dew in the desert, I call it. And to think you have seen her since I have: how was she looking; had she her beautiful color; what did she say to you with her own mouth?'

Then Robinson had to recall every word Susan had said to him; this done, George took the enclosure. 'Stop, here is something for you. "George Fielding is requested to give this to Robinson for the use of Thomas Sinclair." There you are, Tom—well!—what is the matter?'

'Nothing. It is a name I have not heard a while. I did not know any creature but me knew it; is it glamor, or what?'

'Why, Tom! what is the matter? don't look like that. Open it, and let us see what there is inside.'

Robinson opened it, and there was the five-pound note for him, with this line: "If you have regained the name of Sinclair, keep it."

Robinson ran out of the house, and walked to and fro in a state of exaltation. 'I'm well paid for my journey; I'm well paid for not fingering that note! Who would not be honest if they knew the sweets? How could he know my name? is he really more than man? Keep it? Will I not!'

CHAPTER LII.

The old attachment was revived. Robinson had always a great regard for George, and after nursing and bringing him through a dangerous illness this feeling doubled. And as for George, the man who had brought him a letter from Susan one hundred and sixty miles became such a benefactor in his eyes that he thought nothing good enough for him.

In a very few days George was about again, and he and Robinson and Carlo went a shepherding. One or two bullocks had gone to Jericho while George lay ill, and the poor fellow's heart was sore when he looked at his diminished substance and lost time. Robinson threw himself heart and soul into the business, and was of great service to George; but after a bit he found it a dull life.

George saw this, and said to him: 'You would do better in a town. I should be sorry to lose you, but if you take my advice you will turn your back on unlucky George, and try the paint-brush in Bathurst.' For Robinson had told him all about it—and painted his front door.

'Can't afford to part from Honesty,' was the firm reply.

George breathed again. Robinson was a great comfort to the weak, solitary, and now desponding man. One day for a change they had a thirty-mile walk, to see a farmer that had some beasts to sell at a great bargain; he was going to boil them down if he could not find a customer. They found them all just sold. 'Just my luck,' said George.

They came home another way. Returning home, George was silent and depressed. Robinson was silent but appeared to be swelling with some grand idea. Every now and then he shot ahead under its influence. When they got home and were seated at supper, he suddenly put this question to George, 'Did you ever hear of any gold being found in these parts?'

'No! never!'

'What, not in any part of the country?'

'No, never!'

'Well, that is odd!'

'I am afraid it is a very bad country for that.'

'Ay, to make it in, but not to find it in.'

'What do you mean?'

'George,' said the other, lowering his voice mysteriously, 'in our walk to-day we passed places that brought my heart into my mouth; for if this was only California those places would be pockets of gold.'

'But you see it is not California, but Australia, where all the world knows there is nothing of what your mind is running on.'

'Don't say "knows," say "thinks." Has it ever been searched for gold?'

'I'll be bound it has: or if not, with so many eyes constantly looking on every foot of soil a speck or two would have come to light.'

'One would think so; but it is astonishing how blind folks are, till they are taught how to look, and where to look. 'Tis the mind that sees things, George, not the eye.'

'Ah,' said George with a sigh, 'this chat puts me in mind of 'The Grove.' Do you mind how you used to pester everybody to go out to California?'

'Yes! and I wish we were there now.'

'And all your talk used to be gold—gold—gold.'

'As well say it as think it.'

'That is true. Well, we shall be very busy all day to-morrow, but in the afternoon dig for gold an hour or two—then you will be satisfied.'

'But it is no use digging here; it was full five-and-twenty miles from here, the likely-looking place.'

'Then why didn't you stop me at the place?'

'Why?' replied Robinson, sourly, 'because his reverence did so snub me whenever I got upon that favorite topic, that I really had got out of the habit. I was ashamed to say, "George, let us stop on the road and try for gold with our fingernails." I knew I should only get laughed at.'

'Well,' said George sarcastically 'since the gold mine is twenty-five miles off, and our work is round about the door, suppose we pen sheep to-morrow—and dig for gold when there is nothing better to be done.'

Robinson sighed. Unbucolical to the last degree was the spirit in which our Bohemian tended the flocks next morning. His thoughts were deeper than the soil. And every evening up came the old topic. Oh, how sick George got of it. At last one night he said:

'My lad, I should like to tell you a story—but I suppose I shall make a bungle of it! shan't cut the furrow clean I am doubtful.'

'Never mind; try!'

'Well, then. Once upon a time there was an old chap that had heard or read about treasures being found in odd places a pot full of guineas or something: and it took root in his heart, till nothing would serve him but he must find a pot of guineas, too: he used to poke about all the old ruins grubbing away, and would have taken up the floor of the church—but the churchwardens would not have it. One morning he comes down and says to his wife, "It is all right old woman, I've found the treasure." "No, have you though?" says she. "Yes!" says he, "leastways, it is as good as found: it is only waiting till I've had my breakfast, and then I'll go out and fetch it in." "La, John, but how did you find it?" "It was revealed to me in a dream," says he, as grave as a judge. "And where is it?" asks the old woman. "Under a tree in our own orchard—no further," says he. "Oh, John! how long you are at breakfast to-day!" Up they both got and into the orchard. "Now, which tree is it under?" John, he scratches his head, "Blest if I know." "Why, you old ninny," says the mistress, "didn't you take the trouble to notice?" "That I did," said he; "I saw plain enough which tree it was in my dream, but now they muddle it all, there are so many of 'em." "Drat, your stupid old head," says she, "why didn't you put a nick on the right one at the time"?'

Robinson burst out laughing. George chuckled. 'Oh! said he; there were a pair of them for wisdom, you may take your oath of that. 'Well,' says he, 'I must dig till I find the right one.' The wife she loses heart at this; for there was eighty apple trees, and a score of cherry-trees. "Mind you don't cut the roots,' says she, and she heaves a sigh. John he gives them bad language root and branch. "What signifies cut or no cut; the old faggots—they don't bear me a bushel of fruit the whole lot. They used to bear two sacks a piece in father's time. Drat 'em." "Well, John," says the old woman, smoothing him down; 'father used to give them a deal of attention." "'Tain't that!! 'tain't that!" says he, quick and spiteful-like; 'they have got old like ourselves, and good for firewood." Out pickaxe and spade, and digs three foot deep round one, and finding nothing but mould, goes at another, makes a little mound all round him, too—no guinea-pot. Well, the village let him dig three or four quiet enough; but after that curiosity was awakened, and while John was digging, and that was all day, there was mostly seven or eight watching through the fence and passing their jests. After a bit a fashion came up of flinging a stone or two at John; then John he brought out his gun, loaded with dust-shot along with his pick and spade, and the first stone came he fired sharp in that direction and then loaded again. So they took that hint, and John dug on in peace—till about the fourth Sunday—and then the parson had a slap at him in church. "Folks were not to heap up to themselves treasures on earth" was all his discourse.'

'Well, but,' said Robinson, 'this one was only heaping up mould.'

'So it seemed that when he had dug the five-score holes, for no pot of gold didn't come to light. Then the neighbors called the orchard "Jacobs' Folly"; his name was Jacobs—John Jacobs. "Now, then, wife," says he, "suppose you and I look out for another village to live in, for their gibes are more than I can bear." Old woman begins to cry. "Been here so long—brought me home here, John—when we were first married, John—and I was a comely lass, and you the sharpest woung man I ever saw, to my fancy, any way; couldn't sleep or eat my victuals in any house but this." "Oh! couldn't ye? Well, then, we must stay; perhaps it will blow over." "Like everything else, John; but dear John, do ye fill in those holes; the young folk come far and wide on Sundays to see them." "Wife, I haven't the heart," says he. "You see, when I was digging for the treasure I was always agoing to find, it kept my heart up: but take out shovel and fill them in—I'd as lieve dine off white of egg on a Sunday." So for six blessed months the heaps were out in the heat and frost, till the end of February, and then when the weather broke the old man takes heart and fills them in, and the village soon forgot "Jacobs's Folly" because it was out of sight. Comes April, and out burst the trees. "Wife," says he "our bloom is richer than I have known it this many a year, it is richer than our neighbors'." Bloom dies, and then out come about a million little green things quite hard.'

'Ay! ay!' said Robinson; 'I see.'

'Michaelmas-day the old trees were staggering, and the branches down to the ground with the crop; thirty shillings on every tree one with another; and so on for the next year, and the next; sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the year. Trees were old and wanted a change. His letting in the air to them, and turning the subsoil up to the frost and sun, had renewed their youth. So by that he learned that tillage is the way to get treasure from the earth. Men are ungrateful at times, but the soil is never ungrateful, it always makes a return for the pain we give it.'

'Well, George,' said Robinson, 'thank you for your story; it is a very good one, and after it I'll never dig for gold in a garden. But now suppose a bare rock or an old river's bed, or a mass of shingles or pipe-clay, would you dig or manure them for crops?'

'Why of course not.'

'Well, those are the sort of places in which nature has planted a yellower crop and a richer crop than tillage ever produced. And I believe there are plumbs of gold not thirty miles from here in such spots waiting only to be dug out.'

'Well, Tom, I have wasted a parable, that is all. Good-night. I hope to sleep and be ready for a good day's work to-morrow. You shall dream of digging up gold here—if you like.'

'I'll never speak of it again,' said Robinson doggedly.

'If you want to make a man a bad companion, interdict altogether the topic that happens to interest him. Robinson ceased to vent his chimera. So it swelled and swelled in his heart, and he became silent, absorbed, absent, and out of spirits. 'Ah!' thought George, 'poor fellow he is very dull. He won't stay beside me much longer.'

This conviction was so strong that he hesitated to close with an advantageous offer that came to him from his friend, Mr. Winchester. That gentleman had taken a lease of a fine run some thirty miles from George. He had written George that he was to go and look at it, and if he liked it better than his own he was to take it. Mr. Winchester could make no considerable use of either for some time to come.

George hesitated. He felt himself so weak-handed with only Robinson, who might leave him, and a shepherd lad he had just hired. However, his hands were unexpectedly strengthened.

One day as the two friends were washing a sheep a savage suddenly stood before them. Robinson dropped the sheep and stood on his defence, but George cried out: 'No! no! it is Jacky! Why, Jacky, where on earth have you been?' And he came warmly towards him. Jacky fled to a small eminence and made warlike preparations. 'You stop you a good while and I speak. Who you?'

'Who am I? Stupid. Why, who should I be but George Fielding?'

'I see you one George Fielding, but I not know you die George Fielding. George die. I see him die. You alive. You please you call dog Carlo Carlo wise dog.'

'Well, I never! Carlo! Carlo!'

Up came Carlo full pelt. George patted him, and Carlo wagged his tail and pranced about in the shape of a reaping-hook. Jacky came instantly down, showed his ivories, and admitted his friend's existence on the word of the dog. 'Jacky a good deal glad because you not dead now. When black fellow die he never live any more. Black fellow stupid fellow. I tink I like white fellow a good deal bigger than black fellow. Now I stay with you a good while.'

George's hands thus strengthened, he wrote and told Mr. Winchester he would go to the new ground, which, as far as he could remember, was very good, and would inspect it, and probably make the exchange with thanks. It was arranged that in two days' time the three friends should go together, inspect the new ground, and build a temporary hut there.

Meantime Robinson and Jacky make great friends. Robinson showed him one or two sleight-of-hand tricks that stamped him at once a superior being in Jacky's eyes, and Jacky showed Robinson a thing or two. He threw his boomerang and made it travel a couple of hundred yards, and return and hover over his head like a bird and settle at his feet; but he was shy of throwing his spear. 'Keep spear for when um angry, not throw him straight now.'

'Don't you believe that, Tom,' said George. 'Fact is the little varmint can't hit anything with 'em Now look at that piece of bark leaning against that tree.) You don't hit it. Come, try Jacky.' Jacky yawned and threw a spear carelessly. It went close by, but did not hit it.

'Didn't I tell you so?' said George. 'I'd stand before him and his spears all day with nothing but a cricket-stump in my hand, and never be hit, and never brag neither.'

Jacky showed his ivories. 'When I down at Sydney white man put up a little wood and a bit of white money for Jacky. Then Jacky throw straight a good deal.'

'Now, hark to that! black skin or white skin, 'tis all the same; we can't do our best till we are paid for it. Don't you encourage him, Tom; I won't have it.'

The two started early one fine morning for the new ground distant full thirty miles. At first starting Robinson was in high glee; his nature delighted in change; but George was sad and silent. Three times he had changed his ground, and always for the better. But to what end? These starts in early morning for fresh places used once to make him buoyant, but not now. All that was over. He persisted doggedly, and did his best like a man, but in his secret heart not one grain of hope was left. Indeed, it was but the other day he had written to Susan and told her it was not possible he could make a thousand pounds. The difficulties were too many, and then his losses had been too great. And he told her he felt it was scarcely fair to keep her to her promise. 'You would waste all your youth, Susan, dear, waiting for me.' And he told her how he loved her, and never should love another; but left her free.

(To be continued.)

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The Boys' Page.

OUR OUTDOOR GAME COMPETITION

It was certainly not because our boys and girls are not fond of outdoor games that we had not more entries for this competition. Probably at this season they spend so much time outdoors playing their favorite games that they have no time to describe them. Perhaps, too, some thought it rather puzzling to explain clearly on paper what in actual practice is a very easy game, and with these the Editor fully sympathizes.

It was interesting to note that about half the letters described ball games of one kind or another, and one-third gave our old friend, 'hide and seek,' though sometimes under different names. Of the two selected by the judges for prizes, the first describes cricket, the second, basketball. Among the honorable mentions, the first letter gives a new game, at least an original combination of several old favorites. The boys and girls must try it for themselves bye and bye, and see how it goes. Perhaps some other of our readers have invented new games, but did not like to tell us about them. Where there is a choice of prizes, the winner will please let us know which is preferred.

PRIZE WINNERS.

First Prize.

HARRY COCKFIELD, 15, Montreal, Que.

'Every Boys' Book of Sport and Pastime,' edited by Prof. Hoffman, 530 illustrations; or, gold neck chain; or, books to the value of three dollars.

Second Prize.

CORA WATT, 15, Barrie, Ont.

Books to the value of one dollar.

Honorable Mentions.

D. Aiken, 13, London, Ont.
Albert Rose, 14, Minnedosa, Man.
Constance Pinhey, 12, Hudson Heights, Que.
Florence Grose, 14, Goldstone, Ont.
Arthur Whiteside, 12, Star, Alberta.

The following have also sent descriptions:—

John Butterfield, 17, Milby, Que.
W. E. Cockfield, 13, Montreal, Que.
John E. Gibbon, 9, Winnipeg, Man.
Grace Manson, 14, Amherstburg, Ont.
Isabel McCaw, 14, Montreal, Que.
H. S. Paradis, 13, Montreal, Que.
F. Juanita Pinhey, 11, Hudson Heights, Que.
H. Eardley Pinhey, 9, Hudson Heights, Que.
Josie Spurr, 15, Round Hill, N.S.
Will Whidden, 14, East Wentworth, N. S.

The Last Night.

(Written by Arthur Stanwood Pier, for the 'Youth's Companion.')

(Concluded.)

After a while they turned and took the road. Some distance ahead stood the great dormitory, with every window lighted, throwing an arc of radiance out into the darkness from the hilltop which it crowned.

'It's a busy place now, I guess,' said Harry. 'All the fellows packing up and rushing round and saying good-by—'

Clark accompanied him to the door. 'I'll leave you here,' he said. 'You'd rather do your own packing—and see the fellows alone. We'll go down to the train together in the morning. Good night, Harry!'

The brothers shook hands. Then Clark walked away toward the rectory, where he was a guest. But he was not yet ready for bed. The night was too inviting, and he was possessed by restless thoughts. He continued on down the road, past the lower school, where the little boys lived. The shrill, excited babble of their voices came out to him through the open windows.

He had been but a little boy himself when he first came to St. Timothy's; and now, as he leaned for a moment on the fence, listening, a sympathy for that remote and childish time rose within him. 'Nice little kids they are,' he thought, kindly.

Then he passed on and came across the grass of the enclosure to the gymnasium, tight-shut and dark, and he strolled in the shadow of it, looking up at the high windows and thinking of the wearying, ambitious hours he had spent within—the weights the young stripling had pulled, the times he had run round the padded track! Soon he found himself at the edge of the pond, listening again to the 'chunking' of the frogs, looking across the dark, smooth water toward the old swimming-hole. Through a drapery of mist he could just distinguish the peninsula of trees that screened it.

So he wandered from one point to another, until finally he came out on the road again and stood before the chapel, that raised aloft its square tower and typified all the feeling and influence of St. Timothy's that he most treasured.

He saw again the boys sitting in the long rows of oaken stalls and benches, with the sunlight striking obliquely through the stained-glass windows and resting on the carvings above the heads of the youthful congregation. The white-robed choir was in the chancel, the white-haired organist was seated aloft with his fingers on the keys, the rector was standing at the altar, reading the Scriptures in his deep, resonant voice. The picture was the most vivid and complete of any that remained to Clark out of his school experience.

Turning from the chapel, he saw a light in the rector's study window, high above the schoolroom; and entering the building, he mounted the stairs to say good night. The door of the room was open, but the sound of voices within warned him that the rector was engaged with some one; nevertheless, he approached and knocked gently. The rector was sitting at his desk, facing the door, and glanced up. His face lighted. He said a word to his callers, who were just out of Clark's vision, and rose.

'Come in, Clark, come in,' he said, advancing to the door. 'You're here at just the right time. I think you know these gentlemen.'

As Clark entered he saw standing before him Archer Sands and his father.

'We've been discussing Archer's case,' said the rector. 'The case of Archer Sands against St. Timothy's' he added, playfully, laying a hand on the boy's shoulder. 'He's been keyed up too high, and the tension hasn't been good for him. Of course, he'll come out all right, but we agree that another year of competition in school wouldn't do him any good.'

'Yes,' said Archer's father. 'I came on here with a plan to lay before the rector. I suspected Archer was sharpening himself to too fine a point; and I came to suggest that he should spend next year travelling abroad—going round the world, in fact. I had intended to ask the rector to suggest a tutor; instead, I've suggested one myself. Mr. Harding, you would make me very happy and Archer more than happy if you would go with the boy.'

'I! Why—' said Clark, quite dazed.

'Oh, if you only would!' exclaimed Archer, entreatingly.

'Of course I understand that you are eager to go to work,' continued Mr. Sands. 'But if you have nothing very definite in mind I think we could arrange something to our satisfaction after the year is up. To tell you the truth, Mr. Harding, I want to keep you close to Archer and me permanently; and if it's banking that you're going in for, why, perhaps I'm in as good a position as any one to give you a fair start. And I'll see that you don't lose anything by your delay of a year. Now for that year, how would this do? All your expenses paid and a salary of fifteen hundred dollars?'

'Oh!' gasped Clark. 'I could not earn half of it!'

'You'd earn it all, and our gratitude besides,' answered Mr. Sands. 'So we'll call it a bargain.'

'And Harry can come back for his last year!' Clark said, ingenuously speaking out his joyous thought. The rector smiled with equal happiness.

'Harry must come back for his last year,' he answered.

The curtains of the alcoves were all drawn when Clark stole into the long dormitory; the lights were turned low, the voices of the boys were hushed. Clark opened the curtain of his brother's alcove. Harry was lying in bed, but not yet asleep. And Clark sat on the edge of the bed and whispered to him the good news.

HAVE YOU EVER MET HIM?

In the employ of a big mercantile establishment in this city is a young man of well-to-do parents who was graduated from college about two years ago. He is receiving a good salary and the possibilities of advancement are limited only by the scope of the business in which he is engaged. In college this young man showed no marked aptitude for any particular line of study. In fact, he was regarded by his professors and classmates as a mediocre student and he managed to squeeze through his graduation examinations only by a narrow margin. But he had a very high opinion of his own ability and no member of the class was prouder of the distinction he had earned on the day he received his sheepskin than he. When he went home he was filled with thoughts of the future. He told his father that he had decided to study law, as he wished to make a name for himself. The father reminded the young man that there was no need of any hurry about the choice of a profession and told him he had better wait a few months to think the matter over. He said he had thought it over pretty thoroughly and that he had made up his mind. In the fall, then, he entered a law school. Everything went well for a couple of months and then the young man began to tire of the law and told his father so, adding, in a burst of confidence, that he had made up his mind, after careful consideration of the matter, that he would make a good physician. The father, anxious to see his son's desire as to a profession gratified, told the boy to go ahead and study medicine if he wanted to be a physician. So he was duly entered as a student in one of the best known medical colleges in the city. He remained there about three months and then confided to his father that he had no more use for medicine than he had for law. 'I want neither of them,' he said to his astonished dad, 'I think I would like to take up engineering.' For just three months the science claimed his attention in a school of technology outside the city and then one day he came home, unannounced, and declared that he was going to give up the problem of trying to fit himself for the struggle of life. There was nothing he wanted to do, he told his parents. He had no interest in anything now. The boy was crestfallen. But his father, a man of common sense and discernment, did not let him stay in the mood long. He gave him a day to himself and then called him into his room and began to lay the law down to him. He told the boy that he never thought he would care for a profession and was not surprised when he gave up both the law and the medicine. As for engineering, he said he knew well that the boy never had any aptitude for that. Then he told him that the only thing for him to do was go into business.

'Go into business where you can pick up the details as you go along; no preparation is necessary and you can make your own future. Your salary to start will be small. What of it? You are not in need of money now, but you may be some day, and let us hope by that time you will have learned to take care of yourself. Take my advice. I can get you a job. Stick to it until you learn it; don't let little reverses and setbacks trouble you, because everything will right itself in time. Here is your chance.'

The boy readily saw the truth of his father's words. He went to work for five dollars a week, paid strict attention to his business, won the confidence of his employers, was steadily advanced both in position and salary and is now regarded as one of the concern's most valuable men. Perserverance, you will say. Yes, but how about the father's patience?—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

Russo-Japanese War Letters.

(First Prize.)

Fordwich, June 14th, 1904.

Dear Jack,—Japan and Russia are at war about the evacuation of Manchuria. Before the world believed there was going to be war Japan one night sent a fleet to Port Arthur and bombarded it, disabling six Russian warships and got away without losing a ship or a man.

The Japs have bombarded Port Arthur about eight times and have now blocked the harbor and shut up the Russian fleet. At every attack they had to sail past two miles of Russian forts and cannon, which thundered at them all the way in and out. It must have been awful. The Japs nearly caught the whole Russian fleet by a trick. They sent a few gunboats to Port Arthur to try and get the Russians to chase them, which they did. The Japs led them fifteen miles out to sea, near to their main fleet, which was hidden by a mist. The mist rose and the Russians saw them and fled to Port Arthur, the Japs chasing them all the way. Near the harbor the Russian battleship 'Petropavlovsk' struck a Japanese mine and sank. This ship contained Admiral Makaroff and nearly eight hundred men. The Grand Duke Cyril had a narrow escape; he dived through a porthole, under a whole mass of floating timbers and came up in clear water, after being two minutes under; the ship sank before he came up.

The Japs are brave fellows if they are little and yellow. They want to die for their country. The Russians, while raising some of the Japanese ships in the harbor found a card which read something like this: 'My Russian brothers, remember my name is Lieutenant Keriso. I have been here before and I will come again until we beat you.' That brave officer was found dead. The Russian fleet once met a Japanese steamer carrying a few soldiers who refused to surrender; the Russians sank the ship. The last thing the soldiers did when going down was to fire a volley at the Russians.

The Japs also did a great thing at Chemulpo; they sank two Russian battleships after a few minutes' fighting.

Their land army, too, has fought bravely. Under General Kuroki they drove the Russians out of Corea and defeated them at the Yalu, killing and wounding two thousand five hundred men and taking twenty-eight guns. Since then they have taken the great fortress of Kinchau, with seventy-eight guns, but they lost five thousand men. They are now besieging Port Arthur.

When you hear from me again I hope the Russians may be all out of Manchuria.

Your old friend,
HERBERT V. DOBSON,
Fordwich, Ont.

Age 13.

(Second Prize.)

Orangeville, Ont., June 14, 1904.

Dear Jack,—I think I had better give you some information concerning the principal event of the present time. I suppose you seldom see a newspaper, and therefore will not have heard of the war which has been going on for the past few months between Russia and Japan.

So far as I know the war seems to be entirely due to Russia, who has for several years past been steadily acquiring ground in Manchuria, a division of China. Of course the Chinese objected to this, but did not feel strong enough to fight for their rights. Not so with the Japanese, however. This advance of the Russians into Manchuria began to affect their privileges in Corea, so they promptly warned Russia that she was going too far. The Russians, however, while pretending to enter into negotiations, at the same time kept sending troops into Manchuria and otherwise strengthening their position in that country, upon which Japan seeing no likelihood of an agreement, recalled her ambassador from St. Petersburg and formally declared war.

Russia is, of course, heavily handicapped, having such a distance to bring her troops and supplies, but comparing her size with that of Japan it would seem that she should have the best of it. So far, however, the opposite has been the case, the quick and cunning Japs winning victory after victory on both land and water, not through their strength, but through the excellent management of their troops. Almost at the beginning of the war the Russians received a crushing blow through the loss of one of their flagships, which struck a mine in Port Arthur harbor and immediately sank, with all on board, including Admiral Makaroff, one of their principal commanders, and a large staff of officers.

Lately, however, the victories have been a little better disputed, the Japanese, although still continuing to win the majority of the engagements having met with more loss than at first.

Port Arthur, the Russian seaport in China, is at present being besieged by the Japs on both land and water, and a decisive battle is shortly expected.

It is very difficult to get the facts even by taking newspapers, as the reports from different correspondents are very conflicting. I think all the news that I have given you, however, has been confirmed. As it is, I think it will be news for you anyway.

The outcome is very uncertain at present, for while the Russians are much the stronger in numbers and resources the Japanese have the advantage of being nearer the scene of action.

Now, I have gone to all this trouble to prevent your becoming a second Rip Van Winkle, so I hope you will reward me by sending me a letter as soon as possible.

Give my respects to your father.

Your old schoolmate,
ROSS.

J. Ross McPherson, Orangeville, Ont
(Age 14.)

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

(From the Norman Conquest.)

First William the Norman,
Then William, his son.
Henry, Stephen, and Henry,
Then Richard and John.
Next Henry the third,
Edwards, one, two, and three,
And, again, after Richard,
Three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard,
If rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edward,
Queen Mary, Queen Bess.
Then Jamie, the Scotchman,
Then Charles, whom they slew,
Yet received after Cromwell
Another Charles, too.
Then Jamie, the second,
Ascended the throne,
Then good William and Mary
Together come on.
Then Anne, Georges four,
And fourth William all passed,
Then Victoria, and now
Edward Seventh, the last.

TO ENTER THE NAVY.

One of our readers asks what he must do and how old he must be to enter the navy.

To enter the Royal Navy boys must not be under fifteen and a quarter nor over eighteen years of age, must be able to read and write and must have the full consent in writing of parents or guardians. Further requirements relate to height and size. The present standard for fifteen and a quarter years is five feet one-half inch in height and thirty inches and a half chest measurement; for eighteen years it is five feet three inches in height and thirty-two and a half inches chest measurement. These standards are altered from time to time, and the current standard would need to be found out, at time of application. A candidate should see that he came up to this standard and should undergo a preliminary medical examination at home before incurring the expense of going to the nearest recruiting station (Halifax).

Candidates are required to enter for twelve years, the count not to begin till they have passed the eighteenth birthday. They may at close of that twelve-year period withdraw or engage for another ten years, when they may retire on a pension, to be determined by their rank on retiring and their conduct record. Discharge during the first twelve years can only be obtained by purchase and that not without valid reasons being given.

The pay (besides provisions) varies from eighty-four cents a week for boys just entered to $3.25 per week for leading seamen, increasing, of course, and if candidates rise to positions of petty officers or warrant officers.

For further particulars and forms to be filled out by candidate, parents or guardians, apply to H. M. Recruiting Office, H. M. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S.

STAMP QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

'Stamp Enquirer,' Lacombe, Alta.—Q. I have a collection of stamps among which are an 'Orange Vrij Staat Em penny' and Cape of Good Hope halfpenny, penny and twopence. (1) Are they of any value? (2) To whom could I send the collection with safety to find out its value? (3) When the date is given how can I know whether or not I have that date as it is not always given on the stamp? Ans. These stamps are all common, worth from a half to one cent each. (2) It is better for you to purchase a stamp catalogue, which gives the retail price. Take half of this price and you get some idea of its value, but condition, whether well or poorly preserved, makes a great difference. Stamps much obliterated or torn are worthless. (3) A knowledge of the dates of stamps can be only properly learned by assiduous collecting. The catalogue will be helpful in determining the date. Write for it to the Century Stamp Company, 150 Peel street, Montreal.

Puzzles.

ENDLESS CHAIN.

Each word contains four letters, the last half of each word being the first half of the next. For example: Real—alto—toga, etc.

A garnet. A vegetable. Again. Alone. A musical instrument. Persue. A carpenter's tool. Nothing. A garment.

Answers.

Ans: There is but one P in pint.

Acrostic:

JUNE
ARMY
NEER
EASE

Ans: Easy Word Puzzle—Country.

Ans: Anagrams.—Lew Wallace, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Margaret Deland, Palmer Cox, William Black, Arthur Conan Doyle, Andrew Lang, William Morris, W. Clark Russell.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Slaving for the Ants.

(By James Carter Beard, in the New York Times.')

(Concluded).

The ants not only feed and shelter the adult aphides, but are nurses and foster mothers to their young. In the autumn, when the eggs are deposited by the last generation of the aphides, they are collected by the ants and carried by underground tunnels to their nests. There they are carefully stored up in a proper apartment and treated with tenderest care and watched with the utmost solicitude. The ants lick them with their tongues, and also varnish them with a peculiar liquid. If it becomes requisite to remove them they are carried most carefully in the jaws or mandibles of their foster-mothers. On warm, sunny days they are brought to the surface of the nest to get the benefit of the air, but are always hurried down again to warmer depths when the chill of the approaching evening begins to be felt.

The ants treat the eggs of the aphis with as much solicitude as they do those of their own race, and their own mothers. In the spring when these eggs hatch the ants are rewarded for the labor they have bestowed upon them. A fresh supply of delicious honey dew awaits them as soon as these domestic cattle begin to feed on the plant roots that penetrate their communal dwelling. The eggs of aphides living outside upon plants are also collected and cared for.

'Eggs laid in October on the food-plant of the insect, though of no direct use to the ant,' writes Sir John Lubbock, 'are not left where they are laid, exposed to the severity of the weather and to innumerable dangers, but carried into their nests by the ants, and tended by them with the utmost care through the long winter months until the following March, when the young ones are brought out and again placed on the shoots of growing plants. This seems to me a remarkable case of foresight and prudence. Ants in our part of the country do not, indeed, lay up food for the winter, as do those of warmer climes; but they do more, for they keep during six months the eggs that will enable them to procure food during the following summer, a case of intelligent forecast unexampled in the animal kingdom.'

Nor does the care for the aphides end here, for the ants guard and protect the helpless, soft-bodied creatures, attacking and driving off intruding, predaceous insects and stranger ants that venture near their pastures. Sometimes, to protect their charges more effectually, ants build a shed of mud over a group of aphides feeding outdoors.

When the leaf or stalk upon which the aphides have been placed has been exhausted in consequence of its having been drained of its juices by the plant-lice, and begins to shrivel and dry up the ants pick up the aphides and carry them off bodily and deposit them on fresh, green leaves, stalks or branches where they can obtain new and more succulent pasturage. The ants are well aware of the food that their cattle prefer.

'In the Mississippi Valley a certain kind of plant-louse lives on the roots of corn,' writes Professor Vernon Kellogg, of the Leland Stanford University. 'Its eggs deposited in the ground in autumn hatch the following spring before the corn is planted. Now, the common, little, American brown ant, which is particularly abundant in the corn fields, is especially fond of the honey secreted by the corn-root aphis. So, when the aphides hatch in the spring before there are any corn-roots (their favorite food) for them to feed upon, the little brown ants, with great solicitude, carefully place the aphides on a certain kind of knot weed that grows in the fields, and protect them there until the corn germinates. Then the ants remove the aphides to the roots of the corn, their preferred food-plant. In the arid lands of New Mexico and Arizona the ants rear scale insects on the roots of the cactus.'

Plant-lice, although perhaps the most directly useful, are not by any means the only domestic animals owned by the ants. At least five hundred and eighty-four different species of insects, of which five hundred and forty-two are beetles, live with the ants in their nests. Some of these are pets. Of this kind is the little claviger beetle met chiefly in England in the nests of the common yellow ant.

'The relation between the ants and the beetle is of the most interesting character,' writes an observer.

'Whenever an ant meets one of these house pets in a gallery of the nest, it gently touches and caresses it with its antennae, and while the beetle responds in a similar manner the ant sucks at the tufts of hair near the ends of the beetle's wing-cases, and then licks the whole upper surface of the body. The ants feed the beetle much in the same way as they feed their own young. When a beetle is hungry it expresses its desire to be fed by licking an ant near the mouth, and occasionally stroking the sides of its head with gentle movements of its feelers. During the process of feeding the beetle is passive; the ant moves its head gently to and fro, while the head of the beetle rests almost motionless in its mouth. The attention bestowed upon the beetles by the ants is as great as that which they give to their own young, and they frequently feed their hungry pets before attending to the wants of their own brood.'

Other insects living in the nest of the ants, however, are never noticed by them. The ants do not seem to see them. The white wood-louse is one; another is the beckia. These creatures, from living continually from generation to generation in the dark, have become quite blind. They are scavengers and are continually at work removing all offensive matter.

A small bristletail (Lepismatidae) has been observed to play the part of a thief in the community, lurking beneath the heads of two workers as food is passed from one to the other, seizing the morsel and making off with it. Perhaps, like our domestic cats, they possibly may be of some service in disposing of still smaller and more troublesome creatures.

The common red ants (Myrmica rubra) harbor numbers of blind mites: a single worker has been observed carrying about three of these at once. They are fed by the ants when they ask for food, which they do by kicking the ants upon which they have fastened themselves. Sinbad the sailor, had he seen the small scoundrels, would have recognized in them a type of his 'Old Man of the Sea.' No service is known to be given by the mites in return for the ants' bounty; but one may be sure that they are not carried about and fed from any motive of pure benevolence.

Smart as a Story Book Coyote.

'It's about time that some of those fellows who tell so much about wild animals they have known out on the prairies took a look at some of the things that are to be found right here in Philadelphia,' said the man who knows.

'He could get plenty of material if he wanted some of the rats we have too plentiful here. They're as smart as any of the coyotes or other things that you see in the story books now and then. I know, for I've had experience in running a hotel in this city, and one of the biggest problems we have is to keep down the population of rats.

'We had a pest of them once in our kitchen, which was in the basement. They'd run up and down the pipes, and sometimes when they were ravenous they'd steal food right out from under the noses of men in the kitchen. Of course, as soon as they touched anything that had to go to waste. We tried traps and we tried poison, and we had the rat catcher man around, and we put in cats and dogs and weasels, but the population kept increasing, and there didn't seem to be any way of getting rid of them.

'Then I thought I'd go hunting. I got a small rifle and in the early morning I'd lay and watch for them for an hour or two at a time. It was great sport. The first two or three nights I bagged three dozen. Then the number got less. Finally all I could get a shot at was the tip of a nose or tail, or two bright eyes that would disappear as soon as I raised the gun.

'I gave that up at last, because it was no use. Then I hit on another idea. I swung a lid on a barrel with a swivel, filled the barrel half full of water and put a lump of cheese in the centre of the lid. Of course, as soon as the rat would alight on either side of the lid he would go into the barrel. That worked famously. We bagged them by the dozens for a while.

'Then I guess they held a rat council. Suddenly the number of victims got small. Sometimes there would be two or three in the barrel, but no more. I watched and saw they were trying to figure out how to get that cheese. Two rats would get on the edge of the barrel, opposite each other, and balance out the lid as they went up. They generally were so greedy, however, that both would go over.

'Then some old rat figured the game all out. He must have found that when he stood in the centre over the swivel he was safe. Several nights the cheese disappeared, and there was no rat there in the morning to show for it. I caught him one night. He dropped from some of the pipes right on to the centre of the lid, balanced himself for a moment, and then went after the cheese. Another dropped the other side. I don't know what the rest of them did, but those two gobbled up that cheese and then carefully moved off along the swivel and dropped to the floor.

'That was the point were I gave it up. There are some other people figuring on it now, but I'll back the common house variety of rat against the best of them.'—'The Mail and Express.'

THE HORSE THAT SWAM THE RIVER.

The doctor's horse had grown old, and the doctor sent him to a farm across the river to pass his last days in ease and plenty. His wide pasture, sloping gently to the river, contained everything to please a horse: a never-failing spring where out-bound vessels filled their water casks, at which he might drink if he chose, instead of from the river; shady willows in the hollows, and on the knolls apple-trees where he might help himself to the apples that fell.

But, in spite of all, he must have grown homesick, for one morning the old horse appeared at the doctor's stable door. His wet coat told the story; he had swam the river.

At his pasture the Penobscot is seven hundred feet wide, very deep, and the tide and currents are strong. No animal had ever crossed it there before except a band of circus elephants, too heavy to venture on the toll bridge, and even these had swam across some distance above.

After reaching the opposite bank, the horse had to find the town, and when he got to it, make his way the whole length of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants to his home.

Probably the old horse had never swam a stroke before in his life. How did he know he could get home by water, when he had always crossed the river by bridge before?—'C. E. World.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

'WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE.'

'Between Winnipeg and Chicago, choose quickly, England!' The main import of one of the most Canadian books ever written is obviously not for Canada. And not for Canadian appreciation, in the first degree, is the intimate picture of the life of an Ontario town. How picturesque it must all be to dwellers in England! But the dignified, self-made merchant, the pert yet sensible school-girl, the hearty, slangy editor of the country paper are well known to us here. They are almost too real to be interesting. Four characters do stand out in Mrs. Everard Cotes's fine story of 'The Imperialist.' (D. Appleton & Co.), and among these the one valuable as a symbol of our national hopes, is the 'Imperialist' himself. Attracting attention as a youthful lawyer of much ability, Lorne Murchison goes to England as secretary to a delegation—here fiction begins to tread on the skirts of history and we see at once Chamberlain disguised as 'Wallingham' and the High Commissioner as 'Lord Selkirk.' The idea of a united Empire stirs young Murchison's imagination and he comes back to preach it, preventing his own election to parliament by the prominence he gives to this theoretic subject while his constituency want local topics. Along with his earnest idealism and his manfully accepted disappointment, we get his simple love-story, a negative story quickly told. The most stylish young lady in town accepts his ring but will not wear it, putting off on one pretext or another the formal engagement, till he hears, just when defeated in politics, that he is defeated in love as well. The impression left on us is that of a strong man and one whose future attempts to serve his country will be attended by the success they deserve. Yet this clear impression only comes in the last chapter. The young man's character, as we follow it out from the beginning of the book, is still in the making. One of its most attractive elements is his pride in the worthy father, prosperous, reticent, intelligent, who has given him advantages far beyond his own. Sons like this, both fortunate and kind, are doubtless the most typical class of English-speaking Canadians.

Less happy is the daughter who has outgrown her mother. Lorne's sister Advena falls in love with a young Scotch minister, who turns out to be engaged to some one else. At the first their conversation, like most in this book, is all of the Empire. Advena complains of the crudities of her country, and finally speaks of its compensations:

'The scope of the individual, his chance of self-respect, unhampered by the traditions of class, which either deaden it, or irritate it, in England! His chance of significance and success! And the splendid buoyant, unused air to breathe, and the simplicity of life, and the plenty of things.'

'I am to be consoled because apples are cheap.'

'You are to be consoled for a hundred reasons. Doesn't it console you to feel under your very feet the forces that are working to the immense amelioration of a not altogether undeserving people?'

'No,' said Advena, rebelliously, 'and, indeed, he had been a trifle didactic to her grievance. They laughed together, and then with a look at her in which observation seemed suddenly to awake, Finlay said:

'And those things aren't all, or nearly all. I sometimes think that the human spirit, as it is set free in these wide unblemished spaces, may be something more pure and sensitive, more sincerely curious about what is good and beautiful——'

He broke off, still gazing at her, as if she had been an idea and no more.

In the dilemma that follows Finlay's realization that a woman he hardly knows is coming from Scotland to marry him while his heart is in Advena's keeping, it is Advena who presses a solution of the case, as short-sighted as may be. It is the gratifying of their love to the extent of continuing their friendship, though Finlay must keep his promise to the other woman when the time comes. The gradual recession of love before the claims of honor seems to her a noble kind of sacrifice.

'Isn't there something that appeals to you,' she said, 'in the thought of just leaving it, all unsaid and all undone, a dear and tender projection upon the future that faded—a lovely thing we turned away from, until one day it was no longer there?'

This most high-minded of follies runs its course until the coming of the Scotch woman. 'Robust and pleasant, with a practical eye on her promising future, she had arrived, the fulfilment of despair.' Highminded the situation remains, even when Advena casts herself at her lover's feet, begging him not to marry the other, there is a sense that she is not off her balance morally but only sentimentally. The note of lawlessness in feeling, which this author can so subtly convey is conspicuously absent, and no patriot will complain of the lack. The free manners and innocent ideals of all the young people are indeed pleasantly emphasized. Attention is also called to the sterling qualities of the kind of people this country draws from Britain, and especially from Scotland. The young minister who gets into such a coil of circumstances is nevertheless no recreant to his calling or his conscience. He is a curious character, foolish, indeed, but not essentially weak. The older minister who directs his work is a model of humorous benevolence. Finding the Scotch lady very suitable to himself in age and disposition, he intervenes in the role of a more wealthy suitor, and makes the young people happy in their own despite. The humors involved in this turn of things, and the humors of the election, such as Finigan's cat bought by one of the candidates for five dollars, are all needed in a novel dealing so determinedly with politics. It has, perhaps, hardly the artistic quality that might have been expected, but much of it is worth rereading.

LITERARY NOTES.

Two books issued recently by Metheun & Co. and Adam and Charles Black are on the same subject, that of the New Forest, the tract of land planted and set apart more than a thousand years ago, and still fresh with the joyful renewal of every spring. The more pretentious volume is by Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, and the smaller by Mrs. Willingham Rawnsley. Both are well illustrated, the latter in color, and both carry a nameless fascination into the thoughts of their readers, Mrs. Rawnsley's being even more successful in this particular than the other, for she has lived there herself, and that fact covers everything. The feeling of the people who live in the New Forest towards it is something more than love, it is adoration, it is worship, and no publication which cannot rely on this potent charm will ever entirely satisfy any but the outsiders. Mr. Hutchinson has studied well his subject, and his book has come near being an ideal one, but he has not been a 'forester' himself. With its delightful illustrations it will be a treasure for all who are fortunate enough to possess a copy. The chapters on the 'Forest Laws' and 'Courts of the Forest' are full and interesting, after which comes the general history, in which are discussed William the Conqueror's reasons for laying out the land as a personal hunting ground. That thirty-six abbey churches were dispossessed in order to provide space has been amply disproved, the country being too poor to have ever sustained so many. Cattle-raising and grazing has now taken the place of the deer, which formerly haunted the sylvan shades, and the open glades are said to present a rich, velvety green, due to the constant cropping of the grass.

Mr. Hutchinson very rightly devotes considerable space to the manor of Beaulieu, which is in the forest bounds, but does not belong to the Crown. The remains of the old Cistercian Abbey are of surpassing interest and its surroundings of great beauty. Buckler's Hard, on the Beaulieu river, now a picturesque, grass-grown hamlet, admirably pictured in this very book by Mr. Tyndale, was a hundred years ago one of the chief shipbuilding yards of the country. Many fine men-of-war were launched from its slips, and the records in connection with it are of the greatest interest. There one can still see the shipwrights' cottages and the master-builder's house with the large room built to accommodate the guests who poured in from all sides to see the launch of a battleship. Nelson probably lunched there, and George IV. certainly, for a salute was fired in his honor from the 'Agamemnon' while she was still on the slips. Buckler's Hard certainly deserves mention in a chapter dealing exclusively with Beaulieu.

We have left ourselves little space for mention of the delightful pictures which we may be allowed to say, without detriment to Mr. Hutchinson's labor, supply the chief charm of the book. Miss Kemp-Welch confines herself to the forest ponies. She has been called the English Rosa Bonheur, and deserves the compliment. For Mr. Tyndale's drawings, for the most part admirably reproduced in their original colors, no praise could be too high. They convey, as no words can do, the varied charms of the New Forest.

In his latest book, 'Extracts from Adam's Diary,' Mark Twain explains that he has succeeded in deciphering them from the hieroglyphics of our first ancestor, and that the importance as a public character which that individual has attained fully justify the publication. There is, as usual, plenty of audacity, but audacity tempered with delicacy and even tenderness very characteristic of the author. All through his books, as one has said, in spite of his exuberance and extravagances of style, Mark Twain has been the fearless champion of honesty and purity, and his wildest freaks of fancy have never been tainted by any unworthy suggestion. A few quotations will prove better than comment on the originality of this volume:

'Monday.—This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. It is always hanging around and following me about. I don't like this; I am not used to company. I wish it would stay with the other animals. . . . Cloudy to-day, wind in the east; think we shall have rain. . . . We? Where did I get that word? . . . . I remember now—the new creature uses it.'

'Tuesday.—Been examining the great waterfall. It is the finest thing on the estate, I think. The new creature calls it Niagara Falls—why, I am sure I do not know. Says it looks like Niagara Falls. That is not a reason; it is mere waywardness and imbecility. I get no chance to name anything myself. The new creature names everything that comes along, before I can get in a protest. And always that same pretext is offered—it looks like the thing. There is the dodo, for instance. Says the moment one looks at it one sees at a glance that it "looks like a dodo." It will have to keep that name, no doubt. It wearies me to fret about it, and it does no good anyway. Dodo! It looks no more like a dodo than I do.'

On the subject of nomenclature and gender we find the following characteristic entry:

'Monday.—The new creature says its name is Eve. That is all right, I have no objections. Says it is to call it by when I want it to come. I said it was superfluous, then. The word evidently raised me in its respect; and indeed it is a large, good word, and will bear repetition. It says it is not an It, it is a She. This is probably doubtful; yet it is all one to me; what she is were nothing to me if she would but go by herself and not talk.'

For want of space we pass over the episode of the expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and Adam's hasty flight, as well as Eve's ingenious explanation of the disaster. The coming of the first baby adds immensely to Adam's perplexities. 'She caught it while I was on country trapping on the North Shore of the Erie. . . . It resembles us in some ways, and may be a relation.' But Adam thinks it is a fish, though Eve's solicitude about it causes him grave doubts. 'She used to carry the young tigers around so, and play with them, before we lost our property; but it was only play; she never took on about them like this when their dinner disagreed with them.' Later on he is convinced that it cannot be a fish. 'I said I believed it was an enigma, but she only admired the word without understanding it.' Three months later, when the new creature takes to walking on its four legs, Adam decides that it is a variation of the kangaroo species, and names it Kangaroorum Adamiensis. It puzzles him that it should be the only one, and he takes infinite trouble to find another to add to his collection. 'I have set a dozen traps, but they do no good. I catch all small animals except that one.' The perplexity increases as the new creature grows. It refuses to make friends with a real kangaroo. Adam wants to let it go, but Eve will not hear of it. Later he abandons the kangaroo hypothesis, and decides that it is probably some kind of bear, and will eventually become dangerous. Meantime he resolves to go off on a far expedition among the forests of the north and make an exhaustive search. 'There must certainly be another one somewhere, and this one will be less dangerous when it has company of its own species.' After a long and weary hunt he returns to find that during his absence, 'without stirring from the home estate,' she has caught another one! I never saw such luck. The last entry is headed 'Ten years later,' and must be given as it stands:

'They are boys; we found it out long ago. It was their coming in that small, immature shape that puzzled us; we were not used to it. There are some girls now. Abel is a good boy, but if Cain had stayed a bear it would have improved him. After all these years I see that I was mistaken about Eve in the beginning; it is better to live outside the Garden with her than inside without her. At first I thought she talked too much; but now I should be sorry to have that voice fall silent and pass out of my life. Blessed be the chestnut that brought us near together and taught me to know the goodness of her heart and the sweetness of her spirit!'

It is one of the pathetic coincidences of life that this tribute to his wife, so thinly veiled with fun, should have been a presentiment of overshadowing fate. The friends and admirers of Mr. Clemens everywhere will sympathize with him in the loss of the wife who was so dear to him.

Major Martin Hume, the author of the 'Courtship of Queen Elizabeth,' and 'The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots,' left Wemyss Castle the other day bearing away in his bag a manuscript that Scotland has beeen longing to get a sight of for many years. It is the diary of David Wemyss, Lord Elcho, who went out with Prince Charlie, in the rising of 1745. Lord Elcho was then twenty-six years of age, son of the fourth Earl of Wemyss, and from his youth had been an ardent Jacobite. He was opposed to the rising of '45, but nevertheless raised a troop of Life Guards which he commanded until the overwhelming defeat of Culloden, and when the young Prince was compelled to fly to the Continent, Lord Elcho went as his companion. During the long foreign exile that followed, a careful diary was kept, and in its pages, without fear or favor, the last of the Stuarts had his base and vain character laid bare. As has lately been the fashion, there is little comprehension of or allowance made for the unbearable disappointment to the sanguine nature of the Prince, who in youth had been so charming, and the use of the term Pretenders applied to the Royal Stuarts, whatever their defects of character, should not be permitted in literature. It was a triumph for Major Hume as a historian when he was able to persuade the owner of Wemyss Castle to allow him the use of papers and documents hitherto refused to many distinguished applicants.

JOSEPH CONRAD'S PERSONALITY.

'Very few people ever get an opportunity to see Joseph Conrad, whose "Romance," written in collaboration with Ford Maddox Hueffer, has just appeared,' writes a gentleman from England. 'This is because Mr. Conrad is extremely averse to meeting strangers. But the other day, through the courtesy of Mr. Hueffer, who is, as it were, the guardian of Mr. Conrad's comfort, I had the opportunity of meeting the famous author. I found him a broad-shouldered man above the medium height, who would look much taller if he were not slightly stooped, saturnine of exterior, with dark hair, dark overshadowed eyes, and a black, bushy beard. His distinctly unconventional dress and manner set him immediately aside from the average run of people. Any one not aware of his identity would surely realize at once that he is a man who has experienced much, both of the sweet and bitter of life. His whole manner is extremely nervous. Ill-health probably accounts for this, as he is not by temperament an excitable man. You remember he is a Pole whose first allegiance was to France. He betrays his foreign nationality; for he has a pronounced accent and speaks with a very French rapidity, though his English is academically pure.'

Gelett Burgess, co-author with Will Irwin of 'The Picaroons' and 'The Reign of Queen Isyl' (McClure-Phillips), has so identified himself with the amusing side of literature that no one would suspect he had made his literary debut as a writer of melancholy verse. But he did. In the following original manner he broke into print. When he was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having engaged in a competition with a friend as to who could write the most mournful poem, Mr. Burgess won the prize with some stanzas, which began: 'The dismal day, with dreary pace, has dragged its tortuous length along.' It was decided that this must be printed. To effect this, Mr. Burgess's friend wrote a letter to the 'Notes and Queries' column of the 'Boston Transcript,' saying: 'Can you tell me the name of the author who wrote the poem beginning "The dismal, etc."?' The query was printed and the obliging friend responded promptly with the following answer: 'The poem asked for in Query No. 2416 is by Frank Gelett Burgess. The whole poem runs as follows:' and gave it in full.

The Macmillan Company will publish in about a fortnight Mr. Weale's very timely book on 'Manchuria.' It is the work of a man who has lived long in that country and who has explored diligently the conditions and the problems for which Manchuria is the name, as those conditions—social, economic, political, historic, racial—exist to-day. This octavo of about three hundred pages will contain thirty plates from specially good photographs of Port Arthur, Dalny, and places in the neighborhood.

'English Gothic Architecture' is the latest issue in the series of Temple Primers, published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. P. H. Ditchfield's volume is an invaluable handbook for travellers to the other side who care for the old Gothic churches and castles.

Norman Duncan's stories of the Newfoundland fisher folk, which were collected into a volume under the title of 'The Way of the Sea,' (McClure-Phillips), have brought him high praise from a fellow-craftaman, F. T. Bullen. Mr. Bullen writes a preface for the English edition of the book, in which he says:—'I am absolutely certain that, with the exception of Mr. Joseph Conrad and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, no writing about the sea has ever probed so deeply and faithfully into its mysteries as his.'

Roger Pocock, whose story of adventure in the west of Canada and the Rockies of the United States, 'Following the Frontier,' made such a success, is one of Canada's leading poets. A recent volume of 'Songs of the Great Dominion' devotes more pages to Mr. Pocock's poetry than to that of any other contributor.

Mr. Frowde has taken over the 'Treasury of Canadian Verse,' selected and edited by Dr. Theodore H. Rand; and a new edition will shortly be issued.

Advertisements.

CADBURY'S Cocoa
Light, Refreshing and Invigorating.
—The Family Doctor.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MY TWO FRIENDS.

I have two neighbors who have dwelt
For years and years right side by side;
There's very little one has seen
But that the other, too, has spied.
They are congenial in their tastes;
In everything they quite agree;
And what one loves to look upon
The other, too, is pleased to see.

Together they have travelled far,
And viewed the sights in many lands;
Whatever one can comprehend,
The other, likewise, understands.
Like brothers they have shared their grief.
Like brothers joined in their delight;
Together roamed the fields by day,
And gazed upon the stars by night.

But, strange as it may seem, these friends
Who have been closely linked for yeras
And in their sympathetic way,
Have ever shared their smiles and tears,
Have never seen each other; yet
That fact need cause no great surprise,
Because these two observing friends
Of whom I speak are my two eyes.
—Nixon Waterman.

DO THE CORNERS OF YOUR MOUTH TURN UP?

(The late Max Bennett Thrasher, in 'The Christian Endeavor World.')

'Flo Grady has graduated from a hospital training-school and gone to be a trained nurse in New York,' said Helen.

'I wonder if she has to keep the corners of her mouth turned up,' said Helen's husband.

Then we all three laughed, for we all had been at the meeting.

The meeting had been the regular Thursday night prayer meeting in a Vermont village. The weather that night—it was midwinter—was showing what Vermont weather can do and not half try. The mercury in the tube outside the door was at ten degrees below zero, and still falling. The snow 'crunched' under foot, and 'squealed' as the sleigh runners slid over it. The stars shone with a brilliancy that only zero nights know. People coming into the vestry and stopping to warm themselves at the stove said: 'It'll be cold to-morrow morning.'

The mental and spiritual atmosphere of the company rapidly developed a sympathy with the conditions out-of-doors. The meeting grew more and more gloomy.

Finally a young truck-farmer who had become interested in religion only a few weeks since, and who was earnestly trying to live a Christian life by the same common-sense principles that had made his business life as a grower of vegetables and garden truck successful, could stand it no longer.

'I read the other day,' he said, getting on his feet, 'about a doctor who was the superintendent of a certain noted hospital, who insisted that no nurse should remain in the employ of his institution unless she could and would keep the corners of her mouth turned up. He said no one could do good work in a hospital without looking cheerful.

'I don't mean in any way to seem to be criticising,' he went on, apologetically, 'because I haven't been trying to live this kind of a life very long, and I realize I don't know so much about it as you who are older in it; but it does seem to me as if that doctor's rule in the hospital would be a good rule to put into force in a prayer meeting.'

With that he sat down. But the gloom of that particular meeting was scattered, not to return that night, at least.

Advertisements.

$3 a Day Sure — send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 610, WINDSOR, ONT.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia or trial bottle.

Agent for Canada.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER. MENEELY & CO. PUBLISHERS GENUINE WEST-TROY, N.Y. CHIMES & CATALOGUES FREE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A shikarri out partridge shooting was seen in fits of laughter, slapping his thighs in the ecstasy of his glee. On inquiring the cause of this hilarity he hurriedly said: 'Hush, sahib! That coolie,' indicating one of the beaters, 'has just been bitten by a green snake, but he thinks it is only a thorn! Don't tell him, or he'll be frightened and stop beating.'

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

AN IMPORTANT PART.

Lawyer—'Then, too, there will be the court-crier's fee.'

Fair Litigant (breach of promise)—'Oh, I shall do my own crying. I should never think of trusting anybody else to do that. Dear me, no!'—'Puck.'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The Golfer.—'You must acknowledge that it requires a great deal of skill to drive a ball a hundred yards——'

Farmer.—'Don't require half so much skill as it does to drive a pig fifty feet.

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

Passer-By—'I thought you were blind.'

Mendicant.—'Well, boss, times is so hard and competition is so great that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open nowadays if he wants to do any business at all.'

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

Sympathetic Old Lady, to tramp—'Ah, my poor fellow, life is full of trials.'

Tramp—'It are, mum. Wot was you tried for?'

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman walking along a country road on a summer's day talked of their favorite flowers: 'Give me the red rose of Old England,' said the Englishman. 'Give me the Shamrock of ould Ireland,' said the Irishman. 'Na, na,' said the Scotsman, 'the flower of my country is best. Ye may sit on the rose and the Shamrock, but ye'll no sit lang on the thistle!'

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

'Father,' said the small boy, 'what is an investigation?' 'An investigation, my son, is usually an effort to discover the responsibility for a disaster after it's too late to make any difference.'—Washington 'Star.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Kuropatkin—'I await the Japanese advance with confidence.'

The Czar—'But why await?'

Kuropatkin—'How otherwise can I show my confidence?'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SKIT SKETCHES.

SKIT SKETCH PRIZE.

The prize of $3.00 offered for the best 'Skit Sketch' of the second series, just completed, has been awarded to James Moodie, of Chesterville, Ont., for his sketch of Miss Canada being offered a military doll 'Made in Canada,' able to shut its eyes.

Another $3.00 prize is offered for the third series.



MANEUVERING FOR 'NSIDE PLACE.
NOW ALL ARE FOR A PARTY, NOW NONE ARE FOR THE STATE



Those lucky dogs who have a day
To spare, with much enjoyment may
Hire a small row-boat and display
Their mighty muscles in this way.



FAR FROM THE MADDENING BOOKS.



BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

WEATHERLETS.

Now summer blinks on flowery braes,
And o'er the crystal streamlet plays.
—Burns—'Birks of Aberfeldy.'

O earth, I will befriend thee more with rain.
Than youthful April shall with all his showers;
In summer's drought I'll drop upon thee still.
—Titus Adronicus.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
And a wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast.
—Cunningham.

The faint old man shall lean his silver head
To feel thee; thou shalt kiss the child asleep,
And dry the moistened curls that overspread,
His temples while his breathing grows more deep.
—Bryant—'The Evening Wind.'

In the lang, lang days o' simmer,
When the clear and cloudless sky
Refuses ae wee drap o' rain
To nature, parched and dry,
The genial night wi' balmy breath
Gars verdure spring anew,
An' ilka blade o' grass
Keeps its ain drap o' dew.
—Ballantyne.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT

Old Gent (sol. .—If it weren't that Kuropatkin, the general of the tall soldiers, has the long name, and Kuroki, the general of the short soldiers has the short name, I should never be able to remember which was which!—London

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE

FOUR THOUSAND PRESENT AT THE OPENING MEETING.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America opened last evening in the Light Guard Armory by an evangelistic service conducted by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston. The arrangements are perfect, and promise the greatest success. Last night's audience numbered four thousand.

FLAG INCIDENT AT DAWSON

Dawson, Y.T., July 5.—A flag incident which has occurred here is likely to be distorted by the Seattle papers. The following are the facts:—The British steamer 'Tyrrell' took a fourth of July excursion of children up the river on Saturday. The committee and other Americans forced the captain to raise the United States flag on the middle flag staff before sailing. A complaint was laid with the collector of customs, Mr. Busby, who, on the return of the 'Tyrrell,' summond Captain Ritchie to give a written explanation of the matter. The captain acknowledged he knew better, but said he was forced by the clamor to raise the United States flag. A false report went around that the steamer had been fined two thousand five hundred dollars penalty and that the captain had lost his papers.

Ottawa, July 5.—The Customs Department has not yet been informed of the incident at Dawson City and knows nothing more about the matter than has appeared in the morning papers.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

SPLENDID SHOW TO BE HELD AT WINNIPEG THIS YEAR.

The Dominion of Canada Exhibition, which is to be held at Winnipeg from July 25 to Aug. 6 next, it is said, will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in the Dominion.

One hundred thousand dollars will be expended in prizes and attractions.

At present the people of the Prairie City talk nothing but exhibition. Even at this early date preparations are being made for the entry list and for the housing of the many thousands who will visit the city during exhibition days. The people of the city are most patriotic, and although the majority of them have no need to rent their rooms, from purely patriotic motives they are coming forward and offering accommodation to visitors during their stay in the city.

WRECK OF THE SS. 'NORGE.

Captain Gundell Picked up After the Vessel had Gone Down.

MORE BOATS WITH SURVIVORS PICKED UP AT SEA.

Leith, Scotland, July 8.—Nineteen more survivors of the wrecked Danish steamer 'Norge,' picked up from a boat by a sailing ship, have been landed at Thorshaven, Faroe Islands.

Stornoway, Scotland, July 4.—Thirty-two survivors of the Danish steamer 'Norge' were landed here to-day by the British steamer 'Cervona.' Seventy survivors were also taken off by the German steamer 'Energie.' They were all in a pitiful condition. Many were taken to the hospital and most of them had to be carried ashore.

Among those on board the 'Energie' was Captain Gundell, of the 'Norge.' He said: 'All went well until about 7.45 o'clock last Tuesday. When about eighteen miles south of Rockall I felt the steamer strike heavily forward on a sunken rock. There was a gentle breeze blowing from the south with a cloudy sky. I was on the bridge with Chief Officer Carpenter. Soundings were taken and it was reported there were five feet of water in the forward hold. Orders were given to commence pumping and also to the passengers to put on life belts, and be ready to get into the boats, which were ordered to be put out.

'The crew worked nobly under the leadership of the chief officer. Seven boats got safely away, the life rafts were cut adrift and the steamer went down by the bow. The chief officer told me she was sinking and I told him to jump overboard, which he did. I did not see him again.

'I went down with the steamer. My right leg got jammed between two stanchions and was very much injured. When I rose to the surface I noticed a number of bodies floating.

'The 'Norge' was afloat only twenty minutes after striking.

'I swam for about twenty minutes and came across the second engineer, Brun, who is a good swimmer. We kept company for about an hour and a half when we noticed a boat some distance off, and both made for it. Both of us were taken on board quite exhausted. We found that it was lifeboat No. 1. It was crowded and under charge of Peter Olsen, able seaman.

'After recovering a little I took charge of the boat, and the provisions, which consisted of only a box with bread and two casks of water.

'The boat was steered for St. Kilda, 150 miles distant. On Saturday morning we saw a large schooner rigged steamer, about four miles distant. We put up a blanket on an oar, but the steamer passed on without taking any notice of us.

On Sunday morning a barque passed some distance off, but with the same result. About twelve o'clock on Sunday land was sighted and the drooping spirits of all were revived. It proved to be St. Kilda. Some time afterwards a steamer was noticed coming from the west bearing down upon our boat. She proved to be the 'Energie,' and at six o'clock we were safe on board.'

Aberdeen, Scotland, July 6.—Another boat load containing seventeen survivors of the ill-fated Danish steamer 'Norge,' which foundered off Rockall reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland, on June 28, were landed at Aberdeen last night by the steam trawler 'Largo Bay.'

The contingent now being cared for at Aberdeen consists of twelve passengers, the third mate of the 'Norge,' the quartermaster, a steward, a lamp trimmer and one of the crew. They drifted at the mercy of the Atlantic for six days. When both water and food were gone, and when the occupants were almost too exhausted even to hope, the trawler hove in sight. This was on July 4, when the boat was about thirty miles off St. Kilda.

Glasgow, July 9.—The arrival of twenty survivors of the 'Norge' at the Shetland Islands in addition to the nineteen landed at Thorshaven, Faroe Islands, yesterday, reduces the number of the missing to 590, with one more boat of the 'Norge' yet to be heard from.

ROWDY CONDUCT.

HELD UP AN OTTAWA TRAIN.

Ottawa, July 7.—A Canadian train held up by a company of the United States National Guards, in the Canadian capital on Dominion Day, the conductor made a virtual prisoner, and required to disobey his orders or take a ducking in the Rideau canal, and all on account of a few young ladies of the Malone militia corps, is the startling story which has just come to light, and true in every particular. Mr. Gays, general manager of the Ottawa and New York Railway, the one man in the capital who knew the facts, suppressed information at the time, but to-day, when the story was learned through private channels from Malone, he consented reluctantly to confirm them.

The train, it appears, had left some Malone girls behind when it left Ottawa, and when the soldiers discovered this they took possession of the train and threatened to duck conductor and crew in the Rideau canal if he did not go back to Ottawa for the girls. The perpetrators of this were backed by the officers, Major Miller and Captain Clark, and in the altercation that ensued, brakes were applied to the rear end of the train, which broke in two. Fortunately the missing girls were on the way train that followed, and so was the manager of the railway, Mr. Gays, who hurried forward and soon had matters so adjusted that peace ensued, and the cars went on. When the story was known in Ottawa it created a very unfavorable impression of the visiting militia from New York state.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 5.—Judge Beekman Winthrop was inaugurated as governor of Porto Rico yesterday.

Advertisements

Farmers and Cattle Men,

Read the following, and profit by it:

Why let your Cattle and Horses lose flesh, and be worried half to death when out on pasture by Flies, Mosquitoes and other insects, when

FLY-FIX

will prevent any such pestilence attacking them. It is guaranteed perfectly harmless in every way to the animals, but flies and insects will not go near it.

FLY-FIX

is worth its weight in gold to MILKING COWS, HORSES, etc.

Write for full particulars to the sole proprietors and manufacturers, the

STERLING MANUFACTURING COY.,

174 Inspector Street, Montreal.

SALVATIONISTS CONGRESS.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT ARRIVE SAFELY IN ENGLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Canadian Salvationists, to the number of nearly three hundred, who left Montreal on June 9 and 10 by the 'Lake Champlain' and the 'Ionian,' arrived in England on Sunday, June 19, safe and happy. The 'Ionian,' which left a day later than the 'Lake Champlain,' arrived in Liverpool, after a stormy voyage, three hours ahead of the latter. The 'Lake Champlain' reported a very pleasant passage. A special train was awaiting the arrival of the Canadians, and all were very soon on the way to London, which was reached about nine o'clock the same night. Our correspondent, writing of the voyage across says:

'Nothing of any consequence happened till we reached Rimouski, where we welcomed the Newfoundland party. As the tender drew alongside the vessel, the Canadian Congress band played 'The Maple Leaf Forever.'

'Now we are off again, and Colonel Jacobs has informed us that we are going to have a special programme every day.

'This is Saturday evening. Brigadier Turner has charge of the evening service. Col. Jacobs gave us the plans for Sunday, and we retired feeling that the Sabbath was going to be a red letter day in our history. We had orders to appear at the church service in "full dress," and we made up our minds that we were going to make a grand impression, but, oh, "what a difference in the morning." What is this swaying and groans, groans, groans? The breakfast bell rings, but where are the hungry delegates? Can it be possible? Yes, it is only too true, nearly all the delegates have succumbed to a severe and insidious attack of "mal de mer," and our plans for Sunday are completely demoralized. Towards evening the storm abates, and there is a good turn out to the service in the second cabin. After the beautiful Church of England service had been conducted by the Rev. Mr. Baron, the ship's chaplain, Col. Jacobs, our worthy chief, gave an address on the life purpose of the Apostle Paul. We also had our evening service on the deck.

'Monday, June 13—We are nearing the broad Atlantic. A strong gale is blowing. Seasickness is prevalent. Impossible to have services. The band is completely under.

'Tuesday, June 14—Father Neptune seems to think that he will never get such a crowd of Salvationists in so favorable a place again, and is taking the opportunity of giving them a piece of his mind. The breakfast table is deserted, and we finish the day making intercession with groans. I hear one young lady say, "Oh, that I were home with mother." Another, "I will never take a trip like this again." One big man, "I am dying," and with these words of anguish ringing in my ears I retire to my cabin for the night.

'Wednesday, June 15.—In spite of the many prophecies that we are going to have fair weather, the storm still rages, and most of the delegates are still confined to their cabins. The ship is making some graceful movements, much to the discomfort of our poor stomachs. Breakfast finds but a few courageous ones present. There is scarcely a person on the upper deck; a gloom seems to be cast over the whole ship; the dinner bell rings, "still there is room," though a few more are visible. As the evening approaches the gale subsides and again the deck begins to assume its former happy appearance. An enthusiastic service of song is conducted by the veteran Salvationist and soloist, Staff-Captain Manton.

'Thursday, June 16.—The storm has not as yet spent itself, but we are beginning to find our sea legs, and our appetites, Oh, how voracious! Some of us never thought we could eat so much. The dining tables present a full appearance in more ways than one. Some who have not stirred from their bunks since Sunday, stagger out with a ghost-like look upon their faces. A number of methods and plans are adopted to brighten them up. After some good, hearty songs a Presbyterian clergyman, who is a member of the S. A. party, gives an effective talk.

'Friday, June 17.—The day is all that could be desired and almost everybody has recovered from their sea sickness. The Congress band is again discoursing sweet music to the delight of all the passengers, the camera fiends are at work, and everybody is being snapped. We are beginning to wish that the voyage could be extended. We are having a concert in the saloon in aid of the Seamen's Home. The Army contingent are contributing several items. The concert was a huge success.

'Saturday, June 18.—Now we are nearing Moville and everybody is on the tip-toe of expectation. I must just say in closing that everybody is delighted with the arrangements for our comfort. Many who never came in contact with the Salvationists before have got a clearer understanding of us, and the link between the Army and the onlooker has been considerably strengthened.'

The following testimonial to the kindness, courtesy and general thoughtfulness of the officers of the steamship 'Lake Champlain' was signed by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Sharp and chief officers of the Canadian party:

'We, the officers comprising the Canadian party of the Salvation Army, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Sharp, and embracing the chief officers from the east, north-west and Ontario, en route to our great missionary congress at London, desire to put on record our appreciation of the way we have been treated on board the C. P. R. steamship 'Lake Champlain,' and the courtesy of stewards, waiters and officers in general to our party. The treatment of all has given entire satisfaction; in fact, has been kindness itself. We feel that special mention must be made of Mr. William Webber, the purser; Mr. W. H. Pyatt, the chief steward, and Mr. F. C. Shepherd, the second steward, who have done all they possibly could to cater to our wants. We would mention that this testimonial is entirely unsolicited. Thanking you for your courtesies, etc.'

London, July 6.—Members of the Salvation Army by the thousands gathered at the Crystal Palace yesterday. Processions representing the various sections, under the banners of the different nationalities, and led by bands, marched to the Palace, and by ten o'clock the grounds and buildings were overrun. The interest of the day centred in a grand reception to General Booth in the main hall, which was packed. The platform presented a picturesque scene. Representatives of every country were massed in tiers under the flags of all nations. General Booth, who was the central figure, was given a tremendous ovation. The attractions of the day included an exposition by the different sections of the work of the Salvationists, which concluded one of the greatest days in point of numbers ever seen at the Crystal Palace. The attendance was estimated at 100,000 persons.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM LAST WEEK'S GATHERINGS.

London, July 11.—General Booth sends through the Associated Press the following message to the Salvationists of America in regard to the value of the International Congress which closed here last week:

'The International Congress of the Salvation Army furnished remarkable evidence of the concrete form and powerful force which this movement is calculated to gain in promoting the true brotherhood of man and to deal a heavy blow to the walls of racial color and prejudice without injuring the true spirit of nationalism.

'The vision of French and German Salvation soldiers, of Americans and Spaniards, of Japanese and Finlanders, of Britons and Boers, of converted Hindoos, Buddhists and Mohammedans marching side by side through the streets of London at the beat of the once despised drum of the Army, playing the same music and singing the same songs, all following the one flag, could not fail to have powerful influence in the making of peace and international concord. The American contingent has, I am happy to say, largely contributed to the success of the Congress, and has testified to the power of our plan and principle. They embraced in their army all classes and conditions of men. My comrades from America have more than confirmed the hopes that I have encouraged in my heart when I last was with them. I believe in the possibility of an American, not only in his scientific and commercial enterprises, but in his ability to secure greater conquests throughout the world, his inventiveness, his freedom from shackles and conventionalism, and his readiness to adapt new methods where they are likely to more efficiently and quickly realize his aims.

'The Congress brought vividly before us our own needs. We want men of brain and power, men of energy, men who have genius for philanthropy and wealth to invest in our enterprises. So promising is this for the salvation of all classes that I turn with longing eyes across the Atlantic in the hope that the spirit of him who though rich became poor for our sakes may move the hearts of those whom providence has endowed with this ability.'

Home Department.

Children.

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me,
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows
That look toward the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What are the leaves of the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

The Desertion of the Old Nest.

(The Springfield 'Republican.')

Hester and John Cross had a letter from their only son, which caused them both a good deal of anxious thought.

'You see,' father,' ran a section of the letter, 'I can seldom leave my business to go out and see you, it is such a long, expensive journey, and I must think of saving the dollars and cents, now that I have a wife and child to provide for, so I agree with my wife that it would be a good idea for you and mother to come out here—just close up the old place and come out here and live with us for good. No use trying to sell anything, for no one would care to buy such a little old tumble down house; and if I remember right, there isn't a piece of furniture in it which is worth above a dollar. Just pack your clothes and a few of the things you value most and come right along and live with us.'

'Don't you think Henry speaks a little too slightingly of the old home, Hester?' asked Jacob of his wife. 'It was good enough for me and my father before me, and he had a good, comfortable bringing up in it.'

'I s'pose he's got so forehanded that he can live in a way that makes the old things seem dreadful old, and he can't help it,Jacob,' replied Hester, ready now, as in the time of her son's boyhood, to make excuses for his shortcomings. Yet there were plainly written upon her face lines of pain caused by some of the words in her boy's letter, which not even the seemingly sincere and hearty invitation to come and live with them could smooth out.

Yet her heart swelled with pride at the thought of leaving the old home of comparative poverty for her son's home, filled, as she judged by his letters, with all the luxuries and comforts which money could buy; and she endeavored to bring her husband around to her own state of mind, which was becoming each moment more and more favorable toward the project of breaking up their own housekeeping and going to Glenfield to live with their son.

So it came about that the time for their departure was near at hand, and they were making ready to go.

'Might as well take all the things down and pack them into boxes, so if we should ever happen to want any of them we can send for them and have no bother about anything.'

Jacob raised his thoughtful eyes to his wife's flushed face in careful consideration.

'I wouldn't, Hetty; they'll keep better just where they are, I think. Whoever comes for them can pack them. You need your strength for the journey; let everything stay just as it is, I say.'

So they merely closed the blinds, curtains and doors, as if retiring for the night or going out to call on a neighbor for an evening, and started with fluttering hearts upon their long overland journey to Glenfield.

All the way Hester Cross dreamed longingly of the meeting so soon to be. She had never seen the dear baby, nor indeed its mother, her son's wife, but her great heart was fully prepared to take them both in and enshrine them beside Jacob and Henry, and the nearer she drew to her journey's end, the more eagerly she anticipated the pleasure of meeting them.

At length, dusty and travel worn, Hester and Jacob Cross stood upon the steps of their son's rather pretentious house, waiting for admission.

By some unfortunate mistake or omission, no one had met them at the station, and they had found their way to their son's house as best they could.

And no one met them cordially at the hall door, as would have been the case in their own home, if any one they loved had come to visit them. Instead, a servant came at length, and, with eyebrows raised superciliously, showed them with a doubtful air into a richly furnished parlor.

It seemed a long time to their weary eagerness before their son's wife, a vision of beauty, smiling, and with condescending air, came to meet them. She tried to make them feel at ease, and amply apologized for the oversight of failing to meet them at the station, but spite of all her efforts, something was lacking, and the father and mother from the 'little old tumble-down house' away back in the country hoped faintly that the meeting with Henry and the baby would be of a character to warm up their chilled spirits, and drive out the spectre which already wore the garb and appearance of home-sickness, and persistently sat in their inmost souls.

Shown to their room, which was a model of comfort and convenience, they rested and refreshed themselves and waited, as they had been requested, till summoned to dinner, where they met their son for the first time in ten years.

They had no real reason to complain of any lack of warmth in their son's greeting, and he was genuinely glad to see them. The mercury of their spirits ran rapidly up but still they had not seen baby.

Grandma felt that she was being defrauded, and ventured to speak of the desire of her heart.

'Baby? oh, yes! Nurse shall bring her down for half an hour after dinner,' was the smiling reply, and down to zero again dropped the mercury of grandma's hope, and grandpa sympathized with her.

But, oh, when that half-hour came! Frail, but fair and sweet as one of her own day lilies at home, grandma thought, and her heart went out to the little girl with a longing to love and care for it in the old-time ways in which she had nurtured her baby, her only one, the father of this one, but as different from it as the ox-eye daisy from the forget-me-not.

Hester Cross clung to the child with loving tenderness, loth, when the limit of time was reached, to give it to the nurse, who waited for her charge.

'We'll see,' she said, when she and Jacob were alone again; 'we'll see if I am not to have any comfort with Henry's baby. That nurse girl shall not have everything her own way, but there's one thing she may have, and that's a rest.'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

THE JUDGE'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Smith had a paper to write for her club. The subject she had chosen was: 'How can women uplift the coming generation?'

She was puzzled to choose the best of the many ways which suggested themselves to her. Should it be through art, lecturing, literature or general reform?

She confided her difficulty to old Judge Adams, who was sitting with her husband on the verandah.

'I can only give you my experience,' he said. 'I was one of five brothers. All were men who exercised a strong influence in the world, and each one of us owed his bent and force of character to our mother.

'Our father died when we were children. Mother made us what we were. Until we were grey-haired men we went to her whenever we were in perplexity. "Mother," we would say, "what is the right thing to do in this case?" She knew nothing of law or politics, but she always knew the right. I think,' said the judge, gravely, 'that my mother influenced the next generation to her own more strongly than any other human being I ever have known.'

'She no doubt had a powerful mind and a broad education?' asked Mrs. Smith.

'No.' The judge smiled. 'She got her hold on us in very simple ways. I remember one of them. When we came home from school on cold days, mother was sure to be waiting beside a big fire. Off came out wet shoes and stockings; she rubbed the cold feet warm with her own hands. Then there was always a huge brown jug waiting before the fire with roasted apples and sugar and hot water in it, and each one had his mug of the delicious stuff; and we sat and grew warm, and joked and laughed,and no doubt opened our little hearts to the dear, wise woman.

'All day long she was our comrade. We carried to her all our secrets and miseries when we were men, as we had done when we were boys. Two of us were ministers, two legislators, who helped to form the laws of new states, but I doubt if one of us ever took an important step in life without being influenced by the opinion of that one, good woman.'

Mrs. Smith looked uncertainly at her paper on which she had scribbled 'artists, lecturers, civil and political reformers.'

'You think, then,' she said, 'that woman's strongest hold upon the world is at home, through love and a Christian life?'

The judge's eyes twinkled. 'I can tell you only what I know. I cannot decide for the world,' he said.—'Youth's Companion.'

UNHAPPINESS A HABIT.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded cars, and with disagreeable companions or work.

A habit of complaining, of criticising, of fault-finding, or grumbling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for, after a while, the victim becomes a slave. All of the impulses become perverted, until the tendency to pessimism, to cynicism, is chronic.—'Success.'

IS IT SO?

The monotony of women's lives is their own fault—a woman, as well as a man,has the ordering of her own life. Most of the women I know work either too much or too little—they either neglect their home or make a god of it. If they struck a happy medium it would be better for themselves and everyone else.—T. P. O'Connor.

Health Hints

ROSE JARS, ROSE PILLOWS AND ROSE BATHS.

'I wish I had a complexion like the rose leaf,' sighed the pretty girl.

The rose leaf, soft as down, clear, beautiful and pink, lay in her palm.

'Go and study the rose,' advised the specialist.

The pretty girl did as she was told. And this is what she did.

She made rose leaf pillows, not heavy with spice, but full of soothing scent. These were for the nerves, for the tired out senses, and for general soothing purposes.

Then, too, she studied the mysteries of a good rose jar.

There are jars that are called sweet jars. These are for the sweet scenting of the halls and parlors. They are nice in the dining-room, where they can be opened and stirred a few minutes before meals, and they are exquisite upon the veranda and in the sleeping rooms.

Such great sweet jars are made by the matrons of England, who put them up every year as regularly as they put up their jams and marmalades.

The effect upon the nerves, the mind and the temperament is good. The sweet jar pays for itself in doing away with family wrangles. It acts as a great soother upon the family tempers.

But more important than the sweet jar is the aromatic jar. This is made with rose leaves for a foundation, but it does not stop at rose leaves by any means.

The best aromatic jars are heavy with spicy odors. They are scented with pinks. And they breathe cinnamon, and all the aromatic spices of woods and meadows.

The trouble in making an aromatic jar is that its composition is little understood. And, when done, it smells more like something to eat, more like a fruit cake, than like a spice jar. It should be made not so much from the spice box as from the meadows.

The rose leaf jar should be stirred from the bottom every day, and should be carried from room to room after the dusting is over, in order that it may scent the air and freshen it and disinfect it.

There are many varieties of spice jar,but the rose leaf jar is the sweetest and best of all.

The woman who wants to get the most and the best out of June roses can make a rose leaf vinegar. This is an excellent thing for the bath.

The rose leaves are covered with white wine vinegar,and the whole is left to stand a week. It is then strained and put away to be added to the bath. This is a very simple preparations and a very invigorating one.

A more expensive bath lotion is made by taking the full blown roses and pounding them into a mortar bowl. The mashed roses are then put into a big mouthed bottle of quart size.

A pint of the spirits of cologne is now poured into the bottle, and the whole is allowed to stand a few days. Finally there is added five drops of attar of roses. This makes an excellent addition to the bath, and only a teaspoonful is required.

The girl who gathered rose leaves all summer and patiently dried them in the sun to make rose pillows for fall was rewarded by a pillow of sweet smells.

To do this as it should be done do not draw the line at rose leaves, but add all the other flowers of the garden, all those whose petals can be picked and dried. Gather them in great armfuls and pull off the petals and spread them out upon a sheet to dry. Toss them until all the moisture is exhausted and then fill your pillows with them.

When putting the dried leaves into the pillows, be sure that they are thoroughly dry. And also add about a teaspoonful of rose geranium perfume to, say, a peck of the leaves.

Toss well until the oil is all absorbed, and fill your pillows with the leaves. This makes one of the best quieting agencies known for the nerves.

Rose leaf perfumes are very nice things and particularly soothing. They act upon the nerves rather than upon the complexion. Still, upon the nerves hinge many things, and the woman whose nerves are in a good state is pretty sure to have a nice complexion.—The 'Sun.'

BUTTER AS MEDICINE.

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hand in the pats of yellow cream fat. This (according to 'Science Siftings') is as valuable as the dearer cod liver oil for weakly, thin people, and doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thickly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get. In all our consumptive sanatoria patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume half a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, but a mixture of no less than seven different sorts, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.—Exchange.

With the Children.

HOW SWISS CHILDREN QUALIFY FOR DOMESTIC DUTIES.

A good many of the Swiss primary schools have attached to them what are called 'Ecoles menageres,' or housekeeping schools, where girls, during their last year of school life, receive free instruction in cookery, laundry work and dressmaking. The age limit, writes a correspondent from Switzerland, for compulsory school attendance being either 14 or 15, according to the canton in which they live,the girls are naturally of a better age to appreciate the advantages of the housekeeping school than would be the case in England, where the children leave school so much earlier.

The instruction is eminently practical; the girls are made to do everything themselves, the teacher only explaining and supervising. They are taught not only how to cook a meal properly, but how to lay the cloth, wait at table, 'wash up,' and clean and polish everything used. A detachment is sent out every morning to do the catering for the day; strict accounts are kept, and the cost per head for every separate meal is calculated. Every girl has a book in which she enters all the menus, important recipes and expenditure.

In the laundry school they are taught how to wash, starch and iron; they do all the washing of the linen and overalls used in the cookery class, and are allowed to bring things from home to wash.

No expense is spared in the equipment of these schools; the appliances are all of the most modern pattern and best quality. Of course all this comes out of the pocket of the ratepayer, but in this go-ahead little country that long-suffering individual does not appear to grudge money spent on public education.—Exchange.

THE MOTHER'S HOUR.

My little son would fain
Go from his mother never;
Leaves me with tender pain,
As parting were for ever.

I who have business,
The little cares of living,
Though small hands cling and press,
I send him from me grieving.

The little Love denied,
In passionate protestation
'Gainst her who shuts outside
His tender adoration.

Sweet sands of gold that run
In Time's glass heaping, heaping,
Taking my little son
Out of his mother's keeping.

Time, there may come a time
He will not so approve me.
This is my golden clime,
In which the children love me

Time, there may come a day,
Past prayers and interceding,
When he may turn away,
Deaf to my piteous pleading.
—K.T.H.

A CHILD'S SLEEPING HOURS.

The baby should be taught to sleep at regular hours. At first he will sleep most of the time not occupied in feeding. At the age of six the child should sleep ten or twelve hours during the day. Between these ages the amount of sleep should gradually diminish. The method of training babies to sleep is simple. Be sure they are comfortable as to externals and are well, then leave them alone in a properly guarded crib. After several months' humoring it may be dangerous to leave a child alone, as the little tyrant may work himself into such a rage as to have convulsions or do himself physical injury, but the young infant may be trusted to 'cry it out' in safety, and, after the first disappointment is over he will be happier and more contented to take the ups and downs of life uncomplainingly.

Home Work Room.

FOR THE SUMMER COTTAGE.

A decorative bit of summer cottage furnishing is a lamp shade fashioned of green silk and bordered with clusters of cherries, the latter consisting of little balls of cotton covered with red silk and tinted darker red, a few showing a touch of green, to simulate half or fully ripened fruit. Frilled green silk is looped around the edge of the shade to the depth of two or three inches and forms a background for the clusters of cherries.

Household Hints.

USES OF TURPENTINE.

Turpentine, either in resinous form or in spirits, has a household value. A child suffering with the croup or any throat or lung difficulty will be quickly relieved by inhaling the vapor and having the chest rubbed until the skin is red, and then being wrapped about with flannel moistened with fiery spirits. Afterwards sweet oil will save the skin from irritation. In the case of burns and scalds turpentine has no equal. It is the best dressing for patent leather; it will remove paint from artists' clothes and workmen's garments; it will drive away moths if a few drops are put into closets and chests; it will persuade mice to find other quarters if a little is poured into the mouse holes; one tablespoonful added to the water in which linens are boiled will make the goods wonderfully white; a few drops will prevent starch from sticking; mixed with beeswax it makes the best floor polish, and mixed with sweet oil it is unrivaled as a polish for fine furniture—the latter mixture should be two parts of sweet oil to one part of turpentine. Some physicians recommend spirits of turpentine, applied externally, for lumbago and rheumatism. It is also prescribed for neuralgia of the face.—'Woman's Home Companion.'

A novice can paint a window sash nearly as well as a professional painter by using to cover the glass a piece of tin with a handle, the size of the pane. To imitate frost glass, which shuts off prying eyes, but not the light, put some putty in cheese cloth and twist to form a pad, then pat the glass until well covered with a milky white stain. When dry apply a coat of white varnish.

Litharge mixed with glycerine to the consistency of putty will close cracks in iron kettles and stone jars, tighten joints in iron or wood, and fasten lamp tops to standards. It hardens in a few hours and will resist heat, cold and ordinary acids. It is perfectly harmless, and has been used to fill large cavities in the teeth.

Selected Recipes.

Delicious for the picnic basket or the motor car luncheon basket is a veal and ham galantine. Buy a very thin veal steak and spread it with a mixture of sausage meat, chopped cooked ham, a few mushrooms, and a chopped gherkin. Season highly, roll, and tie, and boil in a cloth until thoroughly cooked. This will be in about three hours. Allow it to partially cool in the water. Tie very tightly in the cloth and press under a heavy weight. Aspic jelly improves the appearance and adds to the general good qualities of this cold dish.

Here is a Japanese salad: One cup of hot boiled rice drained dry and mixed with a small onion chopped fine. While the rice is still warm mix with a French dressing and set aside to get cold. Open a can of sardines, wipe the little fish dry of oil, removing the skin and backbones. Carefully mix the rice and the sardines, heap in the centre of a dish of crisp lettuce leaves, and cover with a French dressing. Sprinkle chopped chives over all. Beet shreds are also good as a garnish for this salad. The Japanese use raw beets for the purpose, but Americans will prefer them cooked. Cut in slices and with a thin vegetable knife cut into julienne straws.

Our Correspondents.

Mrs. J.W., Lasalle avenue.—You can obtain full information as to what home manufactured goods are received for sale, how they should be forwarded, etc., by writing to the secretary, 'Our Handicrafts Shop, 2456 St. Catherine street, Montreal.



GOOD CHEER.

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

'A little bit of patience often makes the sunshine come,
And a little bit of love makes a very happy home;
A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay,
And a little bit of charity makes glad a weary way.'

WHY DON'T YOU?

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly, and will take no more time than by and by.

Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day; and 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'

Why don't you send away that little gift that you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any good.

Why don't you speak out the encouraging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you try to share the burden of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish?

Why don't you take more pains to be self-sacrificing and loving in the every-day home-life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness, so that all who come in touch with you may be made better? Is not this possible?

A WONDER GIFT.

The following suggestion for giving good cheer comes from one of the Sunshine branches:

'If you know an invalid who is nervous and restless, ask her friends to fill a bag with small, inexpensive remembrances,done up in an attractive manner, and send it to her with instructions that it is a new kind of medicine to be taken, say, every morning at 10 o'clock and every afternoon at 3 o'clock.'

SUNSHINE NOTES.

The mother of a family of four children has recently been helped by the Westmount branch with clothing for the little ones, contributed by 'T.D.G.' and other friends. Mrs. McCormick, Ormstown, and Miss Golding, Montreal, each contributed a dollar for the same family.

A toy stable, sent to the society by Master Lisle Robertson, to be given to some child in memory of his little brother, has been sent to the Memorial Children's Hospital, together with toys contributed by the junior branch.

AFTER THE NIGHT IS NOON.

The gloom of night is dense and deep;
Rough in the path as we grope along
Courage, heart, as the shadows creep—
This is the matin-song:
After the night is noon;
After the journey, rest;
The world will waken in gladness soon,
And the heart that sings is blest!

The glare of the sun is hard and hot;
The road is dusty, the way is long,
Shift your burden, and heed it not—
This is the even song:
After the noon is night:
After the journey, rest;
For the wind will wake and the stars be bright.
And the heart that sings is blest!
—The 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

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

The first of July was marked at Northfield by the opening of the Student Conference and the Northfield Summer Bible School upon the same day. This conference which is in session at the present time closes on July 10; the Summer Bible School continues until the opening of the General Conference, July 29. Immediately after the young men's gatherings the Northfield Young Women's Conference and the Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies meet from July 12 to 19. The daily programme of the former consists in a series of lectures by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan on 'Jesus and womanhood'; an elective course of study by Prof. James McConaughy, of Mount Hermon, on 'The passion and the triumph'; a similar course by Dr. J. R. Miller, of Philadelphia, on 'Christ's teaching concerning daily life'; sunset meetings on Round Top led by such well-known women as Mrs. Margaret Sangster and Mrs. Margaret Bottome, of the 'Ladies' Home Journal'; Mrs. Helen Montgomery, Syracuse; Mrs. Lucy Waterbury, Boston, and Miss Margaret Slattery, Fitchburg; auditorium addresses by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Mr. Robert E. Speer, and Mr. W. R. Moody. Music will be by the Estey Chorus of Northfield Seminary. The daily programme of the latter will consist in seven studies entitled 'Dux Christus,' by Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins. M.A., T. H. P. Sailer, Ph.D., the Rev. William E. Griffis, D.D., and others; courses in mission work with children, mission work with girls, missionary literature, missionary schools and missionary giving, by Mrs. Alonzo Pettit. Mrs. Francis E. Clark, Miss Belle M. Brain, Miss Clementina Butler, Miss Clara Cushman and others. During the last four days of these gatherings and continuing until July 25, the Northfield Summer School for Sunday School workers is in progress. The purpose of this school is to prepare Sunday School workers, to teach them the principle of pedagogy and to train them in the psychology of teaching. The courses are carefully graded for teachers, and are conducted by the following leading Sunday School workers: Mr. Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the Sunday School Association; Mrs. J. W. Barns, Miss Margaret Slattery, instructor in the Massachusetts States Normal School; Miss Marion Thomas, a skilled kindergartner; Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, an author and lesson writer; Mr. E. P. St. John, student of Clark University, lecturer in psychology, and Miss Florence H. Darnell, illustrator for 'The Baptist Teacher,' and teacher of drawing. Students registered in any one of these schools are privileged to attend the sessions in the others. Reduced railway rates of one and a third the regular fare (one way) have been granted for the round trip, by most of the eastern and southern passenger associations. For details of this apply to A. G. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.

Advertisements.

BABY LAUGHS.

Baby laughs when mother gives him Baby's Own Tablets; they taste good and make him well and happy. They are mother's help and baby's every-day friend. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. The tablets aid digestion, cure colic, prevent diarrhoea, cleanse the bowels, allay teething irritation, and cure all the common ills of childhood. No cross, sleepless children in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Mrs. M. Ready, Denbigh, Ont., says:—'I don't know what higher praise I can give Baby's Own Tablets than to say that I would not be without them in the house. I have found them all that is claimed and keep them on hand to meet any emergency.' Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 25 cents by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The earlier closing of public-houses in Glasgow, Scotland, on Saturday nights, at ten instead of eleven, has effected a reduction of fifty percent in the police cases of drunkenness.

Australia has 3,000 Christian Endeavor Societies, and the Endeavorers there are greatly interested in missions to the aboriginals. Among Japan's 115 C. E. Societies are some in the Royal Navy, one in a post-office, and others in the famous Okayoma Orphan Asylum, conducted by Ishii, the Japanese George Muller. Corea has twelve Societies.

Crowded and enthusiastic meetings of the B. W. T. A., were held in June at the Friends' Meeting House, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate street. Lady Henry Somerset was presented with a testimonial of £418 for support of her recently started East End Mission, accompanied by a roll of subscribers measuring 759 feet in length and tied with white ribbon. Mrs. Pearsall Smith made the presentation.

The Golden Gate C. E. Union, San Francisco, had a rousing rally last month. Mr. J. W. Hatch, president, has been leading the two thousand Endeavorers to vigilant and patriotic service. They are up in arms against the sale of liquor in groceries. Fully a thousand attended the evening service, at which the Rev. Edwin Hadlock, the new state field secretary, delivered an inspiring Christian citizenship address.

The singular case of the young man who, challenging God to give him a proof of his existence, was struck dumb, continues to attract attention. Apparently the pastors of the Moody Church believe that a miracle has been wrought. The Rev. Dr. Gray and Mr. Jacoby are receiving letters nearly every day from persons who say that the experience of Mr. Renfro has cured them of skepticism and led them to Christ. Ministers of other churches are expressing themselves guardedly, but are admitting that there is nothing in the Bible, so far as they can see, to prevent God from manifesting himself, as many think he has done, to Mr. Renfro. The young man is now at home in Shreveport, La., with his mother, professedly a converted man, and giving all his time to the study of the Bible. Hearing and speech have not yet been restored.—'Congregationalist.

FORGIVER OF A FALSE ACCUSER.

At the Primitive Methodist Missionary anniversary, the Rev. John Nicholls, a missionary, of Fernando Po, on the West Coast of Africa, gave the following striking examples of the power of the Gospel: 'John Petty Sago, of San Carlos Bay, was brought from heathenism. He was taught cocoa-farming; he got a farm of his own. Two or three years ago he had accumulated two hundred dollars and because he had not a safe place to keep them in, he brought the money to the missionary and asked him to keep it for him. He took it and put it in safe hands. A short time after, the Spanish policeman preferred a charge against him without any foundation, and carried him in chains to Santa Isabel. The judge would not allow him to speak in his defence, but said to him, "You pay me two hundred dollars, or I will keep you in prison on government works for two years." He then asked for time to pay it, as he could get it immediately. He went to the missionary and received from him the money he had accumulated by hard work, and returned and paid the fine. Shortly after, the policeman was removed from his office in disgrace, and he settled down at San Carlos Bay. He attended our service one Sunday morning, and John Petty Sogo saw him. As soon as he had interpreted the service to those present, and while the benediction was being pronounced, he went silently to the door and met his former accuser. He caught hold of him and shook him heartily by the hand, as only a Christian can, and said, "I am glad to see you; I hope God make you come plenty." The missionary saw this, and asked Sogo why he did it. He answered, "Massa, did you not tell me to do so? Now Christ tell me to do so, and the book you gave me to read tells me to do so. You all tell me—make I love my enemy. This I try to do. He take away my money, but God give me strength to work for plenty more."'

He also said:—'The drink question sooner or later has to be dealt with on every mission station. I had preached for the last time at Bottlemore one Sunday afternoon, and, to my surprise, my congregation followed me into my house, and into every room. My boxes were already packed,, and many cast-off garments, etc., were left out. These my people saw, and first one and then another took hold of one of these garments and approached me, saying,—"Massa, I sabi you go for your country to-morrow; I want to 'member you good fashion when you be gone—make you dash me dis?" Then they went into my larder, and soon rid me of my remaining tons of beef and bottles of salt. On one shelf they saw a number of bottles of liquid, which they thought was rum and gin. They didn't ask me for these, but I overheard them say, "Look! massa tell me not drink rum, make me no drink gin, but, look, he 'ab got plenty here all for himself." I had to clear my character, so I offered a drink out of a bottle they took to contain gin. They opened their mouths wide, as only a native can, and I poured some of the contents of the bottle down their throats, one after another. "You like him?" I said. They replied, "No, massa." The door was open, and my boy was enjoying the spectacle, and holding his sides with laughter, but would not say what was in the bottle. I asked them again if they liked it. They "no like him." They pulled wry faces, and rubbed their hands on their great jaws, and said:—"Massa, we sabi that—vinegar that!" They had the vinegar, and it is a liquid a negro abhors; they did not sample it, but each of them had a good gulp. They left my house immediately, but on the morrow they carried my boxes to the beach, and all the people got there to give me a royal send-off. After singing a few hymns and offering a few prayers for my safe voyage home, the men came and shook me heartily by the hand, saying, "Massa, we be foolmen and foolmen too much; we sabi massa no drink rum, massa no drink gin. Massa, make God give you good passage home, and make he send you back quick."'—'Christian Herald.'

FALSEHOOD AND TRUTH ABOUT COREA.

(By the Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D.D., New York, author of 'The New Era in the Philippines.'

Any one who has visited Corea, or is acquainted with even the A B C's of foreign missions, will read with curious interest the chapter on the missionary question in Angus Hamilton's Corea. He begins by severely criticising the French Roman Catholic priests for their 'unnecessary sacrifices.' He says that they 'live in abject poverty'; that 'they promote anarchy and outrage, even encompassing their own deaths whenever the interests of their country demand it'; that 'they have wooed the glory of martyrdom'; that 'the diffusion of Christianity (by them) is not unattended with bloodshed and disaster'; that 'in the case of Quelpart this feeling of animosity, and the immunity from taxation which the French priests gave to their followers, created an intolerable position'; that, in consequence, 'anarchy swept over the island, and some six hundred believers were put summarily to death,' and that 'whatever may be the compensating advantages of this martyrdom, the reckless and profligate sacrifice of life, which missionary indiscretion in the Far East has promoted, is an outrage upon modern civilization.'

Having thus paid his respects to the French Roman Catholic priests, he calmly proceeds to criticize the Protestant missionaries because their 'comfortable existence' does not equal the 'self-abnegation so manifest in the lives of the Roman Catholic priests.' Mr. Hamilton appears to be a difficult man to please.

He expresses the rather remarkable opinion that the Protestant missionaries are 'well paid,' that, 'as a class, American missionaries have large families who live in comparative idleness and luxury'; that 'they own the most attractive and commodious houses in the foreign settlements, and appear to extract from their surroundings the maximum of profit for the minimum of labor.' As a matter of fact, the salary of the individual Protestant missionary in Corea is about $600, with free rent and allowance of $100 for each child. The wife receives an additional allowance as a regularly appointed missionary doing special work among women and children. The missionaries do not own houses at all, these being the property of the mission boards, and costing but a modest sum. Nor is it true that 'servants are provided free,' while the vaunted 'provision for the education of the children' ($50 a year) is paid only when the child is in America and both parents are on the field.

As to whether a missionary can live in 'luxury' on $600, with free rent and an allowance of $100 for a child, the people of this country can judge as well as Mr. Hamilton. Corea does not produce the food and clothing that an American needs. The missionary must, therefore, buy in the United States, and pay the freight to Corea. Though he can purchase some supplies in the few foreign stores in Corea, it is at what we should regard as exorbitant prices, so that he usually finds it cheaper to buy in New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. If in such circumstances he can live in 'luxury' on $600, he is a very remarkable financier indeed. The average parent in the United States can doubtless give Mr. Hamilton some valuable information as to whether it is possible to feed and clothe and educate a child on $100 a year if at home, or $150 if at boarding-school in America.

The charge that the missionaries do 'the minimum of labor,' and that their families live in 'comparative idleness,' is equally false. For example, the seventy Presbyterian missionaries, including wives and mothers who have the same family cares as such women have in America, have charge of three hundred and twenty-three congregations, seventy-nine schools, five hospitals, and about thirty-five thousand communicants and adherents. When I visited Corea I did what Mr. Hamilton evidently did not do—I took pains to inspect the missionary work. I know what these missionaries are doing, and can testify that they are among the hardest-worked men and women in the world. They are literally wearing themselves out in their efforts to found and maintain churches, schools, and hospitals, and to create in a heathen land some of the conditions of decent society. To represent such men and women as living lives of ease and luxury is an outrage not only upon truth but upon common sense. I have no hesitation in setting my personal knowledge of Corea missionaries and their work over against the ignorance of Mr. Hamilton, colossal as it is, and I assert that the Corea missionaries are among the very best men and women I know, excelling in character, in devotion and in self-sacrificing labors for God and for man.

The missionaries in Corea to-day are exposed to no small anxiety and even peril in the war between Russia and Japan. A part of the region in which they reside is already within the zone of hostilities. Everybody is advising them to leave in order to seek their personal safety and escape the scenes of ruin and carnage which are imminent. If they are the kind of people that Mr. Hamilton supposes them to be, why do they not leave? Why is it that they are staying at the post of duty? Many of them are in the interior. They are absolutely unarmed. They are forbidden by their principles to fight, and they are too few and too helpless to do so even if they were so disposed. It takes more courage for them to stand their ground in such circumstances than it does to shoulder a rifle and join a regiment. Yet they are staying there to comfort and guide those terror-stricken Coreans in their time of sore need. It would be difficult to characterize too strongly the contemptible meanness of an author who at such a time will attempt to arraign those men and women as unworthy of our sympathy and support.

Some people, indeed, to whom the missionaries are always wrong have just been criticising them because they declined to leave Pyeng yang on the warship which the United States Minister had sent for them. The engineer who stays at the throttle in time of peril is called a hero. The physician who refuses to desert his cholera-stricken patients is highly praised. The Roman Catholic priest who entered the burning Iroquois Theatre in Chicago to administer the last rites to the dying was lauded by the secular press the country over. But the Protestant missionary who remains at his post of duty is, forsooth, 'a visionary whose zeal is eating him up,' and regarding whom, in the language of Mr. Hamilton, 'it is imperative that certain measures should be adopted which will insure the safety of the individual zealot and be agreeable to the general comfort of the community.' He sagely adds that 'these restraints upon missionary labors will, of course, be resented,' but that 'if we wish to avoid another such manifestation as the terrible anti-Christian upheaval in China, it is necessary to superintend all forms of missionary enterprise more closely.'

And yet if the missionaries had run away on that warship, these very people who are now criticising them as zealots would have sneered at them as cowards, and would have discanted upon the superior bravery of the engineer and the physician and the Roman Catholic priest.

After all that has been disclosed regarding the real causes of the Boxer outbreak in China, the man who ascribes it to the missionaries does so at the expense of either his intelligence or his honesty. It is all too clear that that outbreak was primarily caused by the political and commercial aggressions of Europeans. It would be ludicrous, if it were not so serious a matter, to represent the missionaries in Corea, who have to an extraordinary degree the confidence and the affection of the people, from the emperor to the coolie, as a source of disturbance. The Coreans know well enough who their real friends are, and they testify to the accuracy of their knowledge by loving the missionaries, but by hating the 'Puffmaubers' and mobbing the 'Wintershines,' whom Mr. Hamilton would probably regard as congenial friends and high authorities.

While Mr. Hamilton makes the remarkable suggestion that the activity of missionaries ought to be limited by governmental authority, it is significant that he does not propose that the activity of traders should be so limited. But I received the very distinct impressions from my own long journey through Asia, and conversation and correspondence with hundreds of foreigners and Asiatics have confirmed the impression, that the foreign trader has done ten times more than the missionary to alarm and irritate the Asiatic. While some of those traders are men of high Christian character, it is notorious that the typical trader in Asia is brutal, profane, intemperate, lustful, and greedy, and that in his treatment of the natives and in his remorseless pushing of his own selfish interests, he creates the very conditions of hatred and unrest which Mr Hamilton ignorantly ascribes to the missionaries.

Mr. Hamilton gives only eight and one-half pages out of three hundred and seven to the missionary question, but he has packed into those eight and a half pages more ignorance, misrepresentation, and maliciousness than can be found in an equal space in any other book of my acquaintance. It is quite plain that he knows practically nothing at first hand regarding the missionaries in Corea; that he has simply picked up the sneers and slanders current among those foreigners who, for reasons best known to themselves, find it convenient to slander pure, high-minded men and women who are not in Corea for person aggrandizement, but for the uplifting of an oppressed people.

Those who wish to know what Corea and Coreans really are should turn from Mr. Hamilton's overwrought pages to Mrs. Horace G. Underwood's 'Fifteen Years Among the Top-knots,' and to Dr. James S. Gale's 'The Vanguard.' It is true that these authors have not spent any time at treaty-port hotels, drawing on their imagination for facts to be sent to foreign newspapers. But they have lived in Corea more than a dozen years. They know the language of the Coreans. They have studied the country and the people until they have more knowledge of Corea in their little fingers than Mr. Hamilton has in his whole body. They know better than to tell us, as Mr Hamilton does, that filthy Seoul is 'neat and orderly' with 'streets clean and well-drained'; that straggling Chemulpo has 'imposing shops' and a 'magnificent bund'; that Corea, 'once the least progressive of the countries of the Far East, now affords an exception almost as noticeable as that shown by the prompt assimilation of western ideas and methods by Japan'; that Corea is 'two hundred miles' from Japan; that while the passage across the Corean strait requires fifteen hours, the trip from Fusan to Moji can be made in 'four hours'; that 'the cost of the journey (from Moscow to Dalny by the Siberian Railway) is almost prohibitive, if compared with ocean steamer charges'; and that several other statements are true which any one who has been in Corea will read in Mr. Hamilton's book with gasps of amazement.

Mrs. Underwood and Dr. Gale have written with intelligence and sympathy. Their books give a history of Corea of such vividness and accuracy that one feels by the time he has finished them that he really knows something about the land of the Morning Calm. They have, what Mr. Hamilton has not, eyes to see and ears to hear the mighty forces which are gradually inaugurating a new era in Corea. They show us the real American missionary, not as an idle, luxurious, mercenary individual, but as an educated, consecrated man or woman, the embodiment of the highest type of American Christian character and culture, going about among those people in the name and in the Spirit of the Master, healing the sick, teaching the young, translating the Bible, creating a wholesome literature, and, above all, preaching those great truths of the Christian religion to which Europe and America owe whatever of true greatness they possess. No one is perfect, not even a critic; but the man who can write only evil of such men and women is not one whose judgment will be accepted by sensible people.—'Missionary Review of the World.'

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

(Rev. O. F. Wisner, in N. Y. 'Observer.')

Seventy years ago there was not a student in China studying western things. Their system of instruction was restricted to the Confucian classics, which contain chiefly a system of ethico-political philosophy. Chinese scholars were grossly ignorant of the physical world, geographically, geologically, politically, historically. Of physics, chemistry, astronomy, of mathematics, psychology, metaphysics; of medicine, mechanics, economics they knew no more than the Hottentot. In the earliest schools for teaching Western knowledge to the Chinese established in Macao and Hongkong, it was necessary to offer pupils the inducement of free tuition, free board and lodging, free books, in order to secure the attendance of even a few. All that has been gradually changing, until today there are in Hongkong and the adjacent province of Kwang tung thousands of boys studying in schools of Western learning and paying for the privilege. It has been estimated that the Chinese are now paying annually $50,000 for tuition in Western knowledge.

One of the missionary institutions established to meet this rapidly increasing demand is the Christian college. It has been temporarily located at Macao, a Portuguese colony 90 miles south of Canton, and 45 miles west of Hongkong. The school is soon to be permanently located at Canton, where a suitable tract of land has just been purchased for a college site. Canton has a million and a half inhabitants. It is the capital of the Kwang province, which has a population of 30,000,000. In all this area it will be the only institution doing work of the college grade, unless the Chinese government builds a provincial university. In the latter case there will be all the more need of a Christian college. For the worship of the sages is made obligatory by law in the government schools, so that no Christian student can attend, and non-Christian students who refuse to worship will be excluded. Besides, there will be a decided preference for a long time yet on the part of students for getting their instruction in Western thought and language from Westerners rather than from their own countrymen.

It has been found necessary to begin with foundation work, as students were not available who were ready to take a college course. Accordingly for the past four years we have been building up a preparatory department, and now have classes in each of the four years of that course. Including the new classes received since the writer left China, two months ago, there should be about 80 pupils in the school. Last year 70 pupils were enrolled in the three lower classes. The school year is made to correspond with the Chinese year. Instruction is in English for Western subjects, and in Chinese for Chinese subjects. The curriculum corresponds with that of a good preparatory school in this country, replacing the study of ancient and modern languages with the study of Chinese. The college will make thorough mastery of Chinese one condition of graduation. It feels bound to insist upon this condition the more strongly that its instruction is largely in the English language. In the more advanced work a four year college course is partially mapped out. It is hoped that there will be a freshman class in 1905. Besides, it is proposed to offer courses in pedagogics, medicine, engineering, industrial training and business. The students pay fees covering tuition, rent, board, and incidentals. Last year $2,500 (gold) were paid in.

There are many interesting features to such a work as is here described. One of the most interesting is to hear the free expression of the students' views on all sorts of subjects, an opportunity for which is given in a two-hour session held every Sunday evening. Here the pupils tell, in such simple English as they can command, what has impressed them or what they have been thinking about. At these meetings and during our afternoon walks on Sundays the students are encouraged to speak out their minds on any subject that may properly be discussed. The following reports, given as nearly as possible verbatim, of the speeches of three young men, one from each of the classes, will give an idea of the way they think of things.

Last December, a student in the first year who has been studying English about eight months said: 'I hear some people say that a man must not love himself, but must love other people, and do all he can for them. But I think we must each one love himself. Because the world is made up of very many "myself." And if I do not love myself, and take care of myself and keep myself from bad, then the bad will hurt me and the world will lose one part. So I think I ought to love myself and take care of myself.'

In January of this year, a pupil in the second year class, who had studied English eighteen months, spoke as follows: 'Last year one of the students said we ought not to talk so much about reforming China, lest we become the laughing stock of the foreigners. At that time I did not believe this, but now I do. We now have six weekly examinations in our school, and I think if we want to reform China, we should attend more to our work and less to talking. I have made this for my rule, when I want to talk about the reformation of my country, I will ask myself, what are you doing yourself? Are you passing your examinations every six weeks? If I am not, then I shall be very much ashamed.'

About the same time a member of the third year class said to me as we were walking one Sunday afternoon: 'When I came to this school last year, I did not think it was a very good school, but now I know it is the best school in south China. Its fame is spreading everywhere. Last week in Hongkong I was talking with some students in schools there, and they all said that our school is the best. When I asked them why they do not change and come to our school, they said they were afraid they could not do the work. They said it was very cold these mornings to get up at six o'clock for physical drill. They do not know nearly as much English as we do here. Before I came to this school I used to be ill several months out of every year, but since I take exercise my body is very strong and well. Now people tell me that I have paid two hundred dollars for my life.' He referred to the amount of fees he has paid since coming into the school.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 24.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S REFORM.

II. Chron. xix., 1-11.

Golden Text.—Deal courageously, and the Lord shall be with the good.—II. Chron. xix., 11.

Read the history of Jehoshaphat's eventful reign, found in II. Chron. xvii., xx., and the closely paralleled passage, I. Ki. xxii.

'Jehoshaphat. . . . returned' from the lost battle at Ramoth-Gilead 'in peace.' Literally, whole; as we would say, 'safe and sound.' The Syrians, satisfied with their victory, did not press on the retreating foe, or carry the war into their enemies' country. This had been foretold by Micaiah (II. Chron. xviii., 16, 27).

'Jehu'—A prophet of the northern kingdom who predicted the downfall and destruction of the dynasty of Baasha (I. Ki. xvi., 1-7, 12). He was probably led by Jehoshaphat's reforms to remove from Israel to Judah. 'The son of Hanani,' the prophet who had rebuked Asa (see last week's lesson). 'Went out to meet him.' The monarch was thus rebuked at the earliest possible moment, and in the most effective way, when he was entering his capital at the head of his returning army. 'Shouldest thou help the ungodly?' Jehu took no account of the worldly motives that had made Jehoshaphat's action seem right to him, perhaps the hope of a coming union of the two kingdoms under his own son, certainly the fear of the growing power of Syria, whose possession of the highlands of Gilead was a standing menace both to Judah and Israel. The prophet truly considered that victory could have been expected only from Jehovah, and that God would never bless an alliance with idolatry. Therefore is wrath upon thee.' Showing itself in an inglorious return home; in invasion, from which only prayer and fasting delivered; in disappointed commercial hopes. See II. Chron. xx., 35-37. Jehoshaphat did not live to see the ultimate issues of massacre and despotism which came in the train of his son Jehoram's marriage.

"Nevertheless.' Our judge will estimate with perfect fairness the good in us as well as the evil. 'Good things found in thee.' These good things were a righteous rule, whose climax was the removal of the chief temptation to idolatry; the 'groves' or Ashteroth, shrines sacred to the licentious worship of the Phoenician Venus; and a pure personal life, the king's heart being 'prepared to seek God' through study of Scriptures, prayer and meditation.

'And Jehoshaphat dwelt at Jerusalem.' He minded his own business at home, and would not expose himself by making any more such visits as he had made to Ahab. 'He went out again.' On the former occasion he had sent out sixteen commissioners (II. Chron. xvi., 7-9) to teach in his name. This time he emphasized his repentance by going himself. 'From Beer-sheba,' a city on his southern frontier, 'to Mount Ephraim,' R. V., 'the hill country of Ephraim,' the mountainous region in the southern part of the tribe of Ephraim, which Abijah had taken from Jereboam (II. Chron. xiii., 19). 'And brought them back,' in some cases from the worship of idols, and in other cases from carelessness regarding Jehovah, 'unto the Lord God of their fathers.' The very name was an argument for their return; the God who had done so much for their fathers was ready to do as much for them.

'And he set judges in that land.' What exact change Jehoshaphat made in the judicial system of Judah, it is impossible to determine. Probably Jehoshaphat found corruption widespread (v. 7), and the magistrates in some places tainted with the prevailing idolatry. He therefore made a fresh appointment of judges throughout the whole country.' 'The fenced cities,' the walled cities. In these leading towns the chief courts were established, to which there was an appeal from the village judges.

Jehoshaphat's charge to the judges is worthy to be written in letters of gold. It consists of five particulars.

First, be cautious. 'Take heed what ye do.' Judges, of all men, must 'think before they speak,' so much depends upon their words.

Second, act as in God's presence. 'The Lord, who is with you in the judgment,' to note what you do, to help judge aright, to call you to account if you judge amiss. 'Not for man, but for the Lord' will all God's servants labor, and there is no more steadying and inspiring thought than the consciousness of God's presence.

Third, fear God. 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom,' (Ps. cxi., 10). 'Fearing no man, dare your God to fear.' This is not a cowardly dread, but a wholesome sense of God's just requirements and the terrors of his offended law.

Fourth, be pure. 'For there is no iniquity with the Lord.' Any sin, like drunkenness or licentiousness, affects the mental balance, and perverts the judgment.

Fifth, be impartial, both toward the lowly, for there is no respect of persons with God, (Rom. ii., 11; Jas. ii., 1-9), no regard for world rank; and also towards the poor, refraining from the taking of gifts, that is, bribes, either directly or indirectly—an especial danger of office-holders, which is to this day the conspicuous disgrace of Oriental courts.

The supreme court. In Jerusalem, the capital, and under the king's eye, Jehoshaphat set up a great court of final appeal, to which the most difficult cases might be carried. This measure was probably altogether new; David and Solomon had kept judgment in their own hands. 'The supreme court consisted of three classes: (1) Levites who were not priests; (2) priests who were generally, if not always, Levites, and (3) the chief of the fathers of Israel, R.V., 'the heads of the fathers' houses of Israel.' Each Israelite was head of his own family; these family heads made up the 'fathers' houses' or clans, and the heads of these clans sat in the great court at Jerusalem. 'It is interesting to find that such persons were now admitted to share in the judicial office, which seems in David's time to have been confined to the Levites. These judges were to consider two classes of cases:—(1) The judgment of the Lord, matters regarding which some decision could be found in the law of the Lord, i. e., the Pentateuch; and (2) Controversies, ordinary civil suits, decided by the unwritten laws of custom and equity. 'When they returned to Jerusalem. Read, as in the R. V., 'And they returned.'—a new sentence; or 'And they dwelt in Jerusalem,' marking the permanence and stationariness of this chief court.

'In the fear of the Lord.' Not terror, but reverential awe. It is with men as with wheat: the light heads are erect even in the presence of omnipotence, but the full heads bow in reverence before him. 'With a perfect heart.' With integrity, conscientiously. 'And what cause soever.' R. V., 'And whenever any controversy.' Shall come . . . . . cities. Evidently the supreme court was to be especially, if not wholly, a court of appeal. 'Between blood and blood.' To decide between one kind of bloodshedding and another, i. e., between manslaughter and murder. 'Between law and commandment, statutes and judgments.' To decide what particular ordinance applies to a particular case. It might sometimes need to be shown how the particular commandment flowed from main and essential law; and the written statute is easily distinguishable from those judgments, which were more like 'judge-made law.' 'Ye shall even warn them.' Add personal admonitions to judicial decisions. 'Trespass not against the Lord.' R. V., 'Be not guilty towards the Lord.' The judges were to remind all litigants and criminals that offences were against Jehovah, and not merely against men. And so wrath came upon the entire nation, judges and people. 'Not trespass' R.V., as before, 'not be guilty.' Ps. lxxxii., seems to describe Jehoshaphat's injunctions, which echo those of Moses, (Deut. i., 16, 17; xvii., 8).

Amariah, 'the Lord hath promised,' the chief priest. The high priest, probably the one named in I. Chron. vi., 11. 'Matters of the Lord.' The 'judgment of the Lord' of v. 8, ecclesiastical causes; to hear such cases, Amariah would preside over the court, as being especially conversant. Zebadiah, 'the Lord hath bestowed,' according well with the name of his coadjutor. 'Ruler of the house of Judah.' The emir, or tribal head, was evidently most suitable to preside over the king's matters, i. e., civil or criminal cases, the 'controversies' of v. 8. 'The Levites shall be officers.' A certain number of the Levites were included among the judges (v. 8): but it is not those of whom Jehoshaphat is here speaking. He means to assign to Levites, other than the judges, all the subordinates about the court, as those of scribe, constable and the like. 'Before you.' Waiting to carry out your orders. 'Deal courageously.' Literally, 'Be strong and do,' judge manfully and fearlessly. 'The Lord shall be, (R.V., is a prayer, 'the Lord be') with the good.' That is, with the good judges; but the great thought applies to all men.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 18.—II. Chron. xix., 1-11.

Tuesday, July 19.—II. Chron. xvii., 1-19.

Wednesday, July 20.—II. Chron. xviii., 1-17.

Thursday, July 22.—II. Chron. xviii., 18-34.

Friday, July 22.—II. Chron. xx., 1-13.

Saturday, July 23.—II. Chron. xx., 14-30.

Sunday, July 24.—Ps. lxxxiii., 1-18.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

CHRIST'S PRE-EXISTENCE.

Did Christ exist previous to his life on earth? The New Testament answers yes. Wicked spirits knew of His coming in judgment, but they thought He had come before the time of judgment. So He had, for His first coming was in mercy and grace (Matt. viii., 29; II. Cor. viii., 9). Read Phil. ii., 1-11, where we learn that Jesus, the Lord, the Saviour, emptied Himself of His Deity and assumed the form of a servant by becoming a man. If we have not pre-existence here, what have we? There could be no stooping to die if Jesus was merely man, for death is the lot of all men (Heb. ix., 27, 28). But for the eternally-existing God to put on a human form in order to die and so redeem man from death is one of the mysteries of the Godhead (Heb. ii., 14, 15). The Word was God, became flesh, came to His own things and to His own people. The world came into existence through Him, yet it did not recognize Him (John i., 1 to 14). He came from heaven, His home is heaven (John iii., 12, 13). He came out of, and returned to, the Father (John xvi., 28). He was God, the ever-living One. He spake of His body as the dwelling place of God. He was God manifest in flesh (John ii., 19; I. Tim. iii., 16). In John viii., 12, Jesus is the light of the world. In John iii., 19, the light has come into the world. God is light. The true light shines through Jesus. He is the brightness of the Father's glory (Heb. i., 3). We beheld His glory, that of the only-begotten Son of God (John i., 14). In John xvii., 5, Jesus speaks of 'the glory He had with the Father before the world existed. Before Abraham lived, I AM, the self-existent One (John viii., 58). What if ye should behold Me ascend where I was before? (John vi., 62.) They did see it. (Luke xxiv., 51.)

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Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

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The three papers, $1.75.	
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Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JULY, 1904

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

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously $1.00 extra for postage per annum.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.

Whether through vacillation on the part of the Thibetan authorities or whether through treachery they have failed to make use of the armistice obtained by them with a view to the negotiations which it was the object of Colonel Younghusband's mission to insist upon. It may be that the peacemakers who obtained the armistice were not able to bring their government to the point, or it may be that the whole scheme was a trick to gain time at a moment when the natives found that that would be an advantage to them. At all events at the expiry of the truce the Thibetans got half an hour to remove their women and there was a general assault upon Gyangtze, the jong being scaled and captured with great intrepidity by the British Indian troops.

The letter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with regard to the proposed cigarette legislation exposes a system of hypocrisy and fraud on the part of those wishing to neutralize such efforts as has few parallels in history. Those who have been taking the ground that this prohibitory legislation should be replaced by a law prohibiting all sale of tobacco to young people will find by this letter that, whether consciously or not, they are simply the puppets and mouthpieces of the tobacco interest, which has gone to the length of establishing bogus societies and issuing stacks of hypocritical literature demanding that reform; the object being all the while not to check the traffic, but to save it. We commend the exposure to some of our virtuous legislators and their admirers. Those of them who did not know that they were acting in the interests of the tobacco trade and along its own lines will feel foolish.

The fast steamship service that has been so much talked about during the past decade will not arrive for another two years, at least, even if it does then. The government has just concluded an arrangement with the Allan line for a mail service of two vessels of 14-knot, and two of 17-knot speed. The 14-knot vessels will make the trip from Moville to Rimouski in seven days and will receive a subsidy of $3,750 a round trip, and the 17-knot vessels will do the journey in six days and will receive a subsidy of $12,250 for the round trip. This is a very different proposition from a 20-knot or 21-knot service, but Sir Richard Cartwright told the House of Commons that the present arrangement, which has been made for two years, was agreed upon because the shortening of the time by about fifteen hours would have meant an addition of about $750,000 to the subsidy. Still 14-knots and 17-knots is pretty poor speed for express mail vessels, and the price seems very high for the little that we shall get. The vessels are fitted with cold storage, and no doubt they will come to Montreal, if only to get the butter and cheese and other things to store; but they need not come to Montreal unless they please; nothing is said about it in the bargain.

The exuberance of the Kaiser over a Russian regiment which claims him as colonel has filled St. Petersburg with joy and created an international incident similar to that of the Kruger telegram, which set all Britain by the ears. Possibly His Majesty thought to give a slightly saucy turn to a complimentary despatch with a sort of pleased feeling that it might set the world talking about him. The only country at which any flout of this sort could be aimed would be Great Britain, and it is not at all likely that he had any desire to irritate that power. The British would, at all events, act most wisely by taking as little notice of the matter as possible. It was all right for the Emperor to wish his regiment well; he could not well escape that. But to refer to the enemy now in the field was just stepping over the line of neutrality, though not quite so far over as in the case of his message to President Kruger.

Judge Alton B. Parker is the Democratic candidate for President of the United Staffites. He was chosen on a first ballot. The other candidates nominated were Judge Gray, General Nelson A. Miles, and the unspeakable Hearst, proprietor of the 'American' and other yellow newspapers. If Hearst had been chosen, which was from the first unthinkable, the infamy would have destroyed the Democrats as a great national party for many years to come; whereas, the selection of Judge Parker gives them a good fighting chance of winning. Judge Parker was the only Democratic candidate in sight that the Republicans were at all afraid of, and his selection will make them work hard and anxiously. All through the strenuous past few months, while his name has been variously used by the two parties, Judge Parker has preserved the silence of the Sphinx, but now that he has been nominated, he is expected to make a specific declaration in his letter of acceptance. His silence has been that of a dignified man, who is no demagogue, and would not crawl or flatter even to win the presidency. His nomination shows that the Democratic party is returning to its right mind, and that the crank element, although numerous, as has been shown at St. Louis during the past few days, is nevertheless now in the minority. Thus while Mr. Bryan was able to get the clause condemning his silver heresy eliminated from the platform, that was only a concession to the amour propre of the former votaries of that vagary and not in any way a surrender of the principle involved. In fact, in view of the sophistical reason for this retirement set forth in the draft of the platform, namely, the great discoveries of gold, the platform reads much better without it and no doubt all parties were equally pleased by the change.

M. Coombes does not appear to take much notice of the many signs which the Papal Nuncio at Paris professes to observe of the approaching downfall of his ministry. He has announced that the question of the separation of church and state will come up for discussion next January, when the bill formulated by a special committee with that object in view, will probably be presented. The provisions of this measure are of the most sweeping character. It assures and guarantees perfect freedom in the exercise of religion, except for the preservation of public order. No denomination will be allowed special privileges, nor will salaries or subventions in any form whatever be granted to the bishops, priests, ministers or teachers of any faith. The government will not recognize any minister of religion, and will not furnish any building for the services of any denomination, or for lodging any of its ministers. There are also provisions for abolishing the concordat along with the French embassy at the Vatican, and details for the disposal of extensive church properties held by the state. With the passage of an act so radical as this in prospect, the Nuncio was correct in stating that not the least step has been taken by the French Government in the direction of a rapprochement, or even to soften the strained relations that exist. It has long been held by some of the ablest political writers in France that the complete separation of church and state must be the logical result of permanently established democratic institutions, as it offers the only solution of an irritating, seemingly endless and constantly disturbing controversy. All history shows that religion grows in purity and strength the more it is freed from secular patronage and restraint. France is now going through a natural evolution. Not towards irreligion; she cannot easily go farther in that direction than she has done under a state church. The tribulations of human life that find their only consolation in religion will always remain. Rather towards a higher plane where, in perfect freedom, religion will exercise that sway which she has always had and will never lose undisguised and unfettered.

The Armenians of Persia have, from the point of view of justice, rightly chosen the power to which to appeal against the renewal of Turkish brutality towards their brethren across the Turkish frontier. The Protestant missions among the Armenians and the Nestorians of Persia have been almost exclusively from the United States. The United States is, therefore, the country which they know about, and to which they look as a natural protector. In old times the Christian inhabitants of Turkey looked to Britain, and, in the days of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and of Lord Dufferin, they did not appeal in vain. But that experience was changed at the time of the former Armenian massacres. Great Britain was indeed anxious to intervene, and did her best, but did it in vain, to get the European powers to insist on humanity. The Czar—not his own master—stood rather by the Sultan than by his oppressed subjects and the Emperor of Germany sent him his portrait in token of special friendship, and got some railway concessions. But what chiefly rendered Britain powerless at that time was a stab in the back from the otherwise worthy President Cleveland, who had been so much attacked by his narrow-minded countrymen for being British in his sympathies that his pettifogging Secretary of State thought it necessary to threaten war over a reasonable boundary claim that Great Britain was making upon Venezuela. Having at that time paralyzed the arm that was stretched to protect the Armenians, it righteously falls to the United States to take up the task now. The United States is the more free to do this, as she has no territorial or other interests that might be supposed to bias her in doing her part as the youngest and freest lance among the seven champions of Christendom. The rôle of knight errant would, on the whole, be an ennobling one for her.

Is the displacement of a switch by persons unknown a sufficient excuse for a railway accident by which a score of people are done to death? Hundreds of Canadians are travelling daily by the Wabash to St. Louis, and we are therefore interested in its doings. Should not all switches be under the eye of competent switchmen? Should not the position of all switches be obvious at all times, not only to station officials, but to engine drivers in time to take warning? If these precautions are possible, what excuse is it to say that some wholesale assassin came by and displaced the switch? We understand that at one time our leading railway had a switchman in charge of every switch, and that for economy or some other reason this precaution is no longer observed. Though the complete shifting of a switch to another rail would be obviously indicated it might, as switches are made, and locks not being in use, be shifted enough to derail a train without its being apparent. It is clear, however, that so long as the moving of a switch an inch or two can throw a train off, it is criminal to have no precaution against, or in case of, this occurring, whether by accident or design. It is probable that no precaution could be taken that would sufficiently warn an engine driver if his time schedule will not allow him to slacken before every unguarded switch till he ascertains its position.

The story of Karl Mathieson, the Danish sailor who was saved from the wreck of the 'Norge' (pronounced 'Norga') off the coast of Scotland, reveals a state of things not altogether different from what obtained on the 'General Slocum.' He says he was a new hand on board and knew nothing about the ship's arrangements in case of collision or fire, and that he had never been instructed in fire drill and did not understand what it meant. Whether the other sailors on board knew anything of fire drill will be subject for enquiry. The first boat the sailors attempted to lower fouled her tackle and shot the occupants into the water, and the inefficiency of both officers and men, though apparently manly enough by nature, in the lowering of the other boats, and all through the emergency, suggests that none of them had been much trained in the elementary duties of life-saving. The survivors who were landed at Grimsby say that many seized life-preservers only to find that the strings were rotten, and could not be put quickly around their bodies. Yet the owners and agents of this vessel accepted the responsibility of carrying and the money to carry eight hundred men, women and children across a treacherous sea. Surely the responsibility should be fixed for the bad condition of the life-preservers, should that charge not be disproved. The drowned number six or seven hundred, and what bitter heart-breaking grief this must mean for hundreds of friends and relatives all those who have also loved and lost can appreciate. Think of one man bereft at once of nine of his family, including his parents, all expected by the ship. The 'Norge' was supposed to be fitted with water-tight compartments, but nothing is said, even by the captain, who is among the saved, of their serving any purpose. This and other details will, however, be brought out at the inquest.

Recent revelations of the notorious boodling in St. Louis show how it had been reduced to a regular business system. The bribery combine used to meet when they wanted a bill passed by the House of Delegates, as the city council is called in St. Louis, elect a chairman, move a resolution fixing the sum to be paid for passing the bill, debate it gravely according to parliamentary rules, take a vote on it, and then appoint an agent to conduct the negotiations. This system had been so sanctified by custom extending over many years that it became an established form of procedure, and the delegates came to the understanding apparently that the taking of bribes was a matter of course and part of the regular business they were elected to transact. Here is presented the curious spectacle of men whose sense of honesty and duty was regulated by custom. Their confidence was well based on the immunity of many predecessors from detection and punishment. But the old saying about honor among thieves at length found its usual interpretation. One of the boodlers grew indignant over the fact that a fund of three thousand dollars, which had been raised by the combine to assist a fugitive from justice, was embezzled by the person appointed to take it to him. This led to further revelations of the scheme of rascality. And now Mr. Folk, who has won a continental reputation for the ability and relentlessness with which he pursued the guilty parties, has the satisfaction of having the sentences passed on two of them confirmed by the Supreme Court of Missouri. Two others who were indicted have pleaded guilty and confessed to taking bribes, one of them as a regular thing for over twelve years. Another has stated his intention to tell all he knows so that Mr. Folk expects to have five of the offenders safely behind the bars. Having thus succeeded in bringing the bribe-takers to justice, he is urged to go for the highly respectable bribers, who systematically corrupted the delegates, so as to complete his work of duly stigmatizing what is more or less of an established custom in more than one municipal government. The best feature of the matter is the heartiness with which the public and the press have supported Mr. Folk in his long and arduous fight against men with ample means and no scruples, and the claim set up in his behalf that he is worthy of the highest powers in the gift of the people.

It is satisfactory to read in the parliamentary reports that the government has decided to increase the salaries of the judges of the Court of King's Bench and Superior Court in this province. Public opinion has long been matured with regard to judge's salaries. It has been found that the salaries given have proved inadequate to tempt some of the more prosperous lawyers from the Bar. In so far as professional success was the result of superior ability and legal qualifications this would necessarily create something of an anomaly. It is not to be hoped that judicial salaries will ever compete with the incomes of lawyers in the best commercial practice, but there is stability in their favor which, added to the dignity of the position, counts for much. It may be found wise to increase these incomes still further so that there may be as little limitation as possible to the selection of the best men for judges. A pure and independent judiciary is priceless to the country. It is generally held that the judges of the King's Bench and Superior Court take rank with Dominion ministers of the Crown and should receive the same amount in salaries. The legislature of Ontario has recognized the need of proper remuneration for judges by adding one thousand dollars to the salaries given by the federal government. The increase proposed by Mr. Fitzpatrick will place the Quebec judiciary on an equality with that of Ontario. But the time is at hand when this question will have to be considered as a whole for all the provinces.

Had a number of festive visiting volunteers attempted to hold up a train in Canada because their ladies had lagged it would have been a mere piece of very dangerous hooliganism, of which in a quieter moment they, or at least their locality, would be heartily ashamed. But the obstreperous conduct of a captain who is represented as having had the impertinence to line up his company in battle array and terrorize the train hands will, if the story turn out correct, —and we have waited a reasonable time for any denial of it — and if the authorities over him have any sense of their own dignity, be apologized for, failing which further international courtesies will be strained. Open war was apparently only prevented by the appearance of a second train with the Malone girls on board, but what prevented a collision we do not know. It is said that Major Boyle, the senior officer, backed Captain Miller in his unspeakable insolence, and the story as told implies this. The insistence of a United States excursion party on the 'Yukon' that the Canadian steamer should fly the United States flag on its middle flag staff has less significance, as those excursionists did not officially represent their country as these officers did. They were a mere mob like the one which assailed the Canadian flag at Skaguay, and which made it thenceforth impossible for customs outposts of either country to fly their own flags in their neighbor's territory. The United States flag flies everywhere in Canada with the fullest hospitality. The British flag, on the other hand, is only seen in the United States on imperative occasions for the good reason that on all other it is liable to insult, with the connivance of the citizens generally. We are not sorry to have in this matter the advantage in courtesy, although we think that exhibitions of foreign flags are often marked by bad taste, and when indulged in by our own citizens suggest mercenary motives whose proper retribution would be the avoidance of such shops as fly it.

The Conservative party in England is practically condemned by every by-election that takes place. It has lost sixty-four seats in by-elections, and from those that it has not lost it has come out with a reduced majority. Its unpopularity is gathering head constantly, even in parliament. Only a man of the unparalleled sang froid of Mr. Balfour could, after the House of Commons had, for the first time since constitutional government was established, refused the King's Prime Minister a hearing, calmly go to dinner and announce that there would be no dissolution of parliament so long as the government held a majority in the House. It is a little curious that intensely as the present government is hated for having taken advantage of a war majority for the introduction of a series of extremely reactionary measures, there is little or no desire felt for a dissolution that would almost inevitably set another party in power. The Liberal party which in 1900 allowed the Conservative government, in view of its responsibility for the war situation and its assumed grasp of its issues, a new lease of power, seems still to shrink from the task of ruling. Foreign complications were never in a more delicate position than they are to-day, and though Mr. Balfour may not be equal to the occasion, being more of a philosopher than a man of action, there is no leader who is anxious to take the tiller out of his hand, and the nation probably thinks that he is as good as another to lay too under reefed topsails during the present rough weather. With the Irish party as a purely destructive force on all imperial or British issues, it requires an enormous majority and more cohesion than the Liberal party at present manifests to make it safe or even possible for a new party to govern. Meantime Mr. Chamberlain has got in out of the rain. He has washed his hands of army revelations and the government's reactionary crime by preaching a protectionist crusade and using that as a reason for retirement from office. He is the strongest man in England, and wants at all cost to be Premier before he dies. But he has staked his hopes on a somewhat desperate issue and one that, whatever may be his temporary successes, must be a losing one in the long run, and must discredit him in history.

THE WAR.

Early in the week both armies were drawing in their horns and making themselves snug on any high ground they could find owing to the constant rain, mud and intolerable heat. Then followed three days' fine weather and consequent forward movements at various points on the long, straight Japanese line extending from Kai chou, on the coast of the Liao tung Gulf, to some point on the road which runs east from Mukden. Every approach to the Russian army strung along the railway from Ta shi kiao to Mukden is commanded by the Japanese. We have received particulars explaining the somewhat contradictory seeming reports of operations in the vicinity of Kai chou, otherwise called Kai ping. At one time the Japanese had occupied the place with little or no opposition. At another the Japanese were retiring down the Port Arthur road. Again, the Japanese had captured it after the severest resistance. It will be remembered that General Kuropatkin was instructed to throw a large force into the peninsula against Oku's army, so as to create a diversion in favor of Port Arthur. He went thither in person at the head of a strong force, said to number thirty thousand men. To wile him as far south as possible was obvious wisdom on the part of Oku, so that the other Japanese armies might cut him off at Hai cheng or some other point. To some such end we can imagine General Oku retiring from Kai chou before this force, and allowing it to be occupied by the Russians. The cutting off process seems to have failed, possibly owing to the rain, and it remained to Oku to retake Kai chou, which seems to have always proved a vulnerable stronghold. At all events the Japanese seem to have gained their object and administered a decided defeat to the Russians defending the town, taking from them eight guns.

PATRONAGE AND DEFENCE.

The behavior of the party newspapers on both sides over the Dundonald matter has been discreditable. The Conservative organs have brought a mud-throwing artillery to bear against Mr. Fisher and Mr. Fisher's defenders have, unchecked from Ottawa, devoted themselves to mean detraction of Lord Dundonald and his personal and family history. Both gentlemen are honorable and patriotic, each is in his own line an enthusiast in the public service. We are told by our correspondent, Mr. Sutherland, that the essential difference between Lord Dundonald and the government is not a question of military appointments, but a difference of ideal as to what the country ought to do for its own defence. This seems to us to contradict the face of the facts. It is notorious that when the General Officer Commanding gave vent to some pretty strong sentiments in Montreal his complaint was of interference, and not of a difference of opinion on public policy. His speech meant simply that political instead of military considerations had

ruled in the course of the government toward his nominations. We very much lament to say that any one who has ever been in contact with public administration in Canada will be predisposed to believe his assertion, however well or ill it may have been sustained by the particular instance he set forth in illustration. For forensic purposes that particular instance was no doubt an unfortunate one, seeing the person recommended to a command was entirely without military experience. To make such a recommendation good to the convictions of the public, it would need to have been alleged, much more vigorously than was done, that to his lordship's knowledge all due effort had been made to find the best man that could possibly be got for the position before Dr. Pickell had been selected. This was, however, implied in Lord Dundonald's complaint, and those acquainted with what is ordinarily expected of officers socially and financially will not wonder that it is often extremely difficult to find men capable of filling such positions as the one referred to.

It seems necessary here to remark that a system which makes commissions in the militia, especially high ones, a heavy financial burden on those holding them, is a rotten one. It not only implies an aristocracy of wealth which is unwholesome and unpopular, but it creates temptations to irregular methods of recouping losses, which the men unfortunately too often give their officers credit for. But, if there is one thing worse than making commissions go by wealth, it is determining them to any extent by political favor. Yet, even though ministers may be as determined as they should be to ignore party considerations, the political use of all patronage, whether it be the purchase of a waste paper basket or the appointment of a charwoman, is so ingrained in our public system that we cannot hope to have it eliminated. Such a use of patronage is as much corruption as is bribery. Indeed, it is far more pervasive and injurious, for each party is beset with, indeed, in so far as it is an active organization, consists of, expectant office-seekers. No one goes into politics—that is, almost no one—except for personal ends. They will not be paid in dollars for each vote or for expressing preference on one side or another, but paid they consider they ought to be if they do anything whatever for either party. Thus the disease corrupts and degrades the body politic to its very finger ends.

It is said that the great majority of our militia officers are Conservatives. This would probably be the case under any political administration so long as wealth and social distinction form in any measure the basis of selection. The recognition of distinctions and privileges is of the very essence of Conservatism, and the repudiation of all such is of the essence of Liberalism. Such being the case, a Liberal government would have far more temptation than a Tory one to take an interest in the political complexion of appointments. In any case, the control of the patronage is not a side issue, but of the essence of the present dispute between the political and military head of our citizen army. There is danger in leaving absolute power on either side. To leave absolute power to a British commanding officer, who might be surrounded by a Canadian clique, might easily be the greater abuse of the two. It is, at all events, not to be thought of. On the other hand, if any process is possible by which the autocracy of our local patronage bosses in the cabinet can be eliminated from militia appointments, that method should surely be sought. Should the selection of officers be supposed to depend on political considerations, we could only hope to go into the field, should we have to do so, with leaders in whom the rank and file would have no confidence, men indeed who would soon be weeded out should it come to a real struggle.

With regard to the question raised by our correspondent as to our military system, our own ideas are well known. It would be absurd for us to keep an army that would defy the United States. We are part of the British empire, and, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we regard a war between these kindred nations as unthinkable. Were we not a part of the British empire we should probably have to take our medicine like good children. We should not be invaded, but we should be bullied past tolerance if we attempted independent existence. Being part of an empire, we ought to contribute to the armament of the empire, and for the immediate protection of our own soil we want two or three things: first, an athletic population trained in youth to self-defence; second, a scientific nucleus of trained officers capable of strategy and of organizing riflemen, mounted and foot, for campaign purposes, and, third, a number of corps ready at need to enforce order within the country. Those who object to the existence of such policing forces are simply advocates of anarchy. Mr. McColl tells us that the Royal Military College at Kingston was designed by Mr. Mackenzie to give us just the supply of officers needed, and that at great expense to the country it actually does afford this supply, but that the men thus produced are not used, and do not even get the places which our system naturally opens to them. We recently suggested a commission of inquiry to look into the condition of our militia and report with regard to the best methods of defence. We have been astonished to find this proposal denounced as though it had some sinister purpose. If there are men in the service whose appointment has not been due to fitness we can imagine these to be up in arms against such a commission. If there have been financial irregularities between colonels and the department or between colonels and their men, we can easily imagine consternation at the idea of a Judge Winchester probing for answers to inconvenient questions. But we cannot understand those wishing the good of the nation or of our system of defence protesting against inquiry. That is, if the commission was genuine, and not simply a whitewashing campaign by party placemen. As it is possible, however, that a real inquiry is not attainable, we should be interested in learning from those who know, whether for publication or in confidence, for our own information, any facts of interest in the premises.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform, as presented to the convention assembled at St. Louis, last week, condemned the present United States tariff and all its works with no uncertain sound. 'The Democratic party,' it said, 'has been, and will continue to be 'the consistent opponent of that class of 'tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute 'from the "American" people.' 'This 'monstrous perversion,' it continued, 'of 'those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to 'secure has caused what may once have 'been infant industries to become the 'greatest combinations of capital that 'the world has ever known. These publicly favored enterprises have through 'trust methods been converted into 'monopolies, thus bringing to an end 'domestic competition, which was the 'only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective 'system. The industrial combinations, 'by the financial assistance they can 'give, now control the Republican 'party.' Every word of the above, of course, is true, and ought to be a warning to us not to take the protectionist path adown which the Conservative party is striving to lead us. Not only does the Democratic platform favor 'a 'wise, conservative, and business-like 'revision and a gradual reduction of the 'tariff,' but it also favors 'the reduction 'of tariff taxation upon trust produced 'articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the "American" 'market whenever the trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their 'prices to the "American" consumer 'above a reasonable and just profit.'

To decide upon what is a reasonable and just profit is another matter, and to learn actually what profit an institution is making might also be difficult. The difficulties, however, need not be insuperable, as in the case of the British gas companies, the law has worked very well that has confined their profits to certain stated percentages. The intention, anyhow, is a good one, and is meant to deprive 'trusts and monopolies of 'the power to extort from the "American" people, under shelter of "American" law, prices higher than those 'charged foreigners for identical articles.' If this plank of the Democratic platform were carried out, Mr. Fielding's new dumping provisions would lie idle, as there would be no use for them. The Democratic platform, indeed, is to all intents and purposes a free trade platform, and that party also comes out pat for 'a liberal trade treaty with Canada.' After recent experiences our people will not greet such an announcement with enthusiasm. Yet coming, not from a party determined to grant us less than nothing, but from one generally desirous of promoting intercourse, we should be prepared to meet it cordially. It was for long written on the banners of both parties in Canada that the freer the commercial intercourse between the two countries the better for both and nothing could be more true. Another cheerful thing about the present Democratic platform, as reported by the committee, was its repudiation of flat silver, the sixteen to one heresy, and its declaration that the United States present money standard is the correct one. Indeed, it acknowledged that that standard is no longer open to question, and that the issue is now removed from the field of political contention. That was very good, although the reason given for this change of heart was no reason at all. The reason given was 'the discoveries 'of gold within the past few years and 'the great increase in the production 'thereof.' But discoveries of gold were great and additions were constantly being made to them before and after Mr. Bryan's blasphemous speech and false metaphor at Chicago, after which the flat-silver platform was adopted. Still, some reason had to be assigned, or, at least, the authors of the present platform thought so, and the great important fact was that the sixteen to one heresy was no longer to be a part of the Democratic party creed. Afterwards, it is true, Mr. Bryan was able to get the sound money plank taken out of the platform, which does not now refer to the money standard at all. Judge Parker's letter, however, ties the Democratic party to sound money, and flat silver as a Democratic party cry is as dead as the traditional door nail.

WATTS.

The little paragraph which a few days ago recorded the death at a ripe age of George Frederick Watts, marked an event which though thus hid like a violet among tall weeds, will be great as the centuries go on, while the rubbish about it will be meaningless in a fortnight. Watts was recently spoken of by a friend as 'the most stately and the 'most placid of all the great figures of 'our modern world.' The title given him by his friends of the 'Signor,' was borne out not only by the crimson skull cap, the high brow, the straight nose and the large steady eyes, but by the painter's manner of life and poise of mind. 'Nobly intimate he was with 'humanity,' said Harold Begbie about three weeks ago, when Watts was still alive, 'and completely detached from the 'egoism of old age. Militarism is repugnant to him, jingoism disgusts him; 'but Imperialism, which means righteous 'law and honorable freedom, is one of 'the dominating ideas in his philosophy. 'If Russia or Germany had the gift of 'colonization, and England had it not, 'he would wish his countrymen to co-operate with those Powers in subduing 'lawlessness and race atavism. and in 'clearing the way for progress and ever 'greater dignity of life. It is not the 'great soldier or the great sailor who 'inspires him, but the great poet, the 'great man of science, and the great 'missionary. Shakespeare, Newton, and 'Livingstone make him proud to be an 'Englishman, and he cannot understand 'how any man with English blood in his 'veins and English history in his brains 'can be anything but proud and happy 'and conscientious.' For long he preached to his countrymen, 'make yourself 'efficient in order that you may stand 'the test of creation and survive in the 'great struggle towards perfection.' Some of his suggestions having that end in view have been practically adopted and are typical of his patriotism. One of his suggestions was the 'Gallery of Heroes,' 'a place where every fine deed 'done in humble life may be commemorated in lasting stone for those who come 'after'; he wished, as he said, 'to identify art with the best in the conscience 'and the action of the age,' and he built the first memorial wall at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, recording the names of some who have lost their lives in the endeavor to save life. 'He desired,' says Harold Begbie, 'to make the world so conscious 'of the pleasantness of noble actions 'that the vulgarities and extravagances 'of "smart society" might be over-'thrown by the mere force of public enthusiasm for what is masculine and 'fine.' He loathed gambling, and regarded it, with alcoholism, as the great danger of England. All the efforts of the legislature, he held, should be brought to bear on those two evils, and both parties in the state should sink their differences in order to make drunkenness and gambling impossible. This is an ideal, however, that the present Unionist government of England is making it as hard as possible of attainment.

As an artist Watts stands out alone from his generation and from his century. He is not one of a school or a group, but an individual whose work was along different lines, and in conception at least, upon a higher plane than that of other men. Watts first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837, and he retired from the Academy in 1896, so that he was exhibiting for nearly sixty years. He, however, did not paint for money, but for love, and he has presented the British nation with the greater part of his life work, forming 'Watts collection in the National Gallery of British art. He has also presented the nation with some forty or more portraits of the distinguished men of his time, many of which are in the National Portrait Gallery. The great painter, indeed, held that the highest thing we know is 'Love,' and it is the intention of his pictures to teach mankind that the ultimate goal of all this stress and toil is—'Love in ever greater and more wonderful fulness.' The means he adopted in his own case towards this high end were the simple, practical rules of daily life—'early rising, vigorous living, clean thinking, simplicity of habit 'and a sense of responsibility.' 'The 'Utmost for the Highest' was his motto. With him it was never according to the fin de siecle cant, art for art's sake. A fellow artist, Walter Crane, said of him recently, that 'it will always be to his 'honor that through good report and 'evil report he steadfastly upheld the 'banner which proudly asserted the intellectual character of painting, and 'claimed its right and its power, as a 'language of peculiar vividness, richness, 'and resource, of expressing certain 'typical and profound thoughts and emotions, and of embodying by definite but 'delicate symbolism ideas and ideals not 'possible to be conveyed so succinctly 'so suggestively, and, above all, so 'beautifully by any other means.' Mr Chesterton, in his recent biographica sketch, wrote of the veteran idealist sculptor-painter as 'the sculptor of draughtsmanship,' and this Mr. Crane considers a happy phrase, as it is a grasp of 'structure' rather than outline, which distinguishes Mr. Watts's work, and 'in 'this quality it may be said lies the true 'reason of the difference between his 'portraits as compared with much modern portraiture, which seeks rather the 'expression of the moment and the accidental lighting, as in landscape, rather 'that the type and the underlying structure the acknowledgment of which establishes a certain relation between 'very different individuals.' So much for his art, where form and spirit became fused, but it was the man himself that shone out through all he did. On the institution of the 'Order of Merit' by the King, George Frederick Watts was one of the first to receive the honor, and none was found more worthy to wear it

MR. CASGRAIN EXPLAINS.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, M.P., explains that his name was used as a director of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company without his consent, and while he was away in England during February, 1903. Mr. Casgrain says, that, acting under powers which had been vested in him at one of the first meetings of shareholders, the president, J. Richard Browne, 'must have issued the prospectus on his sole authority.' So soon as Mr. Casgrain returned from Europe, early in March, he ordered Mr. Browne to erase his name from all books and papers, and he afterwards heard that owing to the stand he took other directors resigned, and the concern went to the wall. However, we find that the names of Mr. Casgrain and the other directors were used all through February in various newspapers and publications to induce the public to purchase shares, and that there was, so far as known, no protest from any of the eminent gentlemen upon whose names this company was being floated. We find further that another advertisement appeared on March 21, after Mr. Casgrain's return, headed 'Closing Announcement,' in which the public was appealed to for subscriptions for the balance of $50,000 in shares not taken up. In that advertisement, for the first time since the company began its advertising, no directors' names were published: but, on the other hand, neither was anything said to let the public know that the directors as previously announced were not still connected with, or that any of them had repudiated or withdrawn from connection with the company. It is clear that Mr. Casgrain was not to blame because Mr. Browne, (who called himself a Montreal capitalist on the prospectus, but who was apparently of New York) used his name without consent and while he was on the ocean and could not prevent it. Two things, however, Mr. Casgrain, it seems to us, might have done. He might have cabled Mr. Browne and the other directors to withdraw his name from the directorate of the company, when he found on arriving in England that it was being used without his leave, instead of waiting until he got back to Montreal; and he certainly should have withdrawn his name publicly, so that purchasers of shares, deluded by his name, might take any steps that might be possible to protect themselves, and that no new victims might be added. This was due also to the newspapers which had accepted the advertisement solely on the strength of the names upon it. If these had known of Mr. Casgrain's position in this affair, even after he returned from England, the later advertisement at least would have been refused and readers would have been saved some of their money. The press also would have been in a position to render assistance to justice.

PRIVY COUNCIL REFORMS.

The complaint of the Canadian Bar concerning the useless and obsolete obstructions to the speedy hearing of cases by the Privy Council has already produced results. Sir H. E. Taschereau, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, who is now in England, has told a representative of the Canadian Associated Press that he has already succeeded in obtaining assurance that the old-fashioned system of posting will be discontinued after the present session of the Privy Council. In the old times, before the days of steamships, notice relating to Privy Council cases had to be posted at Lloyds and at the Royal Exchange, so that captains of sailing vessels and other seafarers had plenty of time to notify those interested to appear and answer in cases in which they were concerned. It was also the only way that the 'land lubbers' could obtain the information. In his recent memorandum to the Council of the Montreal Bar upon this matter, Mr. Donald Macmaster, the retiring Batonnier, shows how this ancient custom has been retained until the present day, although it is absolutely useless, and entails a waste of time of between three and a half and six months. For a long time past, respondents have been duly notified by the registrar of the court appealed from whenever an appeal to the Privy Council was pending in which they were the respondents, and Canadians will be glad to learn that Sir H. E. Taschereau has succeeded in convincing the British authorities that it is time the old posting method was abandoned. At least, if there is to be any posting of colonial cases at all in the future, the sensible way to do it would be at the office of the agent of the colony whence the appeal came. Sir Henri says that he did not raise the question of the abolition of English solicitors in colonial appeal cases, as 'they had rights which had to be respected.' An abuse based on mere custom would be more properly termed a privilege than a right. Privileges they have, because they have been permitted to collect certain fees from 'immemorial.' Mr. Macmaster, who is endorsed in this by the Bar of Canada and colonial legal opinion in general, shows that whereas the English solicitor, once upon a time, rendered services for some of his many and heavy fees, nowadays the work is principally, and sometimes entirely, done in Canada by the Canadian barrister and advocate who is also a solicitor as well. It therefore seems rational to protest against paying an English solicitor for preparing cases or factums that are actually drawn up and printed here, or pay him fees daily for appearing in cases to which he contributes nothing in word or deed. Whether the English solicitor 'peruses the record' or not, he charges for it, often as much as five hundred dollars; he charges for attendance at court, where he does nothing but put in an appearance, about sixteen dollars daily; and he has numerous other ways of treating Canadian Privy Council appeal cases as ants treat aphides—that is, stroking them at pretty frequent intervals for the sake of the honey they yield. If the standing of Canadians as solicitors were recognized by the imperial courts, there would be no necessity to pay these very high fees to English solicitors, for in many cases purely nominal services. In time, no doubt, this case of pure plunder will be discountenanced.

THE TAVERN ENDOWMENT ACT.

There was in the British House of Commons a valiant fight against the Government license act, whose principal features are to create a legal vested interest in licenses, to take the refusal of them out of the hands of the local magistrates who have always enjoyed that discretion and who are probably the last persons in the kingdom to use it in an upsetting manner, and to provide a totally inadequate sum out of which to compensate publicans, or rather the beer lords, for the withdrawal of a license in default of which provision no license can be refused. The transfer of the licensing power to the Quarter Sessions is not a transfer but an abolition of the discretion which the magistrates have heretofore not only possessed but exercised. Courts do not use discretion, but will certainly assume that unless some legal disability be proved no license can be refused. The bill is a singularly clever contrivance for placing the liquor interest up beside the church as one of the established institutions of the realm. It was brought on by the government under threat of losing the support of the trade at the coming elections. It is as contemptible an exhibition of subservience as a government could offer to a freedom-loving nation.

Amendments were offered to the bill, one limiting its operation to seven, and an amendment to that limiting it to fourteen years. Mr. Balfour met the opposition by moving the closure, which was carried by a party majority of eighty-four. The fourteen years limitation was rejected by a majority of a hundred and nineteen and the seven years amendment by ninety-eight. Mr. Hobhouse is, however, bringing up the fourteen-year time limit in a new form and there is a very strong agitation in the country in its favor as it marks the difference between compensation, which would be a way of letting the liquor trade down easy, and compensation, which would create a permanent vested interest. The government is frankly committed to the latter. They would no doubt have preferred the former and knew well that the nation did, but, like a government nearer home, dared not quarrel with Mr. Bung. If the bill passes as it is, it will put a tremendous obstacle in the way of legal temperance reform, creating as it does a burden which Englishmen will always resent being called upon to bear. Henceforth every scheme for lessening the power of the 'trade'—whether by taxation, reduction of licenses, resuming its monopoly in the name of the community or what not—will be represented as an attack on property and opposed with all the power that possession gives. The Solicitor-General has been very outspoken in regard to his policy and that of his confreres. Recently he stated that 'He was not in favor of local option or municipalization, and he did 'not see why the House should spend 'time in providing facilities for setting 'up either of them. At any rate, if the 'bill would prevent local authorities, 'when making experiments, from ignoring the just claims of license-holders 'he was very glad of it.' This presents a very clear issue—that between the 'just claims' of a newly created monopoly and the just claims of the public, on whose shoulders it is perched like Sinbad's 'Old Man of the Sea.'

The attitude of the Unionist members is evidently causing the government great anxiety. Upon several occasions many of them abstained altogether from voting upon the measure, and several of them have come out 'flat-footed against it. So nervous did the Prime Minister become that after the hot debates on the first clause he announced that further discussion would be adjourned for a fortnight, during which interval the House would discuss the Scottish Education and Finance Bills. This treatment of an important measure is said to be almost without precedent. When on Thursday night the bill came up again Mr. Balfour managed to carry the closure, but the result was that the House put the closure on him, shouting, 'Gag, gag, gag!' when he tried to speak. This delay and others that will follow will probably prevent the measure reaching the House of Lords before August, during which month it cannot receive anything like adequate consideration in the Upper Chamber. The policy is, however, also having the effect of giving the country more time to consider the measure in its various aspects. That this will be worse for the bill and its supporters is very evident, for the opposition is growing in intensity.

It has been a usage, whenever the liquor question came up in parliament, to associate it with some demand on the part of the Church and 'Bishop and Bung,' 'Beer and Bible,' were the by-words of politics. In some way these two ill-assorted allies have got divorced on this occasion, the measure demanded by the bishops, the public support of the Church schools, having already got safely through the House. We give the present bishops credit for being men who would under any circumstances have opposed the present retrogressive and enslaving measure. At all events, they have registered a strong protest against it, and the Nonconformists are against it to a man. What is important, considering the ordinary political attitude of the gentry, the magistrates, irrespective of politics, condemn the clause which restricts their authority and discretion. The bill is opposed not merely by a United Liberal party but by many influential Unionists. Even in the House of Commons twenty ministerialists voted for the time limit, while a fifth of the whole party abstained altogether from voting. Protests are voiced by public meetings all over the country against a policy which, as its avowed object, aims to cancel public rights in a property which the public creates. In view of the government's large majority the bill in some shape or form will probably go through, but the vigorous opposition it has aroused is likely to result either in severe modification of its provisions or in its repeal at an earlier or later date.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Harvest of War—Edwin L. Arnold, in the 'World,' New York.
After the Battle—The 'Standard,' London.
Corea in War Time—James S. Gale, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Ancestor Worship and Courage — The Springfield 'Republican.'
Russian Army Transport—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Our Creaking Empire—The 'Saturday Review,' London.
In Search of a Wife—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Marriage or Breadwinning?—The 'Standard,' London.
Trade Results of the War—The 'Statist,' London.
A Vote of Censure—The 'Westminster Budget.'
Retaliation and Dumping: Mr. Winston Churchill—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Kipling's Utopia—The 'Speaker,' London.
Houses by the Sea—The 'Spectator,' London.
County Society—La Marquise, in 'Hearth and Home,' London.
Camping in the City — The 'Independent,' New York.
The Church and Spiritual Healing—Conrad Noel, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A Painter of Ideas—The Late George Frederick Watts—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt—The 'Westminster Budget.'
The Cultivation of Sight Reading— The 'Musical News,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Forgiveness—Alfred Austin.
The Influence of Dogmatism on Poets—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
A Story of the Orkney Islands—The 'Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
A Great Thinker—The 'Academy and Literature,' London.
On Getting Rich—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Emerson and the Cherries—The New York 'Tribune.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Swordfish—Frank T. Bullen, F.R.G.S., in the New York 'Evening Post.'
Care for the Eyes—The 'Daily Express,' London.
Sunrise at Stonehenge—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Borax in Food—'Public Opinion,' New York.
Medicinal Music—The 'Musical News,' London.

One dollar a year, John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

REVOLT IN FINLAND.

PHASES OF RUSSIAN OPPRESSION WHICH HAVE LED TO IT.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff, followed by a tumult of disorder, during which, according to recent dispatches, the palace of the late Governor-General at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, was sacked, gives evident assurance that the Finnish indignation at the destruction of their liberty has at last passed from that state of passive resistance with which it has contented itself for the last five years into a state approaching open rebellion. That it needed only the slightest spark to set Finland afire with the rebellion has been the verdict of travellers for the last five years. In the assassination of the man most hated of all the Russian officers General Bobrikoff, the necessary spark seems to have been furnished, and the signs of a dangerous conflagration are apparent.

To the American, safe and unmolested in the enjoyment of his liberties, the story of the Finnish revolt and the causes that led to it reveals a condition of affairs that seems miserable beyond any comparison. Out of a tax on tea and a few British regiments the thirteen colonies here found justification for a successful war of independence. But of the violation of a sacred pledge to maintain their liberties, out of the conscription of their sons to serve in the Russian army, out of the despoiling of their Senate of every important power rightfully its inheritance, the Finnish people, up to the moment when Bobrikoff was assassinated, had made merely a cause for passive resistance.

Finland is a little nation, in area and in population about equal to Norway. Its two million five hundred thousand people are Scandinavians, of the same stock as the Swedes and Norwegians, and up to 1809 Finland was a Grand Duchy of Sweden. Alexander 1. of Russia in that year wrenched Finland from the weak Swedish monarch. But in taking this province Alexander published a proclamation, under his own hand, which has been for over ninety years the basis of liberty in Finland. This imperial rescript, pledging the faith of the Romanoffs, said:

'Providence having placed us in possession of the Grand Duchy of Finland, we have desired, hereby, to confirm and ratify the religion and fundamental laws of the land, as well as the privileges and rights which each class in the said duchy in particular, and all inhabitants in general, be their position high or low, have hitherto enjoyed according to the constitution. We promise to maintain all these benefits and laws, firm and unshakable, in their full force.'

On this firm foundation was built the faith of the Finns in their Russian master. Two more Alexanders in turn ratified this remarkable rescript, Alexander II. in 1869, and Alexander III. in 1886. For ninety years the Finns, protected in their liberties, passed from generation to generation the covenant of the Russian Czars and the assurance of its inviolability. It was not until the present Czar, almost coincident with his proposal of the Peace Conference at The Hague, first began his campaign to curtail the liberties of Finland that there was the slightest evidence of bad faith. When the reigning Czar came to the throne the military party, which subsequently led Russia into its present conflict with Japan, began their work upon Nicholas. They represented that while Germany was suppressing the Poles with a hand as heavy as that of Russia, the Finns, almost within sight of the Russian capital, were disloyal and intriguing with the Swedes, and Nicholas, easily swayed, the Finns declare, listened and believed.

Two men will remain forever accursed in the annals of Finland; one, Governor-General Bobrikoff, has already lost his life at Finnish hands; the other, Lieutenant-General Kuropatkin, commands the Russian army in the East. Advised by these men of Finnish disloyalty, the Russian Czar first began the crushing of the liberties of the Finns, just ninetyone years after his great predecessor had pledged them liberty inviolable. In January, 1899, two bills were introduced into the Finnish Senate, at Russian behest, which wiped out the independence of the Finnish army, made it an integral part of the Russian system, increased it from 5,600 to 12,000 men, provided for the scattering of the Finnish recruits in Russian territory, and deprived the Finnish Senate of all power over these national forces, thus destroying the national character of the army.

While the Senate was still wrestling with these bills, but after their rejection had been made certain, the Russian Czar issued a rescript with which the real liberty of Finland may be said to have ended. Written almost at the direction of Bobrikoff, who has now paid the penalty with his life, this remarkable ukase declared that the Finnish Senate would no longer be permitted to legislate for Finland, the Czar reserving the right to act in matters involving the common interests of Russia and Finland, and declaring that he alone should be the judge of what questions involved common interests, thus by a stroke ofw the pen wiping out the constitutional rights of the nation.

Within the next three years the policy of the Czar became obvious; stripped of every vestige of power, remodelled to suit Russian convenience, the Senate passed the Military Conscription law desired by Russia, almost at the point of the bayonet. Young Finns were forced into the Russian army and scattered all over the empire, subject to all the brutality that has made the Russian officer notorious. In 1901 the national language was declared to be no longer the official tongue in the Senate, and gave place to Russian, while Russian regiments garrisoned the country with Cossack cruelty.

In the meantime the Finnish people had protested in no uncertain voice. A petition, signed by 523,000 Finns, was carried to the Czar, but an audience was refused to the messengers, and Finland adopted a policy of passive resistance to Russianization. Local district officials resigned rather than publish the list of recruits, ministers refused to read the military law in the churches, recruits crowded emigrant steamers at the rate of a thousand a week, and less than fifty responded to the draft of over eight hundred in Helsingfors. Some of these were cripples, and the rest were mobbed by their indignant countrymen. The senators who yielded to Russian pressure and voted for the military law were boycotted. Helsingfors hotels refused to receive them, and no insult was too vehement for them. The proprietor of one hotel, which, through a clerk's error, received such a senator, was actually driven into bankruptcy.

Meantime, even the women were taking part in the protest. Helsingfors had become a city of mourning. Women dressed only in black, and all entertainments were abandoned. For those given for charitable purposes the people bought tickets, but would not attend. The Russian government abolished the Finnish stamps for letters and substituted the imperial Russian postage. The Finns submitted, but promptly adopted an unofficial mourning stamp, which they put on their letters in addition to the Russian stamp. The Russians retaliated by destroying all such letters, and in this spirit the contest has been waged.

During all this time the Russians had been extending their invasion. By an edict issued in October, 1903, the authority was given to the Governor-General, hitherto vested in the Finnish authorities, to remove officials, and he signalized this accession of power by removing all the judges of the Appellate Court, who had pronounced the military law unconstitutional. Even the national press was ruthlessly suppressed. All power now centred in the Governor-General, and Bobrikoff, after years of effort, found himself in a position to enjoy the fruits of his labor. That he overstepped even Finnish endurance seems apparent, for nine months after he secured absolute control, a Finnish patriot ended his career.

The fate of Finland, like that of Poland, serves to indicate the meaning of Russian rule. It serves also to explain the reason that the chancelleries of Europe are anxiously watching for evidence of internal revolution as the Russian armies move from defeat to defeat. That there still survives, despite all Russian oppression and tyranny, a loyalty to liberty which might easily express itself in rebellion may be gathered from the following extract from the favorite national lyric of the Finns:

Be still our splendid colors, though tattered, onward borne,
Of Finland's ancient standard there's yet a shred untorn.

OLD MEN GET LAZY.

The reason many men get old is because they get lazy. This is also true of women. Middle age brings clearer vision as to the folly of strenuousness, and many of the ambitions of younger days melt away into thin air. Thus many incentives are taken away from older men and women for the activity of former years.

This, together with a natural want of that physical exuberance which is peculiar to younger people, simply cause them to get lazy and then grow fat, and their bones get brittle and the vital organs suffer fatty degeneration. Sallowness, flabbiness, come on apace.

Such people have crawled into their holes and are waiting to die. There is no use of it. It is unmitigated laziness. That is all there is to it.

Rome died, not of old age, but of laziness. Rome would still be ruler of the earth had she not resorted to hot baths, sensuous enjoyment and every species of mental and physical laziness. Rome disintegrated because she got lazy.

Men do the same thing. We have psychologized each other by repeating over and over again that people must grow old, weak-minded and impotent. We say these things until we have brought ourselves to believe them. Old age does not necessarily bring on any of these things.

We know a globe-trotter who has been around the earth four times. He was almost ninety when he started on his last journey. Young, fresh, versatile, enthusiastic.

Why not? Who is it that has discovered that at fifty years or sixty years or seventy years of age the physical and mental powers begin to wane or vanish. No one has discovered any such thing.

Of course, a man can curl up at the age of fifty years and die if he wants to. At sixty he can roll himself up in a cocoon and wait for the undertaker to come and get him. But this is unnecessary. Stir around.

Every day we meet a farmer who is past seventy. He is a rich man and has no need to work whatever. Bustling to and from his large farm, where hundreds of men are busy at work under his guidance, round as a berry, as radiant as the sun, as jolly as a Sunday-school picnic, no boy on circus day is happier than he. Over seventy years old, too.

Why not? Why should it not be so? We have just got to thinking it is otherwise. That's all. Men and women begin to talk about the rheumatics of old age, about their loss of memory and all that, and all that.

Nonsense! They talk themselves into old age. That is what is the matter. There is no use growing old. Of course, everybody has got to die. At least, there are no intimations at present that we have discovered a way to avoid physical death.

But there is no use growing old. Up to the last day of our lives we ought to be as young as in those days when we played 'hooky' at school, or had colic from eating green apples. There is no use growing old. It is a relic of past superstition.

We saw a notice in a paper recently of a man and a woman getting married. Both the bride and the groom were past eighty years of age. Good! That is just the way it should be. Why not?

There is a man who lives in a rural district in the state of New York who began the study of Greek when he was eighty-four years old. He is now past ninety and enjoys reading the classics in the Greek language.

That is the way to do things. Why not? What is the use of growing old?

An enthusiastic young preacher had a country pastorate. It was a little old village that had gone to seed. Traffic had left it one side and it was gradually dying of old age. A large number of the people were old remnants of three or four generations before. They had crawled away into their palatial, quiet residences, waiting to die. They had the text of Scripture picked out for their funeral, the lot in the cemetery was ready. Just waiting to die. That was all.

The young preacher stirred up a row among them. He persuaded them there was something to live for. He established an art school in their midst. The old women that had been trying to die for the last ten or twenty years, began to paint pictures to decorate their homes. This young man turned back the wheels of time fifty years in that village.

A good sort of gospel to preach. The gospel of youth, of life. Of living right up to the last day of existence.—'Medical Talk.'

Advertisements.

NEARLY EVERY HOME USES "NERVILINE."

SO USEFUL IN CURING

Pains, Aches and Stomach Troubles—Delights Everybody.

Ask the mother of any large family what she relies on when the children get sick. She will say 'Polson's Nerviline. It's as good as the doctor for minor ailments, and not so expensive. Nerviline is splendid to rub on as a liniment, and for internal pains you can't beat it.

'Not if it cost ten dollars a bottle would I be without Polson's Nerviline,' writes J. A. Ruth, of Trenton, Ont. It's the best household liniment I know. We use it for all manner of stomach troubles, indigestion, headache and summer complaint. In case of sudden sickness Nerviline gives wonderful results and I know of nothing better to take in hot water to break up a cold or rub in for rheumatism or neuralgia. Every one should use Nerviline and have smaller doctor bills.'

You'll be saved a whole lot of worry by keeping Nerviline on hand. Druggists sell it in 25c bottles.

GOLDEN WEDDING.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES TAYLOR.

About 25 years ago the parents of Mr. James Taylor celebrated their golden wedding. The fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor's wedding was the 20th of this month, and so to keep up what seems to be a family distinction and custom, their children planned to celebrate the occasion. Providence favored them with delightful weather, and friends poured in by rail and carriage from every direction. About fifty guests took their places around the large dining table to celebrate the event in a right royal manner. Just before the dinner began short devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. J. B. Pengelly, a student pastor of McMaster University, Toronto. The hymn, 'God of Bethel,' a favorite with Mrs. Taylor, and her mother also, was heartily sung. A portion of God's Word, which is the handbook of this aged couple, was then read, after which a prayer of thanksgiving was returned. As the dinner proceeded the good old times of the pioneer days were discussed. Thrilling tales and merry stories were related with all the charm of romance. When the dinner was over the children presented their father with a handsome gold watch and chain, and their mother with a beautiful new wedding ring, to which her old one was attached. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor also received many other costly and useful presents of gold. The afternoon was spent in making and renewing friendships. Many who had long been away from that part of the country returned purposely for this event, among them being Mr. David Taylor, the owner of an extensive hop farm near Independence Ore., and his wife. The following places also had representatives at the wedding:—Cassburn, St. Eugene, Woodstock, and Vankleek Hill, in Ontario; and Geneva, Lachute, Carillon and Isle au Chat, in Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both of Scotch descent. Mr. Taylor, the oldest of a family of eleven, (eight of whom are still living, and were present at the wedding), having been born at Stonehaven, parish of Duneotter, Scotland, in 1829. His parents came to Canada when he was nine years old, and settled at Isle au Chat, Que. In 1854, Mr. Taylor married Miss Jean McCulloch, of Isle au Chat. They immediately took up a bush farm near St. Eugene, where they still live. During the summer months Mr. Taylor worked hard clearing his farm and harvesting his small crop. In the winter he went to the woods and found employment as a hewer. By industry and integrity he soon cleared and paid for his farm, and has remained on it ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both members of the Dempsey Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor is a deacon and a good worker. He attends every meeting, often walking. He is noted for his punctuality. Four of their six children are still living. Mrs. James Beggs, the oldest of the family, lives in Vankleek Hill; Robert, the eldest of the sons, is a contractor of the same town; Mrs. Simon Boa lives near her parents in East Hawkesbury. The youngest son, John S., is on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Tayloy often tell, with a twinkle in the eye, that their respective families were so attractive that the boys and girls made four interchanges. Three of Mr. Taylor's sisters married three of Mrs. Taylor's brothers, of whom George is the only one living.

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM GIVES SATISFACTION

Foot Elm has given foot comfort to more people than all other foot remedies put together. If you suffer from bunions, chafing shoes, sweaty feet, etc., try Foot Elm. One day will make you a firm believer in Foot Elm. 25c a box of 18 powders. All dealers or STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., will pay postage.

MALACCA STRAITS SUPERSTITION.

Along the Malacca Straits the Malays still believe that many beasts are sacred, and they are particularly impressed with the belief that the crocodile is a spirit of the water. Therefore, these ugly monsters are not only extremely plentiful there, but they are so daring that they make most of the waterways dangerous even for persons in boats.

The Englishmen who dwell in that part of the country declare that hardly a week passes without the killing of a native by a crocodile. The brute swims slowly along behind the rude, flimsy canoes and dugouts used there and suddenly switches his terrible tail around in such a way as to sweep the man out of the boat into the water.

Here and there along the banks of the black rivers will be seen strips of white cloth and baskets full of fruit and rice, attached to trees or saplings close to the water. These are offerings made by the natives to some crocodile that has his haunt just under the bank.

Now and then, however, a crocodile becomes so ferocious and kills so many persons that even the superstitious natives feel it necessary to dispatch him. Then they use an ingenious and curious method. They make a small bamboo raft about three feet square, and to this they attach a long rope, made of loosely-pleated cotton. At the end is a huge hook, to the shank of which they tie a live chicken.

They set the chicken on the raft and shove it out into the stream. The poor fowl cackles and screams, trying to release itself from the line; this attracts the crocodile, who darts at it and gulps it down. The next moment the raft bobs below the surface.

The villagers follow the course of the raft as it goes down stream, and after a day or two, when the crocodile has wearied himself thoroughly by his struggles, they paddle out and haul it in. The crocodile comes ashore without much fighting, and is killed with ease.

It is very rare for a crocodile to escape once he has swallowed the bait, for the hook goes deep into his stomach, and the loosely-pleated rope is so soft that the brute's teeth have no effect on it.

NEW WAY OF WORKING AN OLD OLD GAME.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'One of the most ingenious swindling schemes I have ever heard of was put into effect in Nashville last week,' said a visitor to the recent Confederate reunion. 'I believe it marks a new chapter in the history of petty larceny.

'I was at a restaurant one afternoon when a man entered the establishment and asked the cashier, a trusting girl, if she would give him a twenty-dollar bill for $20 in silver. The girl said she would be glad to oblige him. The man had an envelope in his hand and he held it between his thumb and forefinger, saying he had smut on his hands and that he did not wish to soil the envelope. He asked the girl to put the bill in the envelope and seal it for him. She did as he requested and then counted the silver he had given her in exchange for the currency. It was 25 cents short, and she told the fellow of the shortage.

'He seemed surprised and asked her to count it again. She counted it once more and told him again it was 25 cents short. He then counted it himself. "You were right," said the fellow. "I will have to go back and get another quarter. You keep the twenty dollar bill until I return," and he picked up his silver and walked out. The cashier waited an hour, and thinking he would not return she opened the envelope and was dismayed to find it contained only a blank piece of brown paper. The scoundrel had adroitly exchanged envelopes and the one with the twenty-dollar bill in it was in his pocket.'

NATURE SOMETIMES CURES CANCER.

(London 'Mail.')

'Show us what cancer is, and we will very quickly learn to be able to prevent it, and I am quite sure we shall be able to cure it. We are as blind men groping in the dark.' In these words Dr. Pearce Gould made a striking appeal for help for the Middlesex Hospital. Was there any hope of discovering the real nature of the disease? said Dr. Gould. He would say in the strongest way that there was. They had been trying for centuries to discover some cure for the malady, and his reason for making that statement was that there were many cases of cancer which got well spontaneously. The importance of that fact was great. The fact that nature, without aid, completely and forever removed this disease absolutely proved that it was not in a category by itself, and they had every reason to hope that the disease could be cured.

STRAW FOR HATS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(From 'St. Nicholas.')

In the early part of the last century there were fewer factories in this country than now, and many things were made by hand which to-day are the work of machinery. This was especially true of the braid for straw hats. Rye straw was commonly used, although wheat was also in demand. But the rye straw had longer stems and was more easily handled.

In driving along the country roads, in Massachusetts particularly, late in the summer, one would see great bundles of the straw hanging on the fences to dry. When the sun and wind had done their share of the work, it was placed in casks where sulphur was burning until it was bleached to a pale yellow. Then it was split into narrow widths suitable for braiding.

AN EARL'S ROMANCE.

(From the Chicago 'News.')

Quite as romantic as any novel is the true story of how the Earl of Darnley met with his clever and charming wife. He was then the Hon. Ivo Bligh, and while visiting Melbourne with the English cricketers injured his hand at a cricket match. The wound was bound up for him by a lady who was present, who used her own handkerchief for the purpose, and when, later on, Mr. Bligh wanted to thank his good Samaritan and return the handkerchief, he was introduced to Miss Florence Brophy, daughter of a local magistrate, a charming young girl, with whom he fell instantly in love. The sequel reads like a story book, for they were married in 1884, and sixteen years later Mr. Bligh, by the death of his brother, became the eighth Earl of Darnley.

WILLIAM HOWITT'S SON.

Mr. A. W. Howitt, son of William and Mary Howitt, whose home has been in Australia for close upon fifty years, is coming to England in connection with the publication of a volume containing the results of his researches in aboriginal ethnology. Mr. Howitt, who is head of the Victorian Mining Department, was the discoverer of the remains of the explorers Burke and Wills, whose bodies he brought to Melbourne for burial, and he has himself traversed the entire continent, and has at times filled the rôles of gold-digger, prospector, squatter and mining agent.—'Westminster Gazette.'

Advertisements.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.
Cylinder, 9 inches diameter.
Stroke, 15 inches.
Revolutions, 250 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in. face.
Apply to
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

Phlegm in the Throat

Makes an awfully comfortable resting place for the germs of consumption. Don't harbor such contagion in your system; drive it out with Catarrhozone; it cures every type of Catarrh, so it stays cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get Catarrhozone to-day and cure yourself like thousands of others. But only Catarrhozone will do it.

THE COCKNEY PAST AND PRESENT.

'Not in books only,' wrote Trench, over fifty years ago, 'but often in words contemplated singly, there are boundless stores of moral and historic truth, and no less of passion and imagination, laid up.' If a famous prelate found a whole sermon in the noun malt, there is certainly a whole social essay condensed in the one word 'cockney.' Its derivation, the origin of its application to Londoners, its early meaning, its later meaning, and the one which it bids fair to possess in the future, are well worth considering, for these developments and change are deeply rooted in the history of the English people. There is uncertainty, and therefore a confusion of opinion concerning the derivation of the word. It seems, however, to be generally accepted as having first been descriptive of a citizen of a wonderful fairyland or Topsyturveydom, which would have delighted Lewis Carroll or the author of 'Bab Ballads.' A comic Greek, a contemporary of Plato, is credited with the honor of inventing this material Utopia, and his fable was made familiar to the French public as early as the thirteenth century, in a ballad on 'The Land of Cockaigne.' This was the paradise of the glutton, a 'land in which it seemed always'—dinner time! The walls of the city were made of appetizing eatables, the rafters of sausages, the roofs of lard, and the laths of barley sugar. A river ran through the city, flowing with red wine on the one side and white on the other, and three times a week it rained custards. Life was one long fete; quarrels and wars were unknown. Whenever a lady began to feel her years, and to equivocate concerning her age, she had nothing more to do than to 'take the waters,' and she became young again. Another Greek author added a few succulent details, declaring that in Cockaigne cakes and bread fought for entry down the stranger's throat, and the fish came to the house ready fried—a phantasy which the Romans capped by vowing that the little sucking pigs ran about the streets ready roasted. Thus it will be seen that the prevailing impression concerning the people of this land was twofold—that they lived in miraculous plenty, and that they were lazy, pampered mortals, allowed by Heaven to reap without sowing, and belie the stern saying that he that will not work shall not eat. The word 'cockney' then, may have come from either of two words, the Dutch 'kokelner' or the French 'coquelluer,' meaning to pamper, or the alleged low-Latin word 'coquinatus,' a kitchen-knave or cupboard lover. With continental peoples the Englishman, and therefore the Londoner, as the native par excellence, has always been noted for his fondness for eating, and thus the word may have been originally applied—by the French perhaps—to the people who lived in that land of plenty called London. Our capital was in past centuries famous for its riches and feasting, just as a city banquet even to this day implies the typical 'dinner of dinners.'

On the other hand, the word may have been applied by the hardy people of the English provinces in ridicule of the lazy denizens of the city who led such luxurious lives, with every form of self-indulgence that civilization had then devised. We know that the word, whatever its origin, was applied to the Londoner at an early period in our history, and there is extant an order issued by Henry VIII. in 1517, showing that the citizens then kept a yearly feast at which a monarch called 'the King of the Cockneys' presided. At what precise date the definition of a cockney became proverbial we cannot say, but it was generally accepted for many generations that to be a true citizen of Cockaigne one must be born within the sound of Bow Bells, the ancient church which stood in the centre of the city, and the bells of which could, no doubt, be heard further in those times of comparative quiet than they can now. The nickname then signified indifferently a man with a certain very marked accent, or simply one who was ignorant of country life and customs; and this definition has held its own, down to our time. But it is strange to read in an old magazine of sixty years back, that 'every day lessens the number of Londoners to whom such circumscribed notions can be fairly attributed. The spread of knowledge has dispelled his prejudices, and the locomotive advantages of steam have enlarged his sphere of actual observation. The cockney is fast becoming a character of past time, and cockneyism is a matter of history.' The truth is in some respects quite the opposite; the tremendous advance of industrialism, which (as Mr. H. G. Wells so truly pointed out in 'Anticipation') has caused the greatest social changes yet known in our history as a nation, has enabled the cockney to be multiplied a thousandfold. Until a hundred years ago England resembled France, in that there was only one great city in the kingdom; now there are a dozen, and wherever men gather together in such enormous masses the immense pressure thus set in force brings about changes in the nature of the unit which may be generally described as a cockneyfying process. The new characteristics thus produced are more subtle in their nature than those attributed to the cockneys of old. Sam Weller, for instance, may perhaps be fairly taken as a type of the early Victorian cockney, but, although isolated specimens of Wellerism may be found to-day, the race as a race is fast becoming extinct, and will probably pass away with the 'buses. Something the same may be said of Mr. Winkle, the cockney sportsman, who is dead and forgotten everywhere.

Cockneyism is no longer a topographical fact, but a particular tendency of character. A man may live in the city, not merely from ten till four, but all day, and all his life, yet he may possess longings and ideals which redeem him from any suspicion of cockneyism; while on the other hand a villager may pass from cradle to coffin far from the busy haunts of men and yet be a cockney in posse, lacking only the opportunity to develop himself. Both these exceptions are rare, perhaps, but they can and do exist. The new cockney, if we may call him so, has acquired at least a superficial knowledge of the country and of sport; but none the less his citified nature is strongly in contrast with those Englishmen who have, as it were, kept in touch with the soil. He still enjoys much greater luxury, and (after a certain level has been reached) earns his living more easily, so that some of the old meaning clings to his nickname. But it has accumulated others, as, in the natural order of things, every type of mankind becomes more complex with the development of civilization. He still thinks London the centre, and not only the centre but also the measure of the universe; he has inevitably come to believe in speed rather than in thoroughness, in smartness rather than strict honesty. He thus sees many things in false perspective; he ludicrously over-estimates the value of money, and the importance of caste and other social distinctions. He is in danger of losing sight of men's primal needs of existence, and, in the struggle for the uppermost which is naturally more acute in crowded masses of men, his heart is apt insensibly to harden against the gentler sentiments that abide with humility and content. He may or may not be superior on the whole to the countrified man. Perhaps he can with justice be said to rise higher at his best, and sink lower at his worst. Thus the word 'cockney,' as will be seen, has travelled far since first it took its birth in the land of Cockaigne, the secular Canaan, flowing with red wine and white. Now it is best represented by 'the man in the street,' who looks down in scorn on all that is not within his narrow sphere of knowledge and understanding as a townsman, on all that is primitive, and slow, and unambitious, commercially unprofitable, unpretentious, and quiet. It is to be hoped that the cockney's next incarnation will be on a still higher plane.—London 'Standard.'

WOLVES INCREASING IN NUMBER.

LARGE AMOUNTS STILL PAID BY WESTERN STATES IN BOUNTIES.

(From the 'Field and Stream.')

The wolf is more dreaded of humanity than any other animal. No doubt we of to-day inherit that dread from ancestors who had occasion to fear the long-fanged quadruped, for there are few portions of the world to-day, where the wolf is really dangerous to mankind.

Dangerous to man's pockets, to his herds and flocks, he is still to-day in many portions of the country. A ranch in Montana or New Mexico may pay many hundreds of dollars a year for gray wolf scalps. Such a scalp is cheap at twelve dollars or fifteen dollars to the rancher, for the gray robber would certainly have destroyed many times that value in calves or colts from the range. Yet in spite of all the warfare made upon them, and all the prices put upon their heads, these dreaded, mysterious, ghostlike, terror-inspiring creatures still hold their own. Outcasts for ages, hated, persecuted, they still endure, each for himself, and without a friend on earth, even among his own kind.

Last year the State of Minnesota paid over $6,000 a month in the best of the wolf season. One day of the month of last March the state auditor paid $6,158.50 in wolf bounties. The total for the few months preceding was $36,548.50. On this basis the current year will foot up nearly as much as the two years preceding, which appears to indicate that Brother Wolf is holding his own, even as a matter of commerce. In many parts of the western cattle range the gray wolves are increasing rather than decreasing.

BROWNING AT AUCTION.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

By the Browning cult no rarity is more prized than that 'Fragment of a Confession,' otherwise 'Pauline,' first published in 1833. At Sotheby's recently a perfect copy of this poem appeared, and, although one brought nearly two hundred pounds a few years ago, no one was prepared for the final bid of three hundred and twenty-five pounds which Mr. Maggs made against the American commissioner, Mr. B. F. Stevens. The book is inscribed 'J. Dykes Campbell, Esq., from his obliged and grateful friend Robert Browning, 12 Warwick Crescent, W., March 6, '86,' and is further in the original boards, uncut, and with the rare paper label. Browning wrote the poem, it may be recalled, when he was twenty years of age, or, as he afterwards explained, when the subject of the poem was of that age. Hence the Latin abbreviation used by him 'V. A. XX.' (xixi annos viginti). Browning students will be aware when 'Pauline' was inserted in his collected works, the whole of the punctuation was recast, a change which, it is urged, rendered clear and simple several passages which had before seemed somewhat involved.

Deeming the noise of church bells annoying to the sick, and useless to the healthy in the modern town provided with plenty of clocks, the town council of Bilbao, Spain, have prohibited ringing.

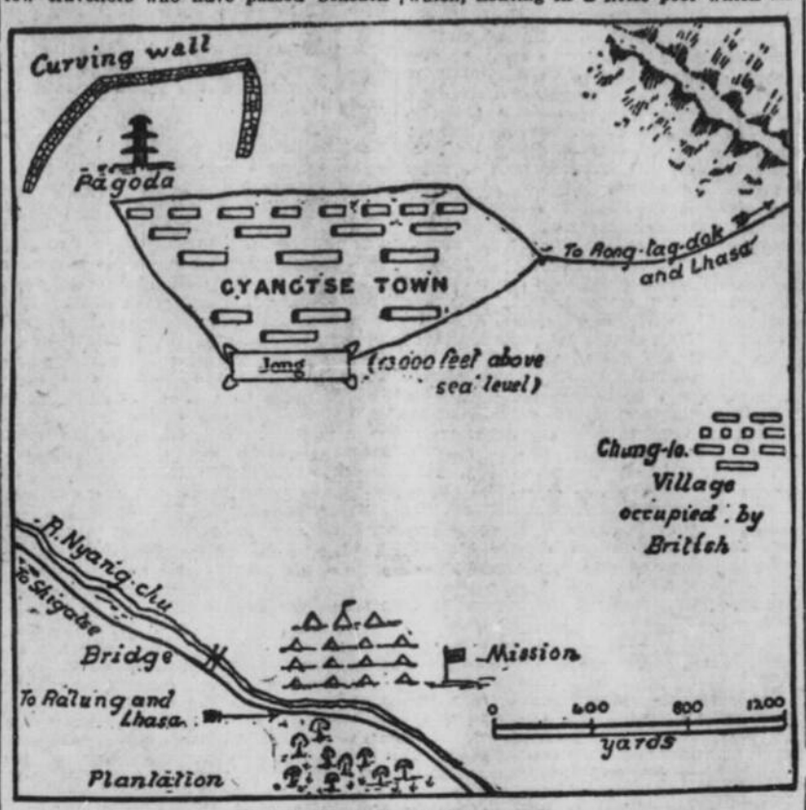
GYANTSE.

An Imposing Looking Place.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE 'JONG.'

The 'Times' correspondent, writing from Gyantse, says that the first view of that place is imposing. One turns the second or third spur from Naini, and across the wide, level plain, cultivated in little irregular patches as closely as an English county, the high-walled peak from which the town gets its name rises six hundred feet. From the first the jong fills the eye, and it is not until one is close that the low, white, two-storied houses of the town are seen at its foot, nestling under the protection of the battlements and bastions of the great precipitous fortress.

So great is the mass of masonry and sun-dried bricks with which the steep and isolated hill is crowned that it is a matter of some surprise that it has received scanty or no attention from the few travellers who have passed beneath it. Manning, indeed, in 1811, refers to it as 'a sort of castle on the top of a hill,' a somewhat inadequate description of a pile of buildings hardly less in size than that of Mont St. Michel. Ruinous it now actually is, but this is hardly perceptible at a distance, and the apparent strength of the huge towers and curtains which overhang the almost precipitous rock would, one thinks, have impressed the most incurious of observers among whom Manning, the only Englishman who has ever reached Lhassa, is unfortunately to be placed. Even in its present condition a week's siege and a couple of hundred casualties would have been the price of any attempt on our part to take the successive defences by storm in the face of the slightest real opposition.



ROUGH PLAN OF GYANGTSE.

Leaving the town at the south-eastern corner of the rock—which is four hundred or five hundred yards in length—one makes one's way up the zigzag approach hewn out of the side of the ochreous quartz-seamed sandstone. The roadway leads up to the first great gateway after running the gauntlet of a large detached bastion built against the flank of the almost perpendicular stone. In the deep recess of the gateway itself—which is partly supported by two stout wooden pillars and is of no great strength—there hang from the ceiling four huge stuffed carcases of dongs or wild yaks, with artificial eyes and tongues protruding in a fearsome way. But the beasts are falling to pieces from age, and rather resemble badly-stitched leather bags than anything else. Everything that can fall from them—hair, horns, hoofs—has already fallen, and handfuls of the straw stuffing bulge out from every seam. The road zigzags upwards again, protected by a rough breastwork in which recent repairs and new loopholes are obvious every few yards. The latter are 'splayed' on the inside, contrasting strongly with the old useless little slits which only allow a defender to fire straight in front of him. Higher up, beside some houses, which are falling rapidly to pieces, is a new and well-built barrack storeroom, in which thousands of pounds of powder, hundreds of tons of supplies, and tens of miles of matchlock fuse were found. Another hundred paces brings one to the door of the most interesting series of rooms remaining in the jong. Darkened by the blocking up of windows, one cellar-like low room leads into another—home little chapels, some living rooms, some store-rooms. Out of these one comes into a little court with a rotten wooden ladder and a loyal dirty grey watchdog who exhibits more pluck than his flying masters did. At the top of the latter a step to the left takes one into a small yard, one end of which is occupied by a little gompa or temple. Looking in from the sunlight one can just distinguish the great dull gold figure and smiling placid countenance of the Master whose presentment no superstition or latitude can either deface or materially change. Whatever stage in art his devotees may have reached, the great teacher's own image remains the same from Japan to Java, and the gaudy 'katags' or ceremonial scarves hide in Gyantse as severely simple a design as you may find at Kamakura or Mandalay. One large turquoise supplies the ever-present bump of wisdom on Gautama's forehead, but otherwise there is no decoration. But, when one enters, the luxury that has been denied to the central figure is seen to be lavished on the ornaments that strew the kyilkor or altar shelves beneath the Buddha. One great wrought steel chorten with chased courses and turquoise and gold ornamentation stands out among a crowd of lesser ones of brass or silver, antique ivories from India, vases with peacock feathers, and great brass and copper lamps. These lamps are perhaps the most striking ornament of a Buddhist shrine. Sometimes single, there may be dozens and even hundreds, each composed of a wide and deep bowl of heaped-up butter, in which, floating in a little pool which its own warmth has made, burns a single wick with a small yellow flame. These are the last things that the priests will take away. If they fear looting, they will hide every other ornament, replacing them by the strange many-colored erections of butter (torma), which they mould with extraordinary dexterity into conventional structures, sometimes five feet and six feet high. But the lamps must and do remain, whatever the risk, and one of the pleas brought forward yesterday by the Abbot of Kyangtse was that a fine to be paid in butter might be commuted, as they needed all the butter they could get for ceremonial use on their hundred altars—and, they urged, with shrewd flattery, it was well known that the British never interfered with the religion of the countries into which they made their way.

Outside this little orange-walled gompa were five pots in which bloomed courageously well-grown plants of simple English stocks. It was a curious shock to see them there. How they came there it would be useless to guess, but surely never before did stocks justify so well Maeterlinck's eulogy of these little flowers that 'sing among ruined walls and cover with light the grieving stones.' For up above the gompa rise the great towers and buildings which lead up to the topmost structure on the very edge of the precipice which confronts the lamassery to the north; and they are all roofless shells of stone which quiver in the light afternoon wind. It will be necessary to destroy a small part of the fortifications overlooking the new home of the mission a thousand yards away in a plantation of trees near the river and the bridge. The explosion will probably bring down at the same time the larger part of the buildings on the very crest of the hill, and this is perhaps the last note that can ever be written of Gyangtse as it now is—a Corfe Castle of ten times the size, on a hill ten times as high.

From the castle a fine view is to be had of the great lamassery of Pal-khor Choide, which stretches on the slope of a southerly spur facing the jong a quarter of a mile away, protected by a long crimson wall from the assaults of the prevailing north-west wind. There are two curious things about this monastery. First, although it is subject to Lhasa, and therefore nominally a Gelukpa or Yellow-cap foundation, it contains representatives of nearly all the recognized sects in Lamaism, which are numerous and jealous of their own distinct existence, though not vitally opposed to each other in doctrine. A curious point is that when the Red-caps in Pal-kho Choide worship with the Gelukpas they make the not inconsiderable concession of wearing the yellow cap instead of their own distinctive red one.

The other point which is of a little interest is the legend that the great chorten or vihara outside the central temple was copied from the well-known temple at Buddha-Gaya long before the restorer's hand had obscured some of the characteristic features of the latter. This legend is, as a matter of fact, wholly untrue. There is hardly any similarity between the two buildings. Chandra Das calls the architecture of the Gyangtse building unique. In a way this is true, but the lower part represents fairly well on a minute scale—the whole base is only a hundred and twenty feet each way—the great vihara of Boro-Bodoer in the middle of Java. There is the same number of balustraded terraces, and the sides of each contracting stage are broken by square projections in a similar way. Perhaps a plain cross with a square imposed upon it will give a better idea of the ground plan of each story of this very sacred chorten. Each projection or angle contains a small chapel. The upper part of the structure consists of a large white drum with four grotesquely-ornamnted doorways of a Burmese type, and a thirteen-ringed cone surmounted by a 'htee' and finial decorated with leaf-clapper bells is also suggestive of Burma. The upper part is thickly ornamented with gold leaf, and the gilt copper plates composing the rings are each decorated with two incised figures of Buddha. The lower part of this pagoda—which is generally white—is roughly decorated here and there with color in an effective way, and the interior walls and passages are painted with microscopic finish, in some medium that produces an enamel-like surface.

As one leaves the chorten and enters the main temple, an exquisitely-painted 'Wheel of Life' (if we may accept the rough translation which Rudyard Kipling borrowed for 'Kim' from Colonel Waddell, of the Indian Medical Service) meets the eye to the left of the doorway leading from the vestibule to the central apartment. It is difficult to convey any idea of the minute finish of this piece of work. A few will realize it when I say that it is probably the only product of man's brush which rivals the 'Book of Kells' or the 'Lindisfarne Gospels.' Up in a balcony above there is exquisite work, but upon this circle the artist has lavished an obvious affection and care which must be seen to be believed. In style it resembles thirteenth century illuminations, but, for example, no vision of hell was ever drawn with such amazing delicacy and strength of line as are the quaint tortures of the damned in this representation of the Buddhist Sheol. Inside the central crimson-pillared hall the only conspicuous object is the great seated figure of the next Buddha to be reincarnated. He is, as always, seated in European fashion, a tradition which is more suggestive than most modern Buddhist legends, and instinctively recalls the belief of Lamaism that the end of the present age will be in the hands of the Piling or Western foreigner.

In a recess on each of three sides of the central hall are great seated images of the Buddha. Sakya-muni himself is surrounded in the dark northern chapel by half-seen gigantic standing statues of Egyptian massiveness and simplicity, almost touching each other as they line the walls, and looming out of the obscurity with dignity and no small dramatic effect. To the left of the vestibule is a curious chamber of horrors. It is reported to be sufficient to overawe the most insubordinate of Lamas, but the decaying stuffed beasts that hung from the roof and the dingy demons painted on the walls were scarcely as horrible as the common blue and scarlet guardians of religion who protect the entrance to every gompa. A dragon's skin was pointed out to me. It was, perhaps, no bad imitation. Allowing for contraction, the python which once owned this covering must have been at least twenty-five feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. Chain-armour, bows, quivers, flags, painted cloth, skins, a few old guns and spears, and a few little untidy altars, from which, as from every other shrine we visited in the lamassery, every ornament except the lamps had been taken and hidden away in terror, and, of course, dirt everywhere completed the furniture of this dismal chamber. But there remained many more temples and apartments, from the inspection of few of which we were excused by the talkative and, apparently, perfectly friendly Lamas.

BLOOD-LIKE STAIN ON BLOODSTONE.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

'Most persons know very little about the stones of which they so glibly talk,' remarked Mr. J. W. Beath. 'Very few have any idea of what a bloodstone is, though the red-spotted green heliotrope commonly goes by that name. Here are two pieces of real bloodstone of the ancients. As you see, they are black. By rubbing one on the other, I draw what looks to be blood. Touching it to my hand, it leaves a blood-like stain. No, there is no trick about it. These bits of black stone are simply hematite, and hematite is the real bloodstone. Not one person in 10,000 seems to know this.'

CATS OF LONG AGO.

The cat was very highly regarded in England at one time, both as a rat and mouse catcher, and as an ornament to society. The ancient Egyptians treated cats with great distinction. It was a crime to kill them. The most prominent cats were upon death embalmed in drugs and spices, and cat mummies have been found side by side with those of kings. When Camyses, the Persian, attacked the Egyptian city of Pelusia, he cunningly provided his soldiers with cats instead of shields. When the host advanced, the Egyptians retired in confusion upon discovering that they would be unable to do damage to their enemy without seriously imperilling the lives of vast numbers of cats. And so the city was taken easily. It cannot be disputed that the ancient Egyptian cats must have enjoyed life very much.—London 'Daily News.'

Advertisements.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

BARN VENTILATION

Following is a digest of an address on the 'Ventilation of barns,' delivered by Mr. H. M. Culbertson, before a Wisconsin farmers' institute:

Formerly all classes of cattle were considered upon the same general plan as to stabling and care, but to-day the experienced feeder of beef cattle secures best results when animals are allowed to seek shelter at will, to choose between outdoor and indoor conditions, as the system may dictate.

Opposite methods are found advisable with dairy herds, for the cows quite closely confined, well protected from cold and storms, yield most returns for food consumed. This, however, brings to our attention the possibilities of disease, unless these animal quarters are well supplied with pure air and a system of ventilation.

We are told that all the activities of the body are dependent upon the circulation of blood, because it carries to every extreme and minute part the required elements, in solution, to build and replace worn parts, as nature suggests, at the same time flushing the system and carrying away worn and exhausted tissue and compounds poisonous to the body if permitted to remain. Returning to the heart, the blood is forced to the lungs, where about eighteen times each minute a supply of fresh air finds its way down the very small air tubes leading to the air cells, whose walls are composed of extremely delicate tissue or membrane, which is crossed and recrossed by countless numbers of tiny blood passages from which this waste product from the body, called carbonic acid, in quantities one hundred times as great as pure air contains, finds its way from the blood to these air cells. At the same time the oxygen of pure air passes into the blood, and a very important transfer takes place. In about two minutes every portion of the blood is returned to again unload more refuse matter and be replenished with the oxygen of pure air, the wonderful invigorator of the system.

It is said that in an animal of 1,000 pounds live weight, about three pints of blood passes with every heart beat, and there are about fifty beats per minute.

This means that great quantities of blood are being exposed in the lungs for purification, and that the activities within the animal, the digestion and assimilation of new foods, the growth in the young animal, the building of the many tissues in the feeder, the replacing of worn material in the laboring animal and production of healthy milk in the milk cow, all depend upon the circulation of the blood.

If animals are not constantly replenished with pure air, and are forced to breathe over and over again these impurities, poisonous if taken back into the system, nature cannot do its work, complications arise, and disease is likely to result sooner or later.

One of the first indications of an improperly ventilated room is the accumulation of frost on the walls in cold weather. This is caused by the abundance of moisture being carried in the warm air and returning to water when striking a cold surface. This indicates too much moisture for good health.

In occupying a room in which we feel that breathing is carried on with unusual difficulty, a shortness of breath, where we soon become in a sweated condition, illustrates a lack of sufficient oxygen in the air. Cobwebs soon become laden with an accumulation, germs of disease from animal refuse and other sources are likely to find lodging places here, and be conveyed to the weakly tissues and membranes of animals. One disease so contracted and which has become more or less common is tuberculosis.

There is no fixed rule for adoption in ventilation of buildings, but a principle which can be varied to suit most any barn structure. The first to be provided is an outgo flue for removing moisture, impure air, and the coldest air in the room, which is nearest the floor.

Four twelve-inch boards should be made to form a long box. This to be placed at a convenient location in the stable, and spliced to make it of suitable length to reach higher than the highest point of the roof. When placed about eight inches from the floor, made as tight in the joints as possible to insure good draught, it will make a very satisfactory ventilating flue.

When placed to draw near the floor the coldest air in the room will be removed and the vacuum thus formed will be filled with air from a higher elevation and warmer, giving more uniformity of temperature in the stable.

To supply a draught for this outgo flue and to secure pure air in the room, be governed by the following:

If the building is a wooden structure with inside and outside boarding, make an opening in the inside boarding just below the overhead ceiling four by twelve inches, and another of the same size below it, but on the outside, about two feet above the ground.

The pressure of the outside winds will cause an inward and upward movement of air through this hollow wall into and at the top of the room, where the inside air is the warmest, and then, because of an outward current through the inside ventilating flue the intake of pure air will go to replace the outgo, changing the air in all portions of the room, providing these intake ducts for pure air are placed about every fifteen feet apart on all sides of the room, and an outgo ventilating flue for every five or six animals.

One additional feature will be necessary, which is, a large opening, to be made in the outgo ventilating flue at the top of the room, with a damper or slide to close the opening, so that when the room becomes over-heated or carries too much moisture, this may be opened to remove these conditions, and every intake duct must be provided with a slide to close if the room becomes too cold.

A closely built stable must have so many square inches of intakes as there is of outgo surface.

The same hollow walls can be built when constructing stone wall stables, and to secure the same desired conditions where stone walls are already built. If there is an opening through the wall at the ground, as some have for cats to pass in and out, construct a wooden box of suitable size for an intake duct with an elbow at one end, and on the inside of the stable insert the elbow into the opening in the wall, raising the other end to the top of the room and plaster closely, so there will be no opening at the bottom, only through the inserted duct.

Another plan would be to make an opening through at the top of the wall close to the sill of the structure above and inserting the elbow, let the box duct hang downward on the outside to within two feet of the ground.

SEED GROWERS ORGANIZE.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

A meeting that promises to have a far-reaching effect on the production of farm crops in Canada was held in Ottawa on the 15th and 16th of June. This was the organization meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the chief aim of which is to encourage the production and general use of seed of superior quality for farm crops. Experience has shown that in all kinds of farm crops the yield per acre may be materially increased and the quality substantially improved by the use of seed which has been graded up by careful growing and systematic, intelligent selection, continued from year to year. Vigor of growth and productiveness in individual plants are transmitted through their seeds to the succeeding crop quite as surely as any desirable characteristics are transmitted to animals from their ancestors.

With the above fact in view the newly-formed association, which will immediately apply for Dominion incorporation, drafted a constitution to regulate the growing, selecting and improving of farm seeds by its members, and providing for keeping records of the history of seeds, fixing standards, and issuing certificates of registration for hand-selected seed. For the present the operations of the association will be confined to wheat, oats, barley, maize, peas, beans, flax, millet and potatoes. Each operating member will be required to conduct annually a hand-selected seed plot of not less than one-quarter acre, and must keep a record in writing of each year's operations. District superintendents will supervise and aid the work of the members.

In France and in Germany sugar beets now produce twice as many pounds of sugar per acre—twice as many pounds of refined sugar per acre—as they did before the improvement of the sugar beet was undertaken in a systematic manner; that is with the same soil, the same climate and the same kind of fertilizer. That work was begun by Vilmorin, of Paris, three generations ago; his grandson is at the head of the business now.

Some seven years ago the Illinois experiment station undertook to improve the quality of Indian corn in this way. They had analyses made of the very best corn they could find for a high percentage of protein. They found the good corn contained about nine percent of protein. Then they planted rows from the ears having the highest percentage of protein, and after six years' careful selection they had some corn that showed an average of over fifteen percent protein, or two percent higher than that of wheat. This is an amazing achievement for this continent; for if we have Indian corn richer in protein than wheat, it will be an immense benefit and advantage in the feeding of cattle, the production of bacon, and even in the nourishment of human beings from the cereal district.

The Minnesota experiment station has had a similar experience with flax, for in six years' selection they have effected an increase of twenty percent in the length of fibre and in the yield of seed of the flax plant.

As it is generally known the Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association, which is superseded by the new organization, was an outgrowth of a competition for prizes aggregating ten thousand dollars that were given by Sir William Macdonald to schoolboys and girls operating seed plots and selecting the best heads of wheat and oats during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. This competition was conducted under the supervision of Prof. Robertson, hence the name of the original association. In the case of the crops grown by the boys and girls the increase was 18 percent in the number of grains in the one hundred selected heads of spring wheat, and twenty-eight percent in the weight of grains in the one hundred heads. Similar increases were obtained with oats. Ninety-two percent of the reports said that the quarter-acre plots carried crops decidedly more vigorous and heavy than crops from the same varieties of grain shown on the same farm in the same season from unselected seed.

An increase of even twenty percent in the total yield of Canadian farm crops would mean the addition of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. Another great possibility is found in connection with the improvement which may be made in quality. Take wheat, for instance. From Sept. 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, the government inspection of wheat in western Canada showed 497,000 bushels of No. 1 hard; 5,108,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern, and 7,639,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern. A very large proportion of the two latter grades would grade No. 1 hard, were it not for the admixture of other grains and other varieties of wheat. Here is an unlimited field for the application of the principle of seed selection.

The executive council of the new association is composed of the president, Professor James W. Robertson; the secretary, Mr. G. H. Clark, chief of the seed division, Ottawa, and five directors, Messrs. C. C. James, G. A. Gigault, C. A. Zavitz, J. H. Grisdale and W. R. Davidson. Fifteen additional members representing each province and the territories, complete the board of directors.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The most simple and efficient method of preserving eggs for several months is by covering them with a solution of water glass. This preparation has been tested by various experiment stations, and has proved to be the best of any methods yet discovered, except artificial cold storage. It is being used to some extent in a commercial way, as well as by many farmers and housekeepers who wish to pack away eggs in spring when they are cheap and plenty for use during the fall and winter months.

Strictly fresh, clean eggs are necessary to put down. Stale or dirty eggs will not keep well. Eggs should not be washed. They should be packed, preferably small end down, in a stone jar or other suitable vessel, which should be placed in a cool, dark place. To ten or fifteen quarts of water, which has been boiled and cooled, add one quart water glass (sodium silicate), which may be obtained of most druggists. A good grade of water glass should be used. The vessel should be kept tightly covered to prevent evaporation. If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. The solution may be prepared, placed in the jar and fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is full, but be sure that there is fully two inches of the solution covering the eggs.

The eggs may be taken out from time to time as needed. They may be covered with a jelly-like solution, which is easily washed off. All packed eggs contain a little gas, and in boiling the shell will crack. This may be prevented by making a pinhole in the large end of the egg before cooking. One farmer in Maine reports preserving 6,000 dozen eggs last season by this method. He sold them in December and January and received the same price that strictly fresh eggs sold for. While eggs preserved in this way are not as good as new-laid eggs, they are better than the usual run of fresh stock to be had at the stores.

COW FOR AVERAGE FARM.

A recent issue of 'Hoard's Dairyman' says: 'The Holstein has some very desirable characteristics, and is specially adapted to the conditions that obtain on the average farm, and for the production of milk for food. She makes no protest against being exhibited in public, or being subjected to conditions and environments new and strange. All she asks is comfortable quarters, palatable food, sufficient in quantity, and with reasonable regularity and humane treatment. Even if some of these things are not accorded her, she will not worry over it, but make the best of it and do as well as she can under the conditions. These are the cardinal virtues of the Holsteins.' Such a tribute to the ability of the Holstein cow to do good work under unfavorable conditions is worthy of note, especially as the editor of that paper is in no way interested in the Holstein breed. Farmers who are in the dairy business for the money there is in it do not want a breed that requires pampering and coddling.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Late-hatched chickens grow very nicely while they have a chance to run, but winter comes on while they are yet growing and they go into the house and stay rather than wade in the snow. The change is so sudden and unnatural that the rapid growth stops and they become stunted; never getting so large as they would had they got their proper growth during warm weather.

Several years ago my hen-house became badly infested with lice, writes a fancier. A smudging fire was made in an old kettle which was kept burning all day. Near the hen-house was a cluster of sweet-elders. Knowing they were not liked by bugs, flies, etc., I used them to smother the fire when it became too hot. In the evening it had the odor of a smoke house instead of a hen-house. It cleared it of lice and they never gave me any trouble in that house again. Whether the smoke from the elders was more effective than the smoke from other plants or bushes would have been I cannot say. I am inclined to think a moderate smoking would be good to cleanse a hen-house every spring and be a preventive of their becoming lousy.

Probably there is not half the acreage of buckwheat grown as there is of barley or rye, and yet it is a crop which is easily grown and is valuable both as a human and stock food. Its value as a farm crop seems not to be generally recognized, and yet it is a more profitable crop on rather thin land than corn. It will yield a good crop on land that will not produce a good crop of corn. Buckwheat cakes are regarded as rather a luxury, and owing to its scarcity buckwheat flour sells higher, according to the cost of production, than any of the leading cereals. Buckwheat is not quite as strong a stock food as corn, but in sections of the country that are not well adapted to corn it can be produced cheaper, and hence is a more economical stock food. The straw has usually been regarded as of no value as a food for stock, but according to analysis, reported by the Agricultural Department at Washington, it is richer in food value than any of the straws of the cereals.

Success has been realized in England in destroying wild mustard by spraying with a solution of sulphate of copper. A one percent solution was found too weak to kill all the charlock; a six percent solution proved too strong and damaged the grain crop also. The general conclusion shows that a two percent solution applied at the rate of twenty-five to fifty gallons per acre during dry weather and at an early period of growth killed the weeds without injuring the grain. The sprayed strips of barley were entirely free from charlock, while the unsprayed strips next to it were yellow with its flowers. Similar experiments with sulphate of iron, using a ten percent solution, were nearly as successful. The spraying solution should be applied in fine weather and the best period to kill charlock is when it is in 'rough leaf.' Two sprayings are recommended, at short intervals. The copper solution seems to act on the charlock because the leaves of this plant are rough and the liquid sticks to them, while it runs off the smooth leaves of the grain plants.

Sweet food, and clean, fresh water, must be before the chickens at all times, and they must have abundance of shade during the hot weather, says a successful poultry raiser. We are at present feeding middlings, cornmeal and crushed oats mixed in different ways for soft feed morning and noon, and very often a little at night as well, while they have wheat where they can get it at all times. We find that our chickens are always plump and ready to kill at any time after they are ten weeks old. Enclose those you intend to kill for at least twelve hours in a nice clean place and give them nothing but water. It is most important that the crops and intestines should be empty. For killing I use a fair-sized pocketknife, the blade of which is ground round at the end and well-sharpened. Take the chicken under the left arm, hold the head in the left hand, with the mouth open, exposing the roof of the mouth. Cut with the sharpened end of the knife-blade across the roof of the mouth until you succeed in getting the blood to flow freely. You will need some practice in order to do this successfully, it being very important that the fowl should bleed well. Hold the fowl by the legs, head down, still holding the head in the left hand, for from one-half to a whole minute, and then begin to pluck the feathers. Sit down with the bird on your knees to pluck. Pluck quickly, but be very careful not to tear the tender skin. Pluck perfectly clean, excepting just about the head. When plucked hang up in the coolest place you have until sent to market.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

'He took the little daisy
By the dusty roadside growing,
He touched it with his magic wand,
And set its petals blowing.
From a dingy ragged blossom
A weed of the weeds that grow,
Evolved a stately flowret,
White as the driven snow.

O, matchless wizard! a lesson
We may learn of your patient art,
And turn to fairest blossoms
The weeds of the human heart;
Taking the germs of evil
That crowd the soul's dark gloom,
And moulding for earth and heaven
A character's perfect bloom.'

The flower most in evidence just now with the blue Larkspur is the Shasta daisy, though the first exclamation of a novice is to call it the Oxeyed daisy, which it resembles in form. But that wonderful horticulturist of California, Luther Burbank, produced this variety for combining the weedy but free-flowering American variety with the Japanese species, after which a rigid selection for a series of years has produced the present useful and beautiful strain named after California's snow-covered mountains.

The plant is a perennial, that blossoms better each season, and continues for several months. Some rural prophets who fear they will add to the already overburdened weed treasures of the farm, may be relieved to know that though plants have been grown by millions, not a self-sown plant has appeared. The blossoms when cut will remain fresh for two weeks, and the plants are said to be as hardy as the oak.

'It does seem as if original sin was in plants as well as people,' some one remarked this morning tugging away at an inferior Shasta that seemed to be returning to the original type. It must be taken out by the root and burned, so that it will not do any further harm. If we could only do that with our own pet sins, the inborn inclination that leads us to do, or to condone what we know to be wrong. But the weeds of evil crop up on every side and must be uprooted if we would by patient endeavor reach a higher plane and mould a character's perfect bloom.'

THE GOLDEN RULE.

W.—It is difficult to advise under the circumstances. It a man's conscience will not keep him from taking his neighbor's goods, there is something morally wrong with his views.

Perhaps if you gave him an object lesson to prove that all merchandise is of the same standard it might help to prove your case.

If he has a fine field of potatoes you might go to it when he is in it and say: 'I suppose you have no objection to me taking some of your new varieties with me, as you have taken from me many choice products without even asking leave.'

Some people learn quickest when their own pockets are touched, they obey the 'thou shalt' of the purse strings better than the ten commandments.

DROPPING BUDS.

T. G. McL.—There must be a lack of some element in the soil. Try enriching the land, and at the same time keep the leaves sprayed daily with clean water, and once a week with whale oil soap suds. Some roses are more liable than others to immature buds dropping. Among my own there is one variety subject to this even among the others that have the same soil and treatment.

FLOWERS TO NAME.

Miss C. C.—I have mailed to you a list of the names of flowers sent from Assa. As I did not know them all I referred to my long-suffering friend the botanist at the Central Experimental Farm who agreed agreed with me that they required larger specimens, and leaves and stems in order to be properly identified.

The method generally used of pressing flat, is to be preferred. While always willing to help correspondents in naming flowers, a list of forty specimens, as sent by C.C. requires a good deal of attention and time. The flowers of our North-West are varied and beautiful, the colors fine, and it is interesting to see what grows at the foothills of the Cypress Hills in that country.

INSECTS ON OLEANDER.

Mrs. W. J.—The leaf and stem of oleander sent are covered with scale and it is a wonder your plant survives.

If you make a good soap suds and wash every part of the plant, rinsing afterwards with clean water, it will take off most of the insects. But you must be very particular to go into all the joints and along the ribs on the under side of the leaves. Tar soap is effectual or kerosene emulsion if thoroughly applied.

TO RAISE CUTTINGS.

Mrs. N.G.—The old-fashioned method of rooting oleanders and other hard wooded plants is still a good one for amateurs. It is to fill a wide mouthed glass bottle with water, and place the cuttings in it, keeping up the supply as it evaporates. In two or three weeks the bottle will be full of tiny white roots and then the cuttings can be transplanted into thumb pots, or if the season is favorable, they can be set out of doors, where they will grow rapidly.

Cuttings of geraniums and other bedding plants may be rooted in boxes filled with sandy loam, with an inch of good yellow sand on the top. The ecuttings must be taken off with a sharp knife any time during the summer and inserted in boxes. Water them well and place them in the full sunshine, when they will root quickly if not allowed to dry. They can be potted at leisure in good, rich earth, and will make good window plants if kept growing. Delicate cuttings will be more likely to root if started in pots of sandy compost, with a glass tumbler placed over them to confine the moisture. Treated in this manner the leaves do not wither, and should be kept in the southern exposure of a sunny window, till showing signs of growth.

ROSES IN WINTER.

'Rosie.'—If your cuttings were taken from a plant that is strong and vigorous, and cared for all last winter, they should be in good condition to bloom the coming winter. The variety you mention is free flowering, all the Souperts being given to profuse bearing of small roses in clusters.

Care must be taken that the plants do not get pot-bound, and syringing with tobacco water must be done to keep down red spider.

There should be a good growth this summer, and it might be as well to set the pots out of doors in a bed of rough gravel or cinders, making sure that they have free drainage. By this method the plants get the benefit of the rain, and can be easily showered in a dry time, for the foliage must have plenty of moisture in order to keep down red spider. The plants need to be shifted into larger pots, if they get full of roots, and if growing well, that will be the case every six weeks till blossoming begins, when they will not require any further shifting. Care during this summer and housing in September will bring its reward in winter flowers, provided the plants are kept free from insects and disease.

VALUE OF VEGETABLES.

Elsie.—Your husband is quite right, for a great deal depends upon the way in which vegetables are cooked; it is an art that is seldom appreciated. Lettuce, spinnich and cauliflower should be well washed and left awhile in ice cold water before draining, and a great deal depends upon the care given in cooking.

Contrary to former ideas it has been proved by those who study the chemistry of food that cereals and vegetables contain all substances needed for the nourishment and maintenance of the body, and as they form a large part of our dietary, we cannot over-estimate the necessity of preparing them so as to be appetizing and strengthening. It is always better to use soft water than hard when boiling vegetables, and steaming is really the best method. Almost every kind of vegetable has its specific effect. Celery, as is well known, is a nervous sedative, and acts favorably on neuralgia and rheumatism; tomatoes stimulate the action of the stomach, and onions are said to be endowed with many virtues, while peas and beans are strengthening and nutritious. Asparagus, as a blood purifier and builder of lost tissue, is said to be valuable, and lettuce is a sedative. So with this knowledge it is important for the amateur cook to study the best methods of preparing this part of the daily dietary.

NITRATE OF SODA.

E.B. says that we recommend nitrate of soda as a fertilizer, but do not tell how it should be used. Ans.—We have seen it used in a very haphazard manner by throwing it on the ground like so much salt. But a better plan is to take one pound of nitrate of soda to twelve gallons of water, and when dissolved, it will go over a square rod of earth, whether it be lawn, or any special crop. It is very convenient fertilizer for the strawberry bed, and useful for potted plants. Even if applied to vacant land it is of great service in destroying slugs, and other garden pests.

TABLE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

Amateur.—It is better to use a table instead of one of the fancy stands you speak of purchasing. Have it made the length of the window, and two or three feet wide, the boards bein gtongued and grooved. Around the edges nail a strip three inches wide, making the corners fit tight. The table is then to be filled with two inches of clean, white sand. With a table of this kind plants can be frequently sprinkled with water, which will keep them clean and healthy; the surplus water is caught and absorbed by the sand, and no water is likely to reach the floor. The evaporation from the sand if kept wet, will diffuse itself among the plants, and help to overcome that dryness of the atmosphere that is the chief obstacle to the successful culture of plants in living rooms. The flower stands commonly used are often very unfit for the purpose, and unless great care is used the necessary watering is apt to be disastrous to floor or carpet.

The table has the advantage of retaining the moisture around the pots, and should be fitted with rollers to facilitate moving and watering, and to make it easy to turn it from the window during cold nights in winter.

WILD OATS.

Young Farmer.—There is no other way to get rid of this weed than the one you mention, which is to plough and harrow the land well, leaving it in summer fallow. Next spring, if sown with barley, and cut twice for green fodder it will be ready to grow a corn or other green crop the next season, and give clean grain after that. The wild oats are so persistent when once introduced that it takes years to banish them.

The sewing of buttons on shoes and on garments is no longer done by hand in modern factories. There is a machine that sews 5,300 buttons on garments in nine hours—or more than eight expert sewers could possibly do in the same time. This machine requires no expert operator. A boy or girl runs it.

Advertisements.

Don't Put Your Money

Into Separators that cannot produce the best, the thickest cream

All the large creameries of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and all the dairy states **pay one cent per pound more** for cream that contains from 35 to 50 per cent. butter fat than they do for cream testing less than 30 per cent. butter fat.

The cost of shipping cream testing 40 per cent. is only half as much as the cost of shipping cream that tests 20 per cent.

Thin cream retains more of the milk than rich cream, and as the milk becomes sour first the **thin cream is the hardest to keep sweet.**

By skimming a rich, thick cream, **you retain all your skim milk at home,** and you will find it a valuable feed for young stock.

Many separators on the market cannot produce thick cream and are therefore unprofitable to buy.

The U.S. Cream Separator makes thick cream and gets all the butter fat out of the milk.

Holds World's Record for Close Skimming

Write for catalogue.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Advertisements.

LIKE A MIRACLE.

THE WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF A NIPISSING MAN.

Stricken with Partial Paralysis He Was Unable to Use Either Right Arm or Right Leg.

Mr. John Craig, a well known farmer living near Kells, Nipissing district, Ont., is another of the many paralytics, who owes his present good health and ability to go about—if not life itself—to the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Mr. Craig gives his experience as follows:—'But for the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills I do not believe that I would be alive to-day. I was stricken with that terrible affliction partiel paralysis, I had absolutely no power in my right arm or leg. I was not able to sit up—in fact if I tried to do so I would fall over. I had to be lifted like a child, and my family and friends believed death was very near. The doctor told me that he could do nothing for me, and that I was liable at any moment to have a second stroke which would carry me off. I was in this deplorable condition when I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for three boxes and before they were all used I could move the fingers on my hand, which had hitherto been absolutely numb and powerless. You can scarcely imagine my joy at this convincing proof that the pills were helping me. From this on I kept getting stronger and the control of my paralyzed limbs gradually came back until I was again able to walk about and eventually to work. To my neighbors my cure seems like a miracle, as not one of them ever expected to see me out of bed again. I gladly give permission to publish the story of my cure with the wish that it may bring life and hope and activity to some other sufferer.'

The cure of Mr. Craig gives additional evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine, and that their power to cure in all troubles of the blood or nerves places them beyond all other medicines. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around every box.

HERBAGEUM.

Herbageum has been manufactured at Galt, Canada, for 20 years, by The Beaver Mfg. Co. It has a reputation that extends to all parts of Canada. There is a regular trade for it in Newfoundland. Several large shipments have been made to Russia. A trade is being developed in New Zealand. Many of the best stockmen in Canada use it regularly and yet there are those who are so prejudiced against Herbageum that they will not test it. This is much to their own disadvantage, because there is profit in its use, and a test will prove it to the satisfaction of the greatest unbeliever.

Advertisements.

CONSTIPATION IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION, K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to CURE this trouble or money refunded. Free Samples. K. D. C. CO., Ltd. Now Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

A.A.C. and D. J. McD., Vancouver—Write to the Registrar, Ontario Medical College for Women, Toronto, Ont.

MISS JOHNSTON'S POEMS.

Reader.—Is Miss E. Pauline Johnston's poem, describing the value of the C.P.R. to the great West, included in any collection? Ans.—The poem is included in a complete collection of her works, published in Toronto. Price, $1.50.

TEACHING IN THE NORTH-WEST

Leeds, Que.—Could a person holding an A. A. certificate, or one of matriculation into medicine from McGill, teach in an elementary school in the North-West? Ans.—Persons holding certificates of educational value, not obtained in the North-West Territories, may, upon application, receive such certificates or diplomas as the Commissioner of Education may deem them entitled to. These may be only non-professional certificates, requiring a normal school training before the holder can teach. In Manitoba, graduates of any University in His Majesty's Dominions are eligible, on the presentation of satisfactory documents, to receive certificates of such class as the advisory board may deem them entitled to. You can have full information by writing to the Department of Education of the North-West Territories, Regina, N.W.T.; or to the Department of Education, Winnipeg, Man.

CEMENT FOR BRIDGES.

Chesley.—What proportion of sand and cement is required for bridge abutment building? Ans.—Where much strength is needed, the rule is one part Portland cement, two parts clean river sand and three parts gravel. If the pressure on the abutment is not great, the proportion of gravel may be doubled.

POEMS WANTED.

Owen Sound wishes to get a poem, 'Canada, the Land we Love.' The second stanza begins:

'Our land is young; its wave-washed shores
Are clad in vernal freshness still.'

Spence asks for a poem by Alex. McLachlan, the first lines of which are:

O come and listen while I sing
A song of human nature;
For, high or low, we're all akin
To every human creature..

E. J. asks if some one can furnish the little poem, 'This is the happiest time.'

TOOLEY STREET TAILORS.

A Subscriber's Son.—How did the expression 'We, the people of England,' originate? I have heard that it originated by three tailors of Tooley street who, petitioning Parliament for something, used the phrase. Ans.—Canning is authority for the story, of which you have the correct version. Canning says that three tailors of Tooley street, Southwark, addressed a petition of grievances to the House of Commons, beginning with the afterwards famous phrase. A somewhat similar incident has given rise to the phrase, 'the deputies of Vaugirard,' to indicate one individual representing in himself a variety of offices by name. In the reign of Charles VIII. of France, so the story goes, an usher announced to the king 'The deputies of Vaugirard.' 'How many are there?' asked the king. 'Only one, an it please Your Majesty,' was the answer.

'CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.'

Alicia.—Can you say what is the origin of the saying 'Charity begins at home?' Ans.—A writer in 'Notes and Queries,' 1854, says that it appears to have been derived from I. Timothy v., 4: 'Let them learn first to show piety (or "kindness," as in the marginal note) at home, and to requite their parents.' And in I Peter iv., 8, the injunction is given, 'Have fervent charity among yourselves.' The saying in its present form is a very old one, but who was the first to use it is not known. Cumberland, in the seventeenth century, wrote: 'It is an old saying that charity begins at home, but this is no reason it should not go abroad.'

TO BECOME A MISSIONARY.

B.A.B.—What course does a lady, wishing to go to the foreign mission fields, have to take up? Is a course of study necessary? Can it be taken up at home? Ans.—There is no definite course of study laid down for foreign missionaries. A good common-school education would be indispensable, and, for teaching, a Normal school course, or some experience. Beyond that, a very great deal of supplementary preparation may be done at home, since it consists largely in qualifying for the practical side of life. No knowledge is ever a burden, and often an unexpected help to a missionary wherever she labors. B.A.B. should write to the secretary of the missionary society of her own denomination (or of some undenominational society, if she has strong predilections that way), frankly stating her qualifications and desires, when she will be given wise suggestions, and all help needed in qualifying for any work to which she may be appointed.

Advertisements.

THE DAISY CHURN



If you need a superior churn, buy the Daisy.
It has more good points than an othe
Bicycle Ball Bearings.
Runs like a top.
Hardened Steel Bow attached to barrel at both sides.
The stand neat, strong and durable, made of steel and provided with 4 wheels and feet to keep it stationary when churning.
The Barrel is made of best imported oak and nicely finished.
Sold by dealers everywhere. Don't buy until you see it.
The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited,
No. 1300 York St., London, Ont.
Always give the nearest number when writing.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

COMPULSORY LINE FENCING.

Subscriber.—My brother and I owned one hundred acres of land. My brother has sold his portion, and the purchaser wishes to fence in his portion, and says he will force me to build half of the line fence. This land has always been open to the public highway. He says I 'occupy' because I take a few loads of wood off in the winter, and make syrup in the spring. Ans.—We do not think that you can be compelled to do this fencing. The phrase, 'occupied lands,' as used in the Line Fences Act, R.S.O., chap. 284, is interpreted by the act in this negative way: It is not to include so much of a lot, parcel or farm, as is unenclosed, although a part of such lot, parcel or farm is enclosed and in actual use and occupation.

DOWER—OPENING LETTER—DISTURBING MEETINGS.

Mac., Ont.—1. Can any wife, upon her husband's death, take one-third of her husband's property as her dower, whether he has made a will or not? 2. If a husband, having a wife, one son and two daughters, in his will leaves his wife the use of his real and personal property while she lives, and that after her death his son shall have all except what he has to pay to the two daughters, can the wife at any time choose whether she will take this or her dower? 3. If so, can any steps be taken while husband lives to prevent her changing her mind, if she agrees now to take her living only off the farm? 4. Can a wife will her share as dower to whom she wishes? 5. What punishment is a person liable to who intentionally opens or keeps another person's letters? 6. A Sunday school has been organized in a school section in the country, and the school meets every Sunday in the school house. A man who has no respect for the school, and who evidently wishes to make himself seen and heard by his companions, and to annoy the rest, attends from time to time, and by his misconduct, disturbs the meeting. What can be done with him. Does not our law protect a meeting of this kind? Ans.—1. Yes, but for life only. 2. Yes, provided she has not already, expressly or by implication from conduct or otherwise, make an election to take under or against the will. 3. It is possible to prepare an agreement in such form that if duly executed by the wife she would be effectually estopped after her husband's death, from making claim inconsistently therewith. 4. No. 5. Fine or imprisonment; the amount or extent thereof being in the discretion of the judge. 6. He can be prosecuted summarily and subjected to a fine of an amount not exceeding $50 and costs, and in default of payment,, to one month's imprisonment.

QUEBEC.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

J.F.—Please give particulars of a tax on estates after death, and how much each legatee would have to pay according to rank of relationship: 1. Husband and wife; 2, children; 3, brothers and sisters; 4, nephews and nieces and cousins, also, outside friends. Ans.—In the direct line, ascending or descending, e.g., between father and son, between husband and wife, between mother-in-law or son and daughter-in-law, no tax is exigible unless the estate exceeds $3,000. If it exceeds $3,000, but does not exceed $5,000, on every $100, of value over $3,000, the duty is one-half percent. If it exceeds $5,000, but does not exceed $10,000, on every $100 of value over $3,000, the duty is one percent. If it does not exceed $50,000, on every $100 of value over $3,000, 1¼ percent. If it does not exceed $100,000, 1½ percent. If it does not exceed $200,000, 2 percent, and if it does exceed $200,000, 3 percent. In the collateral line, if to a brother or sister, a nephew or niece, the succession duty is 3 percent; if to an uncle or aunt, or cousin, 5 percent; if to a second cousin, 6 percent; if to any other collateral relative, 8 percent; if to a stranger, 10 percent.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

RETAINED PLACENTA.

'Farmer' asks for advice regarding treatment of a cow. Ans.—The cause of the discharge is the afterbirth was not carefully removed, and the remnants left in are suppurating away. I would advise you to wash out the uterus once a day. Boil water, and let it cool sufficiently to use it, that is, to lukewarm; cool by letting it stand in a covered pail, not by adding cold to it. The apparatus required for washing is a piece of perfectly clean hose, about four feet long, with a funnel to pour in the water. Smear the end of the hose with vaseline, introduce about eight or ten inches; hold the other end as high as possible, and pour in the water; use about two gallons each time.

LAME HORSE.

Subscriber.—Valuable mare, six years old, is troubled with a lameness in her left hind leg. To look at her you cannot notice anything the matter, but when I rub the inside of her leg up near her body, she flinches and acts as if it gave her pain. The only time she is lame is when she steps out of the barn. After she gets as far as the gate you cannot notice lameness. Previous to this spring I know nothing about her as I bought her, and the man sold her for perfectly sound. Do you think it comes from a strain, or is it navicular disease? Would also like to know what a curb acts like. Any information will be thankfully received. Ans.—In the hind leg the hock is the most common seat of lameness, and in the early stages a spavin presents the symptom you describe, that is, lame only when first starting. In order to test for spavin, a very good way is to flex the hock tightly, by raising the foot as high as possible, and holding it in that position for a few minutes, and then, as soon as the foot is released, start the animal at a brisk trot. If lameness is due to a spavin it is always very much worse. If there is no spavin, there should be no effect noticeable from the flexion of the hock. Treatment for spavin is blistering or fire and blister. Navicular disease is practically always confined to the fore-foot. If you find there is no spavin, foment the leg twice daily with hot water and rub in afterwards the following lotion: Tincture of arnica three ounces; spirits of camphor, four ounces; water to make a pint. A curb frequently causes lameness, specially when it first appears. The lameness itself is not specially characteristic. But the curb can be easily seen; it is an enlargement at the back of the hock, normally the line from the point of the hock down is straight; but if a curb is present, there is an arched prominence about two to four inches from the joint, generally tender on pressure. Treatment consists in applying cold water, either with a hose or wet bandage, for two or three days, and then a good sharp biniodine of mercury blister.

Advertisements.



ARE YOU HUNTING

for health? Have you been BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH, first trying one course and then another, following the lead of others no wiser than thou, only to find that the game will not come within your range?

THE PLACE TO HUNT FOR rabbits is where rabbits ARE KNOWN TO EXIST; the place to HUNT for health is where HEALTH HAS BEEN KNOWN TO BE FOUND!

It is beating up the woods where NO QUARRY LURKS to hunt for health in a bottle of alcohol and sarsaparilla, or a package of senna and straw; it is only following the track and trail of hundreds of disappointed, tired and foot-sore hunters, many of whom have fallen by the wayside.

Let their experience, AS WELL AS THE EXPERIENCE OF SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS GUIDE YOU. Those who have hunted for health AND FOUND IT, are competent to tell WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND. Thousands of satisfied hunters say the ROAD LEADS TO VITAE-ORE, that the hunter for health, searching amid its subtle curative, healing and restorative properties, will not be disappointed.

If you have been using other treatments without the results that were promised and that you anticipated, THROW THEM AWAY and begin with this natural medicinal ORE! It will not fail you!

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL
BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader who writes us, mentioning the **MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS**, a full-sized **One Dollar** package of **Vitae-Ore**, by mail, **postpaid**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **Read** this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only **when it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk. You have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **Vitae-Ore** is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—**Ore**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which nothing is added and from which nothing is taken. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility,** as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **Vitae-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITÆ-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of the **'MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,'** if you will give it a trial. **Send for a $1 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. If the medicine does not benefit you, **write us so, and there is no harm done. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit.** Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vitae-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **We mean just what we say** in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention the **'MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,'** so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, W. W. DEPT., Yonge Street, **Toronto, Ont.**

MOST REMARKABLE CURES.

No One Can Deny Its Merits or Refuse to Give It a Trial in the Face of the Wonderfully Prompt Results It Has Accomplished in These Cases.

READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Vitae-Ore has cured me completely of stomach trouble, from which I was a great sufferer for a long time, and it only took one package, the trial package, to bring about this remarkable change. I think Vitae-Ore is the grandest medicine ever offered to the public, and I will always praise it and never be able to speak too highly of it for what it has done for me. THOMAS RICHARDSON.
North Lancaster, Ontario.

Vitae-Ore has done wonders for me. I was a great sufferer from kidney trouble and doctored with several of the best doctors in Ontario and used five different kinds of kidney medicine without the least benefit. At last I decided to give Vitae-Ore a trial according to the terms of the trial offer, and am glad I did so, for my kidney trouble has now entirely disappeared and the lame back, resulting from it, is completely a thing of the past.
MRS. ANDREW MORPHY.
Oshawa, Ontario.

I had catarrh and liver trouble, but since taking Vitae-Ore I am entirely cured. I recommend V.-O. to all I meet.
Kinmount, Ont. ANNIE PADGET.

I have improved every day since I commenced to use Vitae-Ore and have gained ten pounds in one month's time. I can now sleep fine; feel like a new man. My complaint was rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. THOS. BRENNAN.
Aylmer, Que.

CHURCH UNION.

A CAREFUL PRONOUNCEMENT BY PRINCIPAL CAVEN.

London, July 7.—Principal Caven, in replying to the congratulations of the English and Welsh Free Church councils, said the Presbyterian Alliance Council represented the union of the Church of Christ and embraced substantially the Presbyterians of the world, and nearly all the branches of the Reformed Church of Europe. He believed the Christian Church ought to regard union as an imperative duty at the present time, and he trusted that not in the far distant future it would be possible for them all to represent the principle of union, not only in an imperfect way, by some federal constitution, but by a more practical organic organization. Any system of national education, he said, should be kept free from sectarian basis, and there ought to be a conscience clause to protect parties unable to have the full advantage of the established system.

TRAGIC END.

BODY OF MR. JOSEPH LONG, OF COLLINGWOOD, FOUND IN THE DON.

Toronto, July 7.—A body found in the Don river here yesterday has been identified as that of Mr. Joseph Long, of Long Bros., Collingwood, and brother of Mr. Thomas Long, of this city. Mr. Long was about sixty years of age, a widower for a number of years, and leaves no family. He had not been in the best of health of late, and last winter took a trip to England. He was one of the wealthiest and best known business men in Ontario, and had varied business interests. He was one of the founders of the Northern Navigation Company, and owned a large portion of its stock.

AN EXPOSURE.

THE DOMINION WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ON THE CIGARETTE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND MR. GERVAIS'S AMENDMENT.

It is now over five years since the agitation for a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes began. In that time and in the interests of this bill, thousands of public addresses have been made, hundreds of thousands of pages of literature scattered, and a petition, representing nearly 200,000 people, presented to parliament. The press of this country, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, has noticed and, in the main, approved the movement. Amongst religious and temperance journals there has been no dissenting voice of which we know. The Presbyterian General Assembly, every Methodist Conference in the country, Baptists conventions, the Congregational Union, and the general gatherings have passed strongly-worded resolutions of endorsation, as have also many city and town councils and school boards. From individual voters thousands of letters and telegrams have poured into Ottawa to their representatives, asking support for the measure.

ITS INTRODUCTION.

Last session a motion favoring such a bill was introduced and carried by 103 yeas to 48 nays. The bill followed, running a long gauntlet of opposition. It was pushed from one order paper to another and finally dropped out of sight on a ruling of the Speaker. It was pointed out at the time, by a friend of the bill, that other measures had been permitted to pass that might have been knifed on the same grounds.

This year the bill has had a first and second reading and has passed committee of the whole. It is now confronted with an amendment, introduced by Mr. Gervais, of Montreal. This asks that the title of the bill be altered and every clause in it struck out. Instead of prohibiting manufacture, importation and sale, as in Tennessee, Oklahoma, etc., it provides that sale to those under 16 years of age, be forbidden.

The following are the objections to such action:—

1st. Five out of our seven provinces have already legislated against the sale to minors, not only of cigarettes, as in Mr. Gervais's bill, but of all forms of tobacco. British Columbia sets the age at 15, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at 16, and New Brunswick and Ontario at 18 years of age. It was because these enactments had proved worthless to even restrain, much less prevent, the growth of the cigarette business, that appeal was made to Ottawa. Age-limit legislation belongs to the provincial governments and prohibition to the Dominion. But age-limit laws have been tried and found wanting by the provinces.

2nd. In over twenty states of the American Union cigarettes are prohibited to those understated ages. There is but one verdict on the value of such enactments. Government statistics, the declaration of educationists, officers of the law, parents and others interested in the young, all disprove their efficacy.

THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Within the last five years prohibitory bills have been introduced into many state legislatures and their popularity, amongst the people, was made apparent by the petitions that accompanied them and the letters that followed in their wake. To offset this rational solution of the question, tobacco interests have continually introduced age-limit laws. If the state prohibited sale to those under 15 then the cigarette champion argued vigorously for 16 or even 17 or 18 years of age—anything but prohibition. 'The Boy,' organ of the National American Anti-Cigarette League, said last year:

'Laws forbidding the sale to minors are encouraged by a mythical society which seems to exist only in the elaborate letterheads which have named San Francisco, St. Paul, and other cities as headquarters. As long ago as 1897 a Chicago morning paper assisted the editor of 'The Boy,' in investigating this pretended organization, which continues to send to legislatures and others most specious arguments and many false statements, and found it a fraud. 'The Society for the Suppression of the Sale of Tobacco and other Narcotics to the Youth of the Nation,' is a name that carries weight when the fraud has not been exposed.'

The latest device of those 'whose craft is in danger,' is a post-card chain crusade, gotten out under the auspices of the National League of the United States Moral Society, headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., with no specific address given. Each person receiving a card is requested to send their name and address for a monster petition to Congress to prohibit sale to minors, and to write three friends to do likewise. This scheme was sprung upon any state which was on the eve of passing a prohibitory bill. Attention was divided and thereby dissipated. Many of these cards found their way into Canada. A London lady who complied with the request to send her name received the following reply from the Philadelphia Post-office:—

Office of the Superintendent of Delivery,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1904.

Mrs. ....., London, Ont., Can.:—

Dear Madam,—Replying to your favor of the 27th ult., regarding a letter addressed National League Society, Philadelphia, which was returned to you through the Dead Letter office, I have to inform you that mail so addressed is undeliverable, and hundreds of pieces, at intervals, are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D.C.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. KNOWLES,
Asst. Postmaster.

Mr. Gervais's bill is an attempt to lead into a blind alley the forces now arrayed in deadly combat against the cigarette. With an indifference to criticism that is astonishing, the penalties are all of the 'not-exceeding' variety, which law-breakers hold in contempt. The magistrates may impose a fine anywhere between one cent and one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for an hour or six months. As a final hamper to action, the bill provided that unless information is laid within four weeks of the contravention of the act, nothing can be done.

Should the amendment become law we will have another example of 'the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse'—it will only satisfy the tobacco interests.

(Signed),
MRS. ANNIE O. RUTHERFORD,
President Dominion W.C.T.U.
MRS. ANNIE M. BASCOM,
Cor. Sec.
MRS. R. W. McLACHLAN,
Rec. Sec.
MRS. S. J. ODELL,
Treas.
MRS. F. H. WAYCOTT,
Sec. 'Y' Branch.
MRS. JENNIE WATERS,
Dom. Supt. Anti-Narcotics.

CALL SUSTAINED.

The call extended to the Rev. Prof. Ross, by the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, London, has been unanimously sustained by the London, Ont., Presbytery, and will now be laid before the Montreal Presbytery, which will probably hold a meeting about Aug. 1. Should the local Presbytery ratify the call and Prof. Ross accept, his induction will take place on Sept. 2.

SUMMER FRENCH COURSES.

The McGill summer course of French study shows, so Dr. Walter says, every sign of justifying the anticipations of its originators. Last Tuesday morning the students listened to an interesting lecture, and in the afternoon divided into groups under a conversationalist for a two hours' walk around the mountain, each group adopting a different course. In the evening Mr. Paul Colonnier, professor of the holiday elocution course, gave French recitations for an hour and a half. The students are entering into the spirit of the venture with unqualified enthusiasm. The editorials of the 'Witness' are to be used for translation purposes.

CHESS

Tuesday, July 12, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 870.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by F. B. Phelps, Sandwich, Ill.)

Black—9 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

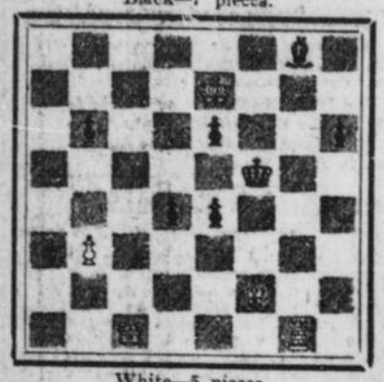
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 871.

(By C. H. Wheeler, Chicago.)

Corrected version of 865, which was unsolvable.

Black—7 pieces.



White—5 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on July 30 must reach the editor by July 23.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 866. Phelps. Three moves. Key: Kt—Kt 5. Correct from George Patterson.

CORRECTIONS.

No. 865 caught us napping. The author's intended solution breaks down if Black reply 1. K—B 3. Mr. Wheeler is quick to the rescue with No. 871, above. Two unfortunate typographical errors spoiled last week's problems. In 868 the Black king is at his Q 4 and in 859 the White pawn at K R 3 should stand at K Kt 2.

NOTES AND NEWS.

In the match at the Montreal Club, Sawyer beat Jacobs, the latter being tempted early in the game by a quite unsound sacrifice, and having to resign at about the twentieth move. This made the scores: Saawyer 4½ out of seven, Jacobs 3½ out of seven. Kurrie 3½ out of six, and Short 2 out of six.

The British Chess Company, Stroud, Gloucester, England, is now offering a board, four inches square, with a set of xylonite men, for 25 cents. The outfit is reported as being quite satisfactory for the purpose of correspondence players, and there is a reduction on orders of three or more.

OPENINGS AT CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS.

Once more the Ruy Lopez has failed to prove a winner for White, and once more the Queen's side openings have more than held their own for the same player. One is very reluctant to think that there is a better first move for White than P—K 4, but latterly statistics have been against the K—P. The Petroff has received a set-back and the Sicilian has done remarkably well, especially if it be taken into account that it was for the most part adopted, and successfully, by non-prize-winners against prize-winners. We are sorry to see so few Giuoco Pianos played nowadays. Probably few players care to face its difficulties in tournament play. Unless deliberately played for a draw it is too apt to develop quickly into 'the kind of position I am not familiar with' to suit many of the present day masters, who are, unfortunately, not distinguished by any overpowering desire to be thrown on their own initiative.

It is a significant fact that the exploratory work of the last decade or so, has been done, either by amateurs or by masters not of the highest rank in competitive play. For instance, we may mention the Gledhill attack, the McCutcheon defence, the Rice Gambit, Mieses' revival of the Danish and the Sicilian, Pillsbury's earlier and Schlechter's later attempts with the Petroff, the struggles of many lesser lights with the so-called Dutch defence, and last but not least, Marshall's chosen lines of play in the Queen side games and his adoption of 3..., P—K B 4, in the Ruy Lopez. This does not claim to be a complete list; it deliberately omits the host of bright and dangerous subvariations, of an attacking nature, to which one invariably finds attached, and without contradiction, such names as Bird, Fraser, Macdonnell and Thorold; but it is sufficiently complete to show that some of those who would pose as the leaders of the chess world are, either through cowardice or through laziness, neglecting, and grossly neglecting, their duty to the large army of chess-lovers upon whose pecuniary generosity they are dependent for support. A disgraceful position and, we may add, a dangerous one. Lasker's pamphlet, 'Common sense in Chess,' was an admirable little piece of work, in quite the right spirit and quite the right form, but as the literary output, in ten years, of the world's champion, it is ludicrous. We do not ask for finality. That, in chess, is not to be attained in our generation. But we do ask, from those who claim the prizes of chess, a reasonable contribution to the recorded knowledge of the game, and that in a form accessible to all and acquirable by most. The following are the details of openings at Cambridge Springs:

Opening.	Played.	White won.	Black won.	Drn.
Ruy Lopez	33	7	12	14
Queen's Gambit declined	24	11	10	13
Sicilian Defence	19	7	7	5
Petroff Defence .	11	6	1	4
Queen's Pawn ..	9	5	1	3
Four Knights ..	6	1	5	0
Miscellaneous ..	18	5	8	5
Totals	120	42	44	34

GAME NO. 873.

Cambridge Springs Tourney. Irregular.
Napier vs. Pillsbury.

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 3
2 P—K 4	2 Kt—Q 2
3 B—Q B 4	3 K Kt—B 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 P—K 4
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—K 2
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 P x P	7 P x P
8 Q—K 2	8 P—B 3
9 B—K Kt 5	9 P—K R 3
10 B—R 4	10 Kt—R 4
11 Q B—Kt 3	11 Kt x B
12 R P x Kt	12 Q—B 2
13 P—Q R 3	13 Kt—Kt 3
14 B—R 2	14 B—K Kt 5
15 Kt—Q	15 Q R—K
16 Kt—K 3	16 B—B
17 P—K Kt 4	17 P—Kt 3
18 P—K Kt 3	18 K—Kt 2
19 K—Kt 2	19 R—R
20 R—R	20 K B—B 4
21 P—Kt 5	21 P—K R 4
22 R—R 4	22 Q—K 2
23 P—Q Kt 4	23 B—Q 3
24 P—B 4	24 Kt—Q 2
25 Q R—R	25 Kt—B
26 P—B 5	26 B—B 2
27 P—Kt 4	27 Kt—R 2
28 P x P	28 Kt x P
29 P x P	29 Kt x Kt
30 Q x Kt	30 R x R
31 P x P	31 Q—Kt 4 ch
32 Q—Kt 3	32 Q x Q ch
33 P x Q	33 K R—R
34 P x R (Q)	34 R x Q
35 R—K B	35 R—K 2
36 B—Kt 3	36 P—R 4
37 P—Kt 4	37 P x P
38 P x P	38 P—Kt 3

Drawn.

CAME NO. 874.

Cambridge Spring's Tourney.
(Queen's Gambit Declined.)
Teichmann vs. Tschigorin.

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

Resigns.

GAME NO. 875.

(Score and notes from Hereford 'Times.')

Played during the Cambridge Springs Tournament, Janowsky, Tchigorin, Schlechter and Fox playing White, and Marshall, Pillsbury, Marco and Hodges, Black:

Rice Gambit.

White. Janowsky, etc.	Black. Marshall, etc.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P	7 B—Q 3
8 B—Kt 5 ch	8 B x Kt
9 P—B 4 (g)	9 Q—K 2
10 P—K 6	10 B—B 4 (a)
11 P—Q 4	11 Q—Kt Q 2
12 B x P	12 Kt—K 5
13 P x B	13 Q x R P
14 R x Kt (b)	14 B x R
15 Q—K 2	15 P—K B 4 (c)
16 Q—K 3	16 P—Kt 6 (d)
17 B x P	17 Q—Kt 5
18 B—K 2	18 Q—Kt 3
19 P—K 6	19 Kt—B 3
20 Kt—Q 2	20 K R—Kt sq (e)
21 B—Kt 5 ch	21 K—Q sq
22 K x B	22 P x Kt
23 Q—B 4 (f)	23 Q x B
24 Q x Kt ch	24 K—B sq
25 B—Q 7 ch	25 K—Kt sq
26 Q—B 2	26 Q Kt 4
27 R—K sq	27 P—Q R 4
28 P—B 4	28 Q—Kt 5
29 P—B 5 (g)	29 K—R 2
30 P—K 7 (h)	30 P—K6
31 R x P	31 Q x B
32 P—B 6	32 Q—K sq
33 P—Q 6	33 Q x B P (i)
34 R—Q B 3 ch	34 Q—Kt 3
35 P—Q 7	35 Q R—K sk (j)
36 R—K 3	36 Q—B 4
37 R—K 6	37 Q x Q ch
38 K x Q	38 K—Kt sq
39 K—B 3	39 P—B 3
40 P x R (Q) ch	40 R x Q
41 K—B 4	41 Resigns (k)

(a) This move received considerable attention at Cambridge Springs, and, judging by results is less satisfactory than the now familiar 10..P B 6.

(b) The sacrifice of the exchange seems forced, as Black threatened 14..P Kt 6.

(c) If now P—Kt 6, then 16. Q x B, Q—R 7 ch; 17. K—B sq, Q—R 8 ch; 18. K—K 2.

(d) Apparently speculative, with the view of opening the Kt file, in the hope of future counter attack.

(e) If 20..Kt x P, 21. Q—Q 4.

(f) A strong and forcing move. If 23.. Kt x P, 24. R—Q sq, wins the knight at least.

(g) White is determined that Black's queen's rook shall remain out of play.

(h) It is difficult to judge with certainty whether the White allies considered all the possible replies to this move. If they did, they are very far-seeing; if they did not, then they were fortunate, for the move costs a piece.

(i) If P x Q P, 34. R—Q Kt 3 (dis. ch), wins offhand.

(j) The only move.

(k) White wins now in a few moves by the simple process of playing the king to the advanced pawn at K 7. This game is a 'star' game in every respect.

GAME NO 876.

Montreal Club Match.
(Dutch Defence.)

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

Advertisements.

Typhoid Victim Recovered Health

BY REBUILDING HIS WASTED FRAME WITH FERROZONE.

If it is Health, Renewed Vigor, Well Balanced Nerves You Want, Try The Food Tonic Ferrozone.

No stronger evidence than the case of Jno. M. Ainslee is needed to prove that Ferrozone is unsurpassed as a tonic and rebuilder. Writing from his home in Bartonville, Mr. Ainslee says:—'I had typhoid fever two years ago, and for a long time couldn't get strong. I carefully followed my doctor's orders and for months took his medicine regularly, but no matter what I did I couldn't get up enough strength to take up active employment again. Like most weak people I was also nervous and finally had to give up the doctor. I read of Ferrozone and decided to try it. I took the first box with fair results. I felt stronger. The second box astonished me and my strength returned very rapidly. I kept on using Ferrozone and my friends then noticed how quickly I was improving. This encouraged me to take more Ferrozone and my strength all returned in two months. When I started Ferrozone I gave up all other medicines and can say that it alone restored me. For weak, nervous people, Ferrozone will do more good than anything else.'

Ferrozone is both a food and a medicine. It builds up the wasted tissue and strengthens the weakened nerves by giving the system a plentiful supply of pure nourishing blood. It puts new vigor into every organ of the body, dispels nerve sickness and lassitude. The person that uses Ferrozone will have a good appetite, healthy complexion, good digestion and a reserve of strength that protects you against pneumonia and weakening fevers.

Ferrozone is not a nauseous cod liver oil mixture, but a chocolate coated tablet, combining the most strengthening elements in concentrated form. Very easy to take. Its sale has multiplied year by year and no remedy to-day holds a higher place in the esteem of the public. The success of Ferrozone is due to its ability to give strength to the weak, and cure the sick of their troubles. Insist on getting Ferrozone when you ask for it, and refuse to deal with any druggist who tries to induce you to accept some substitute affording him more profit. Price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

NERVOUS HEADACHE

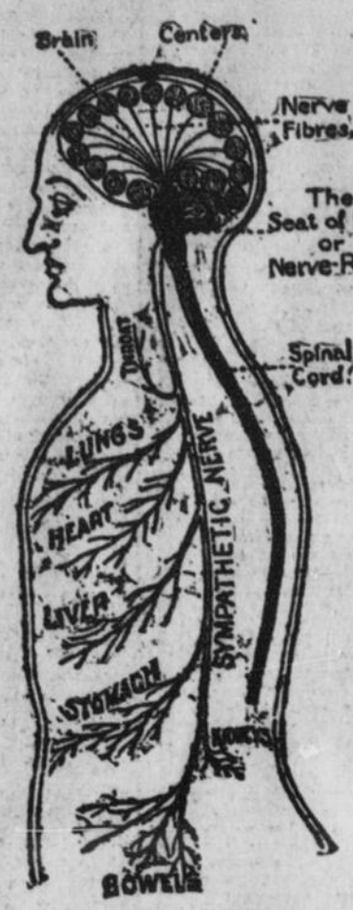
Is One of the First Symptoms to Warn You of Prostration and Paralysis—Its Cause and the Only Way of Bringing About a Permanent Cure—Statements of Cured Ones.

That headache should be one of the first and most noticeable symptoms of nervous exhaustion is readily understood by a study of the accompanying illustration.

All the nerve force which is required to control and regulate the various organs and members of the body is created in the nerve centres of the brain.

For this purpose an enormous quantity of pure, rich blood is necessary. Just as soon as the blood becomes thin, weak and watery, as it usually does in the spring, the brain is deprived of the nourishment required and there is waste and decay of the nerve cells.

One of the first results is headache and sleeplessness, brain fag and feelings of fatigue and discouragement. If the wasting process is not checked indigestion, weak action of the heart and other symptoms of nervous prostration and paralysis soon follow.



Headache powders and quick cures cannot possibly afford more than temporary relief, and the result is most disastrous to the nervous system.

By its extraordinary blood-building power and nerve-restoring qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food brings about thorough and lasting cure by positively removing the cause.

There is no excuse for anyone to suffer from repeated attacks of headache and constantly run the risk of paralysis or some dreadful form of nervous disease when this great food cure is at hand—a certain and natural cure.

Mr. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid medicine. I was troubled for a long time with headaches, which would come on about once a week with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. I tried headache powders and quick cures, which did no good.

"About eight months ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since. It made a thorough and lasting cure."

Mrs. W. H. HILL, Queen Street East, Truro, N.S., states:—"My nervous system was all out of order. I could not sleep and had severe attacks of nervous headaches. Some time ago I began a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I found this preparation a wonderful strengthener. My nervous system has been toned up under this treatment. I can rest and sleep well and my head does not give me the slightest trouble."

Mrs. S. J. Schooley, 12 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., states—"I was troubled a great deal with nervousness, severe headaches and sleeplessness, and at times a sort of numb feeling would come over me. I was in constant fear of paralysis, as the doctors told me my trouble was exhaustion of the nervous system. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and soon noticed a great improvement. Now I can say that my nerves are completely restored, I sleep very much better, and that distressing feeling of numbness his disappeared."

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes:—"I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache from which I used to be a great sufferer and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The greatest of restoratives for the blood and nerves. 50 cents a box, six bottles for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

☞By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can prove that new flesh and tissue are being added to the body.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

For the manslaughter of Harry Osmond, one of Lord Falmouth's under keepers, Robert Bullen, an old poacher, was on June 21 sentenced to ten years' penal servitude at the Cornwall Assizes.

Colonel Henry Eyre, C.B., D.L., who represented Gainsborough from 1886 to 1892, died at Lincoln on June 24. He was born in 1834, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol and the fall of Lucknow. He was also a known figure in Canada long ago.

Andover Guardians have decided on a task of wood-sawing for tramps in the casual wards instead of stone-breaking, on the ground that the former is remunerative employment and the latter merely punishment.

Dr. William Henry Longhurst, who retired from the position of organist of Canterbury Cathedral in 1898 after having occupied that post for a quarter of a century, died at Canterbury on June 24, in his eighty-fifth year. He was in the service of the dean and chapter for no less than seventy years, starting as a chorister.

Last month it was expected that the total output of the Hampshire strawberry fields would be 1,500,000 baskets. The best growers reckon 1,000 gallon baskets to the acre a good crop. This year the plants are loaded with berries, and there is the possibility of a record harvest of 2,000,000 gallons being gathered.

Earthquake shocks were experienced about half-past five on June 21 in the morning at Leicester. The first was felt in all parts of the town, and houses are described as having swayed slightly, but yet sufficient to cause a movement of book shelves and crockery. There was naturally some alarm among the residents. Similar reports have been received from the country around Leicester.

SCOTCH.

The farm of Fliskimillan, near Newburgh, the property of the Marquis of Zetland, has been let to Mr. Key, farmer, Newport, brother of the laird of Callange.

Thirty shillings was the fine Isabella Malcolm had to pay for throwing pepper in the eyes of a neighbor's child. She is the wife of a laborer at Back Row, Springfield, Cupar parish, and the child Matilda Kellier, had been in a children's quarrel with the woman's child. The pepper cure was her way of punishing for, and preventing further, juvenile fighting.

A somewhat curious accident is reported from Charlestown. On June 21, while Mrs. Robertson, wife of a 'bus driver residing in Limekilns, was carrying a pitcher of hot broth from a restaurant to her house, she was seized with an apoplectic fit and fell. The broth was spilled about her, and she was rather severely scalded about the neck, breast and left arm.

A farm servant named Thomas Jackson, of West Balgedie, near Kinross, took a rather curious method of annoying a neighbor, and pleaded guilty, on June 21, and paid a fine of 7s. 6d. He had thrown stones on the roof of the house of John Doig, a boatman, after the household had retired for the night, and it was a month after that he was punished.

Kinghorn news states that on June 22 the saloon passenger steamer 'City of Rochester' was launched from Abden Shipyard. The vessel left the ways with steam up, and was christened by Mrs. Mills, of Rochester. The steamer is 175 feet long, and fitted with all modern appliances for first-class passenger traffic. She has been built to the order of the Medway Steam Packet Company, Rochester, and has been constructed in four and a half months since the laying of the keel.

While Mr. J. S. Fair, plumber, was making excavations at Castlandhill, near Inverkeithing, recently, in connection with the laying of a new water pipe a piece of lead of the size of a man's hand was unearthed. The residents will probably recall the fact that lead mining was at one time carried on at Castlandhill on the property recently acquired by the Admiralty.

Coal oil is explosive and dangerous, but when powder is taken to replace it for fire-lighting purposes, damage may be taken to be like lightning in its action. In Gardiner's Land, Lochgelly, on June 19, a woman went into her cellar for a flask of paraffin oil to help the fire to burn, but took a flask of gunpowder by mistake in the darkness, and when its contents were flung on the flames an explosion occurred. The house was partially wrecked, and the women severely burned. The clothes of one of the women caught fire. Fortunately, in running from the house she met her daughter, who, with remarkable presence of mind, wrapped some clothing tightly round her, and thereby extinguished the flames. A quantity of clothing in the house was also set on fire, and but for the prompt action of two police constables the house would probably have been destroyed.

IRISH.

The remains of Alice Cannon, of Newry, who attained the remarkable age of 105 years, were interred at Newry on June 19.

In celebration of the King's birthday on June 24 there was a review at the Curragh and an official dinner at the Viceregal Lodge.

Dr. Biggs, head master of the Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, was drowned on June 23 through the capsizing of his canoe on Lough Erne. His body was recovered next morning.

A marriage engagement of interest to Irish people has just been announced, that of Mr Fowler and Miss Brooke. The latter is a daughter of Mr. Guy Wyndham, a granddaughter of Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, and a niece of Mrs. Cornwallis-West.

James Gill, the steeplejack who lived in a large chimney at Newry for a fortnight in order to evade a warrant for his imprisonment, fell down the chimney on June 23, and so injured himself that he had to be removed on a car for medical treatment. He had been working away meantime to fill a contract in mending the chimney, and the police allowed him to have food, supplied by his son from day to day. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital the police placed him under arrest.

The City of Dublin Grand Orange Lodge has adopted the following resolution: 'That the City of Dublin Grand Orange Lodge, having had under consideration the partiality shown by the executive government at Dublin Castle, in the administration of the law in this country, desires to place on record its appreciation of the determined protest by the Irish Unionist members against the policy pursued by the government with respect to Ireland. And this Grand Lodge hereby resolves, by all lawful means, to support the Hon. Colonel Saunderson, M.P., and the Irish Unionist members in their laudable efforts to secure to the Loyalists of Ireland the enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and the just administration of the laws, without any interference by the Italian propaganda.'

The 'Irish Times' of June 25 says:—'Viscount de Vesci, whose two brothers, in accordance with the King's decree in the 'Gazette,' now rank as the sons of the Viscount as if their father had lived to succeed to his brother's Irish title, to which he was heir at his death in 1886, has proved his claim to vote in the election of representative peers for Ireland, so that he will be entitled to vote in the election for the vacancy created by the death of Lord Powerscourt. At present out of 173 peers on Ulster's roll as many as 111 sit in the House of Lords. Of this number 84 are peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, sitting in their own right, but still entitled to vote in the election of representative peers. There are 89 purely Irish peerages, and out of these 28 peers are chosen to sit in the House of Lords in accordance with the terms of the Act of Union.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DUNDONALD CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is now surely time for a consideration of the essentials of the Dundonald affair, apart from the accidentals, and to consider the former from an unimpassioned point of view. If, in an endeavor in this direction, I am obliged to uphold the government side of the question, I may be permitted to absolve myself in advance from the charge of partisanship. I write as a Liberal, but as a Liberal who endeavors to think for himself and who, at the present moment, is deeply disappointed at the government's surrender to protectionism in its recent fiscal legislation with respect to 'dumping' and with respect to the British preference.

Certainly an essential of the Dundonald affair is not to be found in Mr. Fisher's 'interference' in the formation of the 13th Scottish Dragoons; although that incident formed the starting point for the disclosure of the fact that the government and Lord Dundonald were not working in accord, as well as the starting point of another of those recurrent and malignant onslaughts upon the Minister of Agriculture which have formed the chief public distinction and employment of the Conservative leaders of the Eastern Townships since 1896. Lord Dundonald's own statements to the public make it plain that his real issue with the government is not that of militia appointments—a side issue that was disrated at once by the disclosure of the fact that the officer on whose behalf he fell foul of Mr. Fisher was unqualified—but that it is the question of the general preparedness of the country to meet hostile attack. Following the policy of all previous governments, Conservative and Liberal, and in accordance with the general conviction of the Canadian people, the present government has maintained the militia for the purpose, in the first place, of having a ready and effectual safeguard against internal disorder and, in the second place, of having in the event of hostile attack from without a body of trained officers in all parts of the Dominion as the nucleus of a citizen army. This ideal as to the relation of our country to the war spirit has been maintained with remarkable constancy for many years; and that it is partly based upon economic grounds is perhaps proved by the fact that any suggestion looking towards a Canadian contribution to the Imperial defences chiefly responsible for our sense of security never meets with a general response.

This policy, however, has seemed insufficient to Lord Dundonald, who has come to the conclusion that we are living in a fool's paradise, and is apparently convinced that for our security we must undertake large expenditures for defence. This is an attitude not unknown to history. Only this morning, I read in Mr. Herbert Paul's Introductory Memoir to Lord Acton's Letters, that in 1860:

'Lord Palmerston was continually demanding money for safeguards against a French invasion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Gladstone) would not believe.'

After nearly half a century we may recognize the fact that Lord Palmerston's fears were groundless. But in the interest of philosophical analysis and of fairness to Lord Dundonald we have to add that Lord Palmerston's fears were only groundless—because it has so turned out. History might have taken another turn, which would have justified Lord Palmerston rather than Mr. Gladstone. History may prove that Lord Dundonald is right in his alarm over our defencelessness. But, as the Liberal journals immediately pointed out, it is the government of Canada which is responsible to the people of Canada, and it is the government which must decide whether or not it will share Lord Dundonald's fears and act upon his recommendations. This is the central point of the issue, and those who are so vehemently supporting Lord Dundonald must be prepared, if their interest in the affair is not purely sentimental, to assume the responsibility of advocating and demanding a change in the national ideal that will have as its end the setting up, against our chief possible assailants, of a defence which, the more thoroughly it would possess that character, the more likely it would be to receive the interpretation of being a defiance.

J. C. SUTHERLAND.

Richmond, Que., July 5, 1904.

THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been much interested in your editorials on the Lord Dundonald case, more especially as you are not content with discussing the present trouble, but are taking up the more important question as to the actual management of the Militia Department. That Lord Dundonald is an excellent soldier and was a good commander of the militia I think no one can doubt. That he took an entirely unwise and indefensible stand every fair-minded person must admit. That too much is being made out of the misunderstanding is also undoubtedly the case, and it would be of much more benefit to the country if the partisans of both sides would drop personalities and take up instead the really important question as to whether we are following out the best method in the management of the Militia Department. That politics entered to some extent into militia matters ever since Confederation is undoubtedly true. That it was by no means the greatest obstacle to the proper management of the department is equally as true. That favoritism outside of the actual political parties was rampant to a much greater extent I think any person who has studied the matter will admit, and I think nothing proves this more clearly than the case of the formation of the 13th Regiment, where family influence seemed to predominate, notwithstanding the family were opposed to the political party in power. The main question, however, that we as Canadian citizens are most interested in is, are we spending sufficient on our militia; and, secondly, are we getting good value for the $4,000,000 that we are spending? To the first I am inclined to answer 'Yes,' and to the second I emphatically say 'No.' Now, first, let us consider this entirely apart from politics, as both parties have conducted matters much on the same line, and if the present government have done more than the late government, as any fair-minded man will admit, he must also admit that public opinion has changed considerably in the last few years, and that the South African war did a great deal to bring the question of the military standing of Canada to the front. Under the late government the Militia Department was regarded as a very unimportant one, and the head of the department was being continually changed, and until the present occupant took charge of the department no minister has held the portfolio for a sufficient length of time to know what was really needed, let alone carry out the necessary reforms. This difficulty was much increased by the fact that the technical head of the department was a stranger (I use the term advisedly), and unaccustomed to the character of our people and new to the conditions in Canada, and therefore not as capable of carrying out the necessary reforms. However, in my opinion our great mistake was that we attempted to carry out two different systems at the same time, namely, that employed on the Continent and the one employed in America. Both of these have worked fairly well in their own country, but would not be at all successful in the other owing to the different conditions.

The late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie understood the wants of the country in this line, and, knowing that a young country like Canada could not possibly afford to keep a large standing army, took his cue from the experience of the United States, and founded the Royal Military College. The success of the institution as far as the training of its students is concerned, has been phenomenal, and their non-utilization by the government has been equally phenomenal. Up to 1902 there were about four hundred graduates. Of this number, one hundred and fifty had entered the Imperial service, forty percent of whom had been mentioned in despatches for meritorious conduct in the field, and about ten to fifteen percent had received further distinction, fourteen were in the Canadian permanent force, nine were officers in the Royal Mounted Police, including the commissioner and second in command of that splendid body of troops, and about two hundred were engaged in civil life throughout Canada and the United States, mostly as civil engineers, and as far as the Canadian Government knew officially, did not exist except as officers in the reserve list, and whether dead or alive, unknown to them, as graduates of Kingston, with the exception of twenty-three who were in the active militia. In other words, the Canadian Government had given about 400 of her finest young men one of the best military educations possible at a cost of about $4,000 each, and then quietly let them go where they listed and made no attempt to utilize them, and while rewards were being offered in the Imperial service to graduates standing highest in their classes, in the twenty-six years that the college has been in existence, no position has been offered by the Canadian Government as a reward for proficiency in college work to any graduate.

To sum up, what is the result at the end of twenty-six years? Four hundred men have been given a thorough grounding in the art of war, forty percent are in the Imperial service, and for their age are as distinguished as any officers in the service, and capable of holding the highest office in the Canadian service even that of the G. O. C. Fifty percent are engaged in civil life, occupying important positions on railways, canals and all other similar works from Halifax to Vancouver, and only five percent are employed by the Canadian Government for the very purpose they were educated for. It may be said, and quite truly, that those in the Imperial service are not lost to Canada, nor are they by any means, but is it not about time that they were being used directly? Recently one of these graduates wrote to the department to know if there was any chance for employment in Canada, and received a letter giving him to understand that as he had gone into the Imperial service he need expect nothing from Canada. We are paying the expenses of men to go to England for training there. Why not take the Canadians who have already been trained?

We have heard a lot of talk about wanting a Canadian for commander-in-chief. Well, by all means let us have him, but let him be a graduate of the Royal Military College, in the Imperial service. By this time nearly every D. O. C. should be a graduate of the Royal Military College. What would be the military condition of Canada today had we utilized the officers who we had specially trained, instead of employing only fourteen in our permanent force, nine in the Mounted Police, and twenty-three in the active militia? Suppose we had one-third of the graduates who are in the Imperial service in our employ filling all the more important positions, and had arranged for the utilization of those in civil life, eighty percent of whom could be easily obtained and each one of which, a few years after graduation, should be capable of handling one thousand men. Had any systematic attempt been made we might now have a thoroughly trained military staff and enough officers to take the leading commands in a force of 200,000, and all these senior officers would be men who had had a thorough military training. Two hundred thousand would be as large a force as we could count on in almost any emergency, and then we would have an ideal force for this country, namely, a thoroughly trained permanent staff, with sufficient thoroughly trained men to officer an army of all the able-bodied men that we could turn out for defence in case of war. The weaker powers, as a rule, endeavor to employ foreign-trained officers to instruct them, and even the Boers took advantage of this. Canada seems to be the only country which can afford to educate officers without utilizing them. The motto of Canada must be 'Defence, not defiance.' We do not want the militarism of the older countries brought into Canada, but to be prepared to defend our rights if need be, without inflicting on the country the expense of a large standing army.

Halifax, N.S., June 30, 1904.

R. McCOLL.

NON-LICENSED VILLAGES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just returned from a trip down through some of the Eastern Townships, through the counties of Compton, Wolfe, Megantic, Arthabaska, etc. Quite a number of the villages and municipalities in those counties have not a single license for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

My attention has been called to the general appearance of those non-licensed villages as compared with the villages which have four or five legal-licensed taverns in them. I have made careful observation of the subject of which I now write. The conditions of daily life in the non-licensed towns or villages of our province, are widely different from the localities where liquor licenses abound.

I visited a village in the course of my travels where there had not been a license for twenty years. Every house in that village was a handsome respectable-looking residence. I had positive assurance that there were no poor people in it. The women in that village were bright, cheerful and happy. There was not a woman in the village who knew what it was to be bruised and beaten by a poor brute of a drunken husband. The dear little tots, the children, well fed, well clothed, with all the advantages and prospects of a good education. One of the richest blessings of High Heaven for the last twenty years for that little community has been to save them from the unmitigated curse of licensed whiskey. That village was only a fair sample of many others which were equally fortunate in having no bar-room in their midst.

I compare that strongly prohibition village with another of a very different kind which I also recently visited. In this latter one Bacchus is worshipped more than any other god. Whiskey is its supreme divinity.

Let the reader accompany me in a stroll down through some of the streets of that village. Have a look at the houses. Nay, in many cases it would be a misnomer to call them houses. Poor little God-forsaken, poverty-stricken huts, absolutely unfit to be the abodes of human beings.

The face of a drunkard's wife is always sad to look upon. You can read sorrow and agony in every outline of her countenance. She knows what it is for herself and her children to suffer cold and hunger, and to be in rags because the earnings of her heartless husband find their way to the tavernkeeper's till. In the village to which I now refer there are multitudes of such women, without the necessaries of life, in rags and tatters, living in dread of their tyrant husbands who have been made such by licensed whiskey.

I venture, Sir, to say that a careful study of the different conditions of life in the licensed and unlicensed towns and villages of this province would make any fair-minded and honest man into a prohibitionist.

In my journeyings down through the Townships I met with a number of hotels (temperance houses). They were fine specimens of architecture, well kept—where the traveller could find all the comforts and conveniences of which he stood in need. The Townships have mastered the problem of accommodating the traveller, without filling him with whiskey.

The respectable temperance house is a necessity. The bar-room is a curse. That is just the difference between them. I was much pleased the other day to read that the good people of St. Andrews had secured and opened a temperance house in their village. This is a matter to which Christian people should every where direct their attention. In every locality, as far as possible, provision should be made for the accommodation of travellers. It is a very disagreeable thing for any respectable decent man to be obliged to stop at a licensed whiskey house, for the lack of a respectable hotel.

Further, all Christian men should regard it as their duty to patronize the temperance house. There is always something disreputable about the bar-room.

It was my pleasure in my trip to attend two county conventions of the W. C. T. U., viz., Compton and Stanstead. It would not be easy to over-estimate the extent and importance of the work that is being done by the white ribbon army, organised in every nation of Christendom, sending out some fifty weekly journals, edited with great ability, and powerfully advocating the principles of temperance and prohibition from the ice-bound coasts of Labrador to the tropic islands of the distant south.

They have invaded and captured the public schools of the Christian world, and millions of the rising race are being taught the poisonous the deadly effects of alcohol upon the human body and the immortal soul. And for this eminently practical and useful achievement all praise is due to the powerful influence of the white-ribboners.

They have dared to enter the arena of politics, and in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and several of the western states of America, they have won for themselves the power of the franchise. In this respect they are waging a mighty warfare. But, woman-like, they will never give up until they secure what is their legitimate and unquestionable right, the power of the ballot in every Christian land. And when that right is given to them (which assuredly it will have to be) that will be the death knell of the bad traffic.

During my journey I visited the County of Megantic and was delighted to find that a vigorous campaign was being carried on along the line of total abstinence and non-treating. The movement had been originated by an Anglican clergyman. It was indeed very gratifying to find that every Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian clergyman in the county were acting in perfect harmony with each other, and were consecrating their most enthusiastic efforts, together with a number of able and influential laymen in the accomplishment of this noble work. They had secured upwards of five hundred pledges of total abstinence, mostly of men who had never signed a pledge before. This work of total abstinence is a very practical and effective method of opposing the evil traffic. It would be well if every county in the province would follow the noble example of Megantic, in this department of temperance work. In addition a number also pledged themselves not to treat nor to be treated. The pernicious treating system has been a fatal temptation to thousands of young men. It has always been a prolific source of drunkard-making.

In the course of my travels I cannot resist the conviction that the temperance sentiment is taking a much firmer hold upon the conscience and the intelligence of our province than it ever had before.

It is safe to say that our friends of the Catholic Church, specially in the rural districts, are taking much higher ground on this temperance question than they used to do years ago. Of course, there are exceptions. Much is said in these days on the subject of church union. But whether men can, or cannot, agree upon questions of theological dogma, or ecclesiastical polity, surely they should unite in the great moral movement of temperance; and put forth their utmost effort to vanquish the demoralizing, the soul-damning traffic in intoxicating liquors.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

42 Prince Arthur street.

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE GO TO CHURCH?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—So much has been written lately upon the higher criticism, and, during the past few years, on why working men do not go to church, that I have oftimes wondered why some people do go to church. Owing to ignorance of dogma, creed, theology, profession of faith, etc., I would not dare to enter the arena of conflict of opinion upon the higher criticism, either upon one side or the other. But, having read the major portion of what has been written upon both sides, I am forced to confess that, apart from the supernatural, the scientific seems to have much the best of the argument. However, that is only an opinion. But I would like an opinion or an answer to a few questions why some people do go to church. For instance, some workingmen will, by every method they can conceive, rob their employers by doing as little work as possible, yet are very attentive and regular at church every Sunday. Why do they go?

Then some employers will personally, or through a manager or foreman, drive, browbeat, and work at a starvation wage, if possible, their employees six days in the week, and preach about the brotherhood of man in Sunday-school on the seventh day. Many men will strain every nerve during the six days of the week trying to outwit their fellow-men, stock gambling in the necessaries of life, particularly wheat, the poor man's staff of life; and on Sunday will give a handsome contribution in church to put down petty gambling. Then, with all the apparent sincerity imaginable, pray God to 'give us this day our daily bread,' after trying to stop us getting it, except at their price. Why do they go to church?

The presidents, managers, cashiers or others who have been the cause of the failure of nearly every bank that ever failed, were the leaders in some churches or church circles. Why did they go to church?

Thousands of women who cannot have their new Easter bonnet, or be dressed equal or better than the rest of women, remain away from church for the time being. Why do they go at all?

If extensive repairs are to be done to a church, carpenters and builders seldom seen at church at other times, will be found very regular attendants for a while. Why do they go?

Musicians and singers commanding fair salaries (no matter what their belief) are found in the church which pays them best. Tell me why?

If an employer of great influence, or even a foreman with power, goes to a certain church, and changes his belief, how strange, many of the employees change their belief also. Why do they go to church?

If a trader sets up business in a new neighborhood, is it not queer that he is generally of the same belief and goes to the same church as the best people to do business with in that neighborhood. Why does he go to church?

I know a hotel-keeper who violated the law every day in the week, and for years said he felt protected because he always went to church every Sunday morning, no matter what happened. Finally, he was caught and fined. He ceased going to church. Why did he go?

The Jesuit Church, on Bleury street, is reported to have the best music and singing in the city, and hundreds of Protestants are to be found there every Sunday evening. Why?

A trader will sell adulterated goods, short weight and measure, falsify his books year in and year out, and sometimes fail; but on Sunday will take the holy sacrament and pass around the collection plate in the name of the Lord. Why does he go to church?

Opposing candidates for political honors will call each other all kinds of hard names, wink at all manner of corrupt practices, to be elected; promise things to their supporters they know to be impossible. Go to church and say amen to a sermon upon 'Thou shalt not lie,' and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' But most important to them is to have a chat with some of the members after the service as to their chances of being elected. Why do they go to church?

Now, sir, I do not wish to convey for one moment that this applies to all church-goers, or that the average non-church goer is any more virtuous in his daily dealings with his fellow man in business or otherwise, but they do not appear to even attempt to find any mask or cloak under the guise of religion to cover up their misdeeds, nor assume something they do not follow. What I have mentioned herein is not spasmodic or even temporary as being practiced by church-goers, but is followed out year after year, with a few exceptions. In every church they have their quota. And I should like to know why some people go to church.

W. DARLINGTON.

AN EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to the article published in your issue of July 2 instant, in relation to the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company, I beg to say that my sole connection with the concern was as follows:—

Just before I left for England in February, 1903, I was approached by a gentleman who had been highly recommended to me and who asked me whether I would consent to become a director of the company. After having gone into the matter with him, I told him that when from further personal investigation, I had satisfied myself that everything was as he stated, I would consider the proposition. Before arriving at any conclusion, I left hurriedly for London about Feb. 2. What was my astonishment when I arrived there to be told by a friend that he had seen a prospectus of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company, with my name on it as a director! I managed to procure a copy of the prospectus on the Thursday and I left for Canada on the following Saturday morning. On my arrival in Montreal on March 1, as far as I can remember, I immediately sought out the officials of the company who, in the meantime, had established sumptuous offices in Notre Dame street, and demanded an explanation. I found that I had been elected a director on Feb. 6, and that under powers which had been vested in him at one of the first meetings of shareholders, held after the organization of the company, in December, 1902, the president must have issued the prospectus on his sole authority. I need not tell you that I ordered these gentlemen to at once erase my name from all their books and papers, which they did. I afterwards heard that, owing to the stand I had taken, other directors had resigned and the concern went to the wall, the president and general manager, J. Richard Browne, and the secretary, Mr. Lake, leaving for New York, whence they had come.

I would be obliged to you if you gave this letter the same prominence in your columns as you gave the communication you published on Saturday.

T. CHASE CASGRAIN.

Ottawa, July 5, 1904.

THE CHIPMAN HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N.B., HAS A HISTORY.

The St. John, N.B., 'Globe,' of June 16, contains a letter from 'Olivia' (Mrs. D.) McLean, which gives a sketch of the Chipman House, a historic building of St. John. Referring to the visit of Champlain, June 24, 1604, as the first of St. John, the writer claims for the three thousand loyalists who landed on May 18, 1873, from Boston and elsewhere, in the revolted colonies, the real founding of the city. After the Loyalists on Chipman Hill, watching the receding ships, are written of, the old Chipman House comes in. 'Here royalty dined and slept, and loyalty made its abode, for the builder, the Hon. Ward Chipman, born in 1754, son of a leading lawyer in Boston, educated at Harvard and trained to his father's profession, took sides against his own family, who went with the revolutionists, while he stood by his King. When Boston was evacuated, Ward Chipman went to England, where he received a small pension. He did not remain long, but went back to New York, and acted as muster master general of the royal forces.

'When the war was over he busied himself with the affairs of the Loyalist refugees. Ward Chipman was in favor of the separation of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia, and after the organization of this province he first acted in the capacity of solicitor-general, was for a time advocate-general and was St. John's first recorder. He is credited with the authorship of the city charter. With one or two old comrades, Hains W. Hailes and Ben Marston, whose journal of 1760 the writer has had the pleasure recently of looking over, and occasionally Edward Winslow, he kept bachelor's hall in the house at Portland Point, built by Captain Francis Peabody in 1762, which he named 'Felicity Hall,' more, we are rather inclined to think, from its close proximity to the house of the Hon. William Hazen, whose daughter Elizabeth he afterwards married, than in any special 'felicity' the hall itself afforded, for we find him under date of March 20, 1785, writing to his friend Winslow:—'I am most heartily tired of the present system of housekeeping, and would not stand it a day longer, but in the hope of speedy relief.'

'His marriage took place in 1786, and on Oct. 9, of the same year, he purchased from his father-in-law, Mr. Hazen, and James White, the land on which his house, buildings and garden subsequently stood, still known as 'Chipman Hill,' and 'Chipman House' at the time of writing is occupied by the Seamen's Mission Society, and is perhaps the oldest occupied house—with one exception—within the city limits.'

SHEFFORD COUNTY W.C.T.U.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT GRANBY A SUCCESS.

The Shefford County W. C. T. U. Convention was held in the Memorial Hall, Granby, on June 28 and 29. The attendance was not quite as large as usual, owing to various unavoidable causes. Mrs. Gardner Stevens, of Waterloo, county president, presided at the three-days' sessions and the evening meeting in the Town Hall. The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. Bradford, showed an increase in the membership of all the unions and the recent formation for a Young Woman's Union at Granby, with a membership of ten. A large number of reports were read, nearly all showing a satisfactory amount of work accomplished during the year. A most welcome incident of the convention was the receipt of a cheque for $100 from Mr. S. H. C. Miner, Mayor of Granby, which was received with great enthusiasm. General regret was expressed at the unavoidable absence of the provincial president and officers, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Waycott, who had been invited to attend; the convention was most fortunate, however, in securing Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Boston, national superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legions, who was of great assistance throughout the meetings. On Tuesday evening in the Town Hall the address of welcome was read by Mrs. Prichard, of Granby, and the response by Mrs. Nutting, of Waterloo. Greetings were given by the Rev. Messrs. Prichard and Ellis. The Granby orchestra furnished music. Mr. Tomkins spoke briefly of demonstrating the progress of temperance sentiment which had come under his observation during his recent extended tour to the World's Sunday-school Convention at Jerusalem.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Rice, of Boston, upon 'The child in the midst.' Mrs. Rice made a strong appeal in her presentation of the duty of the parents, the church and the state.

The election of officers at the Wednesday afternoon session resulted as follows:—Mrs. Lindsay, of Waterloo, honorary president; Mrs. G. Stevenes, Waterloo, president; Mrs. Nutting, of Waterloo, vice-president and organizer; Mrs. E. Bradford, of Granby, corresponding secretary; Miss Louise Slack, of Waterloo, recording secretary; Mrs. R. McLeod, of Granby, treasurer.

'GLOBE' ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

The Toronto 'Globe' has issued a very handsome special number, embodied with the regular edition of last Saturday, marking the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the paper. The special edition, which is splendidly illustrated, comprises forty-four pages (significant of the date of beginning), and, together with the regular issue, makes seventy-six pages in all. The history of the paper, which is really a chapter in the history of Canada during the past half century, is faithfully told by many living journalists, who were intimately connected with the journal at different times. Among these are Mr. John Cameron, former editor-in-chief,' (1882-90), now postmaster of London, Ont.; Mr. James Somerville, ex-M.P.; Mr. T. H. Preston, M.P.P., Brantford 'Expositor'; E. F. Clarke, M.P., 'Orange Sentinel'; Mr E. W. Thomson, a former chief editorial writer and now of the Boston 'Transcript'; Mr. J. S. Willison, former editor-in-chief, now managing director of the 'News,' Toronto; Mr. Thomas A. Ackland, former city editor, now literary adviser of the 'Booklovers' Magazine'; Mr. Avern Pardoe, a former sub-editor, now librarian in the Ontario Parliament Buildings; Mr. Albert R. Carman, the well-known writer, of Montreal, formerly of the 'Globe' staff, and others. Many of these refer in feeling terms to those who have passed away; to the splendid journalist and man, George Brown, to the Rev. William Inglis, and the Hon. T. W. Anglin, former editorial writers; Christopher Bunting, Erastus Wiman, George Sheppard; the recently deceased and much deplored C. W. Taylor, and a host of others. The edition, taken as a whole, is a fine souvenir

THE LATE DR. HERZL.

Vienna, July 7.—The funeral of the late Dr. Herzl, the Zionist leader, took place to-day, amidst scenes of intense mourning and grief. Mourning symbols were in evidence everywhere. The Zionists will wear mourning badges for two months.

London, July 7.—Memorial services were held in every part of England in memory of Dr. Herzl. Lord Rothschild and Chief Rabbi Adler participated at a city demonstration.

New York, July 7.—Jews in the United States will hold demonstrations on July 21.

By Dr. Herzl's will, his body is to be buried on the Mount of Olives.

An actress was shot dead on the stage of the Orts Theatre, Madrid, owing to a revolved being loaded with ball by error.

THE POSTMASTER GROWS EMPHATIC

Believes Dodd's Kidney Pills the Right Medicine for Kidney Trouble.

T. H. Belyea, Postmaster of Lower Windsor, N.B., Endorses an Opinion Popular in all parts of Canada.

Lower Windsor, Carlton Co., N.B., July 8.—(Speial.)—T. H. Belyea, postmaster here, has come out with an emphatic statement that is heartily endorsed by the great majority of people of this district.

'I believe,' says the postmaster, 'that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the right medicine for Kidney Trouble and will do all that is claimed for them.

'I had been bothered with Kidney Trouble for years and tried several kinds of plasters and other medicines but did not get much lasting benefit. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and would say they seem to have made a complete cure as I feel as well as ever I did.'

There are numerous people prepared to make statements like that of Postmaster Belyea, but the case of Kidney Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure has yet to be reported.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Contested Hotly By the Russians, with Heavy Loss.

A STUBBORN FIGHT FOR THE MOTIEN PASS.

Stories Concerning the Investiture of Port Arthur—Japanese Gunboat Sunk by a Russian Mine In Talien Wan Bay.

On Tuesday afternoon the despatches indicated that Russian generals who had been making reports indicating the movements of their troops with chess-board precision, had been doing the movements with the pen which is mightier than the sword. A Liao yang despatch told that the Russian lines are like iron barriers and that the Japanese seem to have vanished along their outpost. The Japanese at the same time reported an attack upon their position at the Motien pass, which they repulsed with great slaughter considering the number of men engaged. The Russians left thirty dead and fifty wounded, and the Japanese, after pursuing them for three miles, lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded. The Motien pass is on some maps thirty-five or forty miles from Liao yang. General Kuroki's troops, therefore must soon be ready to strike at the vital parts of Kuropatkin's communications if he is able to force the fighting to that point. A despatch that came later on Tuesday from St. Petersburg showed the Motien pass fight to have been of more importance than the earlier news gave it. The official Russian report was that they had lost two hundred in killed and wounded, and that General Count Keller's division was engaged. There is a further hint of a retreat by Kuropatkin northward to Liao yang. Damage by the bombardment of Port Arthur is said to be almost nil so far as the town is concerned, but Chefoo despatches state that the Japanese are gradually nearing the fortifications and that refugees are not allowed to leave Pigeon Bay, which is at the rear side of Port Arthur in the Liao tung gulf. The inference is that the Japanese are in possession there. A Chefoo despatch stated that on July 3 the Japanese and Russian armies were but a mile apart, and that the Japanese were advancing from one hill to another, planting heavy guns where they could get a commanding position. All business in Port Arthur was suspended. A Vladivostok despatch, which states that the Japanese wounded are recovering would lead to the belief that some were saved and taken prisoners in the descent by the Russians upon the transports. Japanese stories as to their doings seem to be confined to official reports. News from their sources is very different from the deluge of easily detected romance that emanates from St. Petersburg. The British gunboat 'Espeigle' has been ordered back to Niu chwang. It was reported in Tokio that since June 26 the Russian Port Arthur fleet had made a sortie and had shelled the landing parties of Japanese troops, forty of whom were killed. Admiral Togo tried to intercept the Russians, but Russian mines held him off. Several torpedo boats were sunk in the action that ensued, and the Russians lost heavily in the land fighting. One thousand wounded are said to have been taken to Port Arthur. Whose destroyers were sunk was not stated. A St. Petersburg despatch of July 4 had the Vladivostok squadron safe in port. It was believed the Russians had sunk several vessels in addition to bombarding Gensan. The British steamer 'British Commonwealth,' was three days overdue at Sasebo on July 4.

The astounding news from St. Petersburg that four Japanese destroyers went into the harbor of Port Arthur to attack the Russian fleet at anchor is difficult to believe. Wednesday's despatches however, contained the assertion, and remarked that only one returned. That one returned would be regarded as wonderful. If the Japanese ever attempted the feat—if there is any truth in the story at all—it must be regarded as a most foolish venture, as no one knew better than the Japanese the difficulties of the navigation they themselves had helped to create. The story must be regarded with many other St. Petersburg tales of a more or less ideal sort. The exact date of the astounding incident is not given. Quite different is the story of the Motien pass action of July 4, which was alluded to in Tuesday's despatches. A Liao yang despatch stated under date of July 5 that the Russian losses were fourteen officers wounded, 273 men killed and younded and 101 prisoners taken. It was further stated at Liao yang that notwithstanding the rains the Japanese were determinedly making good their object in turning the Russian left flank and cutting off General Kuropatkin at Tatchekiao from his communications with Mukden. It was believed that the supreme hour for Port Arthur's capture is not far distant. Japanese silence as to their movements on land there has not been broken for some time. Any news concerning them is from other sources. A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph' states that the Russians are blockaded at Port Arthur by twenty-two warships and thirty torpedo boats, with two hundred and eighty-one guns, while they have but eleven warships, one hundred and thirty-eight guns and ten torpedo boats. The Russian volunteer fleet steamers 'St. Petersburg' and 'Sebastopol,' the latter flying the red-cross flag, have passed through the Bosphorus. The Vladivostok fleet captured the British steamer 'Cheltenham' in their last raid. She was carrying railway material from Japan to Corea. There had been no confirmation of the report of an engagement between Japanese and Russian vessels off Gensan.

A Liao yang despatch of Thursday states that General Mistchenko's Cossacks captured a large supply of rice and fifty head of cattle on July 5. A despatch from Ta tche kiao, places the Russian advance at within five miles of Kai chou, which General Samsonoff tried to defend, with General Cririkoff, southeast of that place. The Japanese gunboat 'Kaimon,' which had been navigating Talien wan bay waters was, says a Tokio despatch, sunk by striking a Russian mine on July 5. She was a wooden ship, with light guns and about two hundred and thirty men. Japanese complaints at German and French offers of asylum to Russia's ships, if they can escape, are made in somewhat anonymous fashion, and Great Britain is to be appealed to for fair play for her ally. No confirmation has thus far come from Tokio of the story that four Japanese destroyers had essayed the destruction of the Russian fleet by a desperate attempt to enter the harbor Field Marshal Oyama left Tokio for the front on Wednesday and was given an ovation. Sir Claude Macdonald and Lady Macdonald were present at the leave-taking and the band played 'Auld lang syne,' so there was a Scotch tinge to the pleasure of the hour.

Friday's despatches could hardly be taken seriously. A Liao yang story, told by General Kuroki to a Russian officer, his prisoner, exposed all the Japanese plans. The Japanese were to fortify themselves at the port of Niu chwang and Port Arthur, so that the Russians would, if they recaptured these places, expend enormously in men and money to do it. How the Russian prisoner officer got the story to Liao yang is not stated. General Kuroki's army is stated, in a despatch from St. Petersburg, to be advancing all along the line, and that Japanese officers are organizing Chinese bandits for an attack on Mukden—a very unlikely story, in view of the army General Kuroki has marched on to victory with since he landed in Taku shan. The same St. Petersburg despatch stated that the Japanese have all the principal mountain passes in their possession for a blow to be struck at Kai chou, Hai cheng, Liao yang, or even Mukden. Rumors of Russian naval activity and victories by their fleets were plentiful, but beyond the battle of the Vladivostok squadron with the unconvoyed transports, no such engagement has been recorded. One story was that a naval engagement with twenty-one Japanese vessels in it had taken place at Port Arthur, and that the Russians had won. A despatch from St. Petersburg again announced that the Baltic fleet will leave Cronstadt on July 28 with sealed orders. That is almost a weekly story now, but they have never sailed. A Tokio despatch confirmed the loss of the gunboat 'Kaimon' in the bay outside of Talien wan during a dense fog by striking a Russian mine. Three officers, including Commander Takahashi, are missing, with nineteen petty officers. The rest were saved. A genuine victory is ascribed to the Russians under General Kashtalinsky, who surprised a Japanese camp at Lang sze san, rushed it and killed every one in the main outpost. Japanese reinforcements arriving, the Russians were enabled to retire safely on the arrival of a second Russian battalion. The Japanese loss is placed at 1,000 and the Russians' at 300. This is very like the fight in the Mo tien pass, repeated as a new story. One very serious story is told by the United States consul at Seoul, when he states that cholera has crossed Manchuria and appeared at Antung. The report of the most recent raid of the Vladivostok squadron by Admiral Skrydloff recounts the destruction of a steamer, a schooner, and several barges. He believes that two Japanese destroyers were sunk, but does not tell how. A Paris despatch caps this with the statement that a Japanese cruiser, a transport, and two torpedo boats were sunk and a torpedo boat destroyer captured and taken to Vladivostok. Admiral Skrydloff leaves out these trifling details.

HOT FIGHT IN PASS.

KUROKI REPORTS.

Tokio, July 4.—3 p.m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—General Kuroki reports that two battalions of Russians attacked the Japanese outposts at Mao tien pass at dawn on July 4, under cover of a dense fog. The Russians were repulsed, but they returned and charged three times before they were finally driven off. The Japanese pursued them for three miles to the westward of Mao tien pass. The Russians left thirty dead and fifty wounded on the field. The Japanese lost 15 killed and 30 wounded.

THE RUSSIAN STORY.

St. Petersburg, July 5, 5.10 p.m.—Thirteen companies of Russian troops sent out by Lieut.-General Count Keller in the reconnaissance in force to ascertain the strength of the Japanese column's advance force moving on Liao yang, came into collision with the Japanese between Mo tien and Fen shua passes yesterday. Sharp fighting ensued and the Russians retired before overwhelming numbers, after ascertaining the exact strength of the Japanese forces. The Russian losses are officially stated to be two hundred. In case the information obtained by General Keller leads General Kuropatkin to consider that Liao yang is seriously threatened it is probable that some of the troops will return north from Ta tche kiao. Then the Japanese are likely to repeat their attempt to recapture Niu chwang.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Liao yang, July 5.—The latest reports of the Russian casualties in the reconnaissance made by Lieut.-General Count Keller between Mo tien and Fen shui passes on July 4, to ascertain the Japanese column's advance force moving on Liao yang, show that 14 officers were wounded, 273 men killed and 101 prisoners taken.

STACKELBERG HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Ta tche kiao, July 5.—Lieut.-General Baron Stackelberg narrowly escaped drowning to-day owing to the sudden flooding of the headquarters of the army corps. He was rescued by soldiers.

ADVANCE GUARDS APPEAR.

Moscow, July 5.—A despatch to the 'Novosti' from Liao yang says that the Japanese advance guards have appeared on the Mukden road.

STORY FOR HORSE MARINES.

St. Petersburg, July 6, 1.30 p.m.—A few nights ago Admiral Togo attempted to repeat the Japanese exploit with torpedo boats at Wei hai wei, during the China-Japanese war, by sending torpedo boat destroyers into the harbor of Port Arthur for the purpose of sinking ships at their anchorage, but the attempt ended in disastrous failure. Four torpedo boat destroyers succeeded in creeping into the harbor, which was not protected by booms, but only one escaped, two being sunk by the shore batteries and one crippled. The reckless bravery of the Japanese in going to almost certain destruction excites nothing but admiration here. The channel at Port Arthur is so tortuous and strown with wrecks that it was evidently not regarded as a necessity to use a boom. On account of the difficulty of getting into the harbor the feat is considered in naval circles to be fully as daring as that of the Japanese at Wei hai wei, where Japanese torpedo boats in a storm and covered with ice, passed the booms protecting that harbor, and destroyed the Chinese warships. So far as is known the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers did not even succeed in launching torpedoes.

The exact date of the attack is not ascertainable, but it is said to have occurred on Saturday. No further details are obtainable. Though it is believed other destroyers participated in the attack, only four, however, succeeded in getting in. The method whereby this information reached the authorities is not disclosed. A despatch received here from Vladivostok this afternoon does not mention the Russian squadron.

THE INDIGNATION OF MA.

Shanghai, July 4.—It is asserted that Gen. Ma, commanding the Chinese troops in Manchuria, is angry with the Russians for their treatment of the Chinese troops. He is quoted as accusing them of trying to provoke reprisals, and it is alleged that he declares they shot twelve of his soldiers.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

London, July 7.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Chronicle,' says that there has been heavy fighting during the last two days near Port Arthur, Hai cheng and Kai ping. The result is not known. The correspondent adds that plans are maturing by which Japan will put a million men in the field in the event of the war lasting until June, 1905.

PORT ARTHUR.

FORT NUMBER FOURTEEN TAKEN

London, July 9.—The Japanese fleet at Port Arthur is co-operating with the army and is bombarding the forts. The Che foo correspondent of the 'Express' says it is reported that there has been an engagement between the rival fleets of Port Arthur. The Japanese ashore have captured fort No. 14, in addition to fort No. 16. Both dominate sections of the main defences. Severe fighting continues.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

JAPANESE ATTACK THEIR OWN BOATS.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—During the latest encounter of the Vladivostok squadron with the Japanese ships the Japanese plans miscarried, and they fired upon their own torpedo boats. When they were attacked by the Japanese torpedo boats the Russians broke through the torpedo boat line, sinking two of the boats.

The others retreated toward the Japanese cruiser and she, taking them for Russians coming to attack her, opened a deadly fire upon them, the effect of which the Russians were not able to ascertain.

'ESPIEGLE' REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

Paris, July 7.—The 'Matin' says the Russians refused to allow the British cruiser 'Espiegle' to enter the port of Niu chwang. She anchored in the river, and left yesterday. When, in the early part of May the Russians temporarily evacuated Niu chwang the British Government, at the urgent request of British residents, who feared a raid of Chinese bandits, ordered the 'Espiegle' from Wei hai wei, to Niu chwang, but the return of the Russians changed this plan for the time.

KAI PING OCCUPIED.

Tokio, July 9.—After severe fighting Gen. Oku occupied Kai ping yesterday (Friday.)

A LITTLE CONTRADICTORY.

Tien tsin, July 8.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Kai ping on Wednesday. It is rumored that the Russians gained a victory.

EXTENDING PREFERENCE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ottawa, July 8.—An order-in-council has passed extending the British preference in our customs tariff to the British colonies of South Africa, that is to say, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River, Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia. This act takes effect from July 1. In return Canadian produce will enjoy the favor of a preference in South Africa equal to what is granted to the Mother Country.



THE MISSION TO THIBET

The above is given by 'Black and White' as a picture of the fort or Jong at Gyangtse. It is a little difficult to reconcile this picture with the diagram we gave some days ago, showing the jong as contiguous to the town and in front of it, overhanging the precipice. However that may be, it is one of the fortresses with which the whole road from the Himalayas to Lhassa is studded, fortresses which would have been powerful against earlier arms.

THIBETAN EXPEDITION.

Brilliant Fighting After Breach Made.

London, July 7.—The attacking party has succeeded in making a breach in the walls of the Gyangtse jong. The London 'Times' gives an account of the fighting, which was of a most brilliant character. The preliminary blowing up was effected in the night, and at four a.m. there commenced a stubborn house to house fight. After establishing themselves the British made an attempt to carry the main gate, which was well defended, and offered a successful opposition until General Macdonald directed a heavy concentrated gun fire upon it.

PLUCKY GURKHAS.

A party of Gurkhas and Royal Fusiliers climbed the almost precipitous ascent in the jong breach under cover of the guns, a company following amid cheers.

A COUNTER ATTACK.

The Thibetans developed a counter attack against the right flank, and maintained a steady bombardment. The last building, it is expected, will take some time to clear.

CASUALTIES.

The losses on the British side, which were comparatively small, included Lieut. Gurden, 32nd Pioneers, who was killed whilst leading and directing a storming party.

UNITED STAEES CURIOSITY.

London, July 7.—The Associated Press learns from a high British source that exchanges of views are taking place between the United States and Great Britain with respect to Thibet.

Being a dependency of China the fate of Thibet is of considerable importance, especially to the United States, not because Americans have any interests of value in that country, but because its acquisition by any power would mean a violation of the principle of the integrity of China, which is the keynote of the United States Secretary of State's far eastern policy, to which Great Britain has given adherence. Mr. Hay, therefore, has watched with the closest attention the British treatment of the Thibetan question, and, it is believed, through Mr. Choate, has delicately presented the possible bearing of the British military procedure on Chinese integrity.

It is understood that the British Government frankly disavowed any ulterior purpose regarding Thibetan territory, reiterating that it has no intention to permanently occupy Thibet, and that Great Britain's motives are those already proclaimed to the whole world.

In view of this declaration the British Government announced that Brigadier-General Macdonald's expedition is expected to retire as soon as the purposes for which it was organized have been achieved.

CHURCH UNION.

'It Would Mean That Presbyterians Would go Over to Church of England.'

SO SAYS HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is like the South of England. The roses grow there in the winter time. The air is soft and balmy, and the Englishman, transplanted there, makes of it an exact replica of the Old Land.

His Lordship Bishop Perrin is on his way to England. Asked last week at the Windsor Hotel for some particulars of his work, His Lordship said, laughingly: 'The chief thing that my work wants at present is a steam launch, and I hope some wealthy gentleman in Montreal will give me one—a steam launch in which my clergy can proceed to the camps of the lumber people and minister to them. These people are greatly scattered all over the island; they are hard to reach; they are in large numbers; they belong, for the most part, to the Church of England, and I desire greatly to overtake this work.'

The precise legal position, from an ecclesiastical point of view, of His Lordship is a little curious. There was a time, and not so long ago either, when the entire west and north-west, right to the coast and on to the North Pole, was given over to the oversight of two bishops, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are now, in this territory, some thirteen bishops, and more will soon be created. Bishop Perrin is confined to Vancouver Island, though he is legally styled Bishop of Columbia. Now, although Bishop Perrin came under the new terms of consolidation which makes the Church of England in Canada one, yet the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury still exists. That is to say, if a clergyman appealed against His Lordship he would go to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and this, although there is a General Synod in this country, which is the court of last resort for Canadian churchmen.

As His Lordship said, ecclesiastical changes are made slowly. The position is anomalous, but the present Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to waive all his rights, and there will shortly be a new province erected in the west, which new province will have an archbishop of its own.

The higher criticism does not bother church people out in the west.

'Understand that Canon Henson, whose article created such stir in certain quarters, represents a bare fragment in the Church of England. He does not speak with authority. He does not represent the scholarship of the church.'

'Did you think it significant that a large number of bishops and clergy of the Church of England should, the other day, have approached the Archbishop to ask that it be permitted the clergy to refrain from reading the Athanasian creed in public, and that His Grace expressed himself in hearty concurrence with the idea?'

'Well, you understand that the deputation represented what we call the Broad Church element in the church. And the request was not for the elimination of the creed, but simply that it be not read in the churches. That was because the creed is regarded in some quarters as archaic.'

'The American Church eliminated the Athanasian creed over a century ago?'

'Yes, but would that Church do it today? I think not. There are certain moments when you feel that the situation will allow you to make concessions. At this time, when the Christian faith is assailed from so many quarters, I would not open; I would shut. I would hold fast the documents and the verities of our faith. These things have their historic value. They have high sanctions. We cannot afford at present to forego them. That is my judgment. We should the rather cling to certain credentials upon which we take our stand.'

'You have noticed that there is no such thing as authority on this continent?'

'Yes, but where will the thing end?'

'The head of the ragged school organization of London told me some time ago that the reason there were barefooted and ragged children in wealthy England was because of the teachings of the prayer book of the Church of England, which inculcated resignation to poverty and 'obedience to our betters.'

'Oh, rubbish,' said His Lordship, indulgently. 'The great Wolsey was a butcher's boy, and he became the ruler of England. There is no such teaching in the prayer book. It inculcates contentment with the station in which it shall please God to put the individual. That is no bar to ambition.'

'Is the freedom which is expressed on all hands not the recoil from a too abject obedience in the past?'

'I will tell you this—if you have no authority somewhere what have you? You have chaos. I believe the great Roman Catholic Church to be a conserving force on this continent, and chiefly because it still strikes the note of authority.

In regard to church union, His Lordship said that the question was not active in the west, but he would say this, that if the union of the Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Congregationalists was accomplished, then he looked to see the Presbyterians come over in large numbers to the Church of England.

'What, with the Presbyterian horror of the prelacy?'

'Oh, that was a bogey affair, at a time when the prelate was supposed to have two heads, and be a tremendous person. The prelate is simply the nominal head of the church for the time being. The Presbyterian Church has simply a moderator from year to year; the Church of England offers definite position and status. How could you conceive the Presbyterians, with their definite doctrines, their definite policy, their clear-cut position, to join the Methodists. Some of them may say they will, but they do not mean it. For what is Methodism? I do not mean the Methodism of John Wesley, which we know, but the Methodism of the present day, with its Pleasant Sunday afternoons and its philosophical talks? It is fluid—simply fluid And as to Congregationalism, that is more democratic still. With these bodies all the authority comes from below. Here is the order: The Roman Catholic Church takes you by the throat and says 'You must.' The Church of England says 'You ought.' That is to say, it presents you with its position; it shows you its body of doctrine; it shows you the primitive policy and usage of the church; it shows you from the very beginning the orders of clergy and the sacraments. It puts the historic position, the primitive idea, before you, and it says 'You ought.' The other bodies say 'You may.' The Methodists would appeal to the Bible; so would the Church of England, but it shows you what was from the beginning, and which it still possesses. I am firmly persuaded that the Church of England, in its teaching, accords with the genius of this continent.'

'Well, but the three bodies referred to are profoundly in earnest about the matter in the east. They say that there will be mutual concession.'

'Yes, and what will this mean? Is the Presbyterian Church going to give up its rigid position?'

'There would be a re-statement of doctrine.'

'And what would that accomplish? Each body would still want to act as it pleased; there would be individual interpretation, and you would have chaos. The Church of England, without excitement or emotion, offers a reasonable position, which would appeal to large numbers of Presbyterians, if union came about, and which would result in an accession to the Church of England.'

LAPRAIRIE CAMP.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN AND THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER WERE PRESENT.

Thursday was a busy time in the Laprairie camp. From an early hour in the morning until late in the evening extra life and movement signalized the great event of the week—the official inspection. Always smart on parade, our citizen soldiers invested in extra touches of pipe clay, blacking and 'elbow grease' to face with credit the scrutinizing gaze of the ministers before whom they were about to parade—the Hon. Dr. Borden and the Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Lieut.-Col. Cotton, of the headquarters staff, Ottawa, commenced the labors of the day by inspecting the camp in the forenoon, while Capt. Duplessis, of Kingston, inspected the 15th Shefford Field Battery.

Edward Crossfield, of Abbotsford, and Frederick Morgeau, of Richmond, the first 17 and the last named 16 years of age, were injured at Laprairie camp, where as troopers they were engaged in the annual drill. Crossfield was kicked by a horse in the abdomen, and he died in the General Hospital, Montreal, on Wednesday from the effects of his injury. He was buried with military honors. Joseph Patenaude's horse fell with him while on parade last Tuesday morning, and he went to the Montreal General Hospital with a broken arm. His horse's neck was broken.

Sir Frederick Borden and the Hon. Sydney Fisher were at the military camp at Laprairie on Thursday, at which the 13th Scottish Dragoons are drilling.

MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS.

London, July 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, replying to a question of Mr. Gibson Bowles (Conservative), said that the action of Great Britain in sending a warship to the Kommander Islands for the protection of the seals, was taken at the request of both Russia and Japan. No jurisdiction would be exercised over Japanese vessels, but the Japanese Government had requested that any raid should be reported to it, and the government of Japan would deal therewith. There was no breach of neutrality in Great Britain's action, and no international question could arise therefrom. Mr. Balfour, in the course of his answer, reminded his questioner that the Pribyloff Islands did not belong to Russia, as stated in his question, but to the United States.

'FREE PRESS' WON.

Winnipeg, July 8.—Judge Myers has given judgment in the case of Kay vs. the 'Free Press,' dismissing the action with costs against the plaintiff. In this case the plaintiff sought to recover $2,500 from the 'Free Press' under section 157 of the Criminal Code of Canada, imposing a penalty upon newspapers permitting the publication of an advertisement offering a reward for stolen property and announcing that no questions will be asked. Such an advertisement having appeared inadvertently in the 'Free Press,' the plaintiff took action to recover that amount. The judge found for the defendant, mainly on the ground that plaintiff did not allege or attempt to prove that the property mentioned in the advertisement was or had been either stolen or lost.

ON TICKET OF LEAVE.

London, July 7.— The Associated Press learns definitely that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be released as an ordinary prisoner on ticket of leave, between now and Aug. 1. The authorities have no intention of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. Maybrick after her arrival in the United States.

Advertisements.

"From Maker to Wearer by Mail"

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS

No. 14 E—As Cut, $3.50 for $2.00



MADE OF BLACK SILKETTE—The new material which rustles, looks and feels like silk, but wears like iron. Seams felled and double stitched. Has 10-in. Accordeon Pleated Flare with 2¼ in. Ruffle on edge. Extra wide. Full 74 inches at top of Flounce. As good a skirt as this will cost you $3.50 in your own town. For a short time we will sell for $2.00, postage paid.

If Garment does not please you we will refund money and allow return postage.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE GEM GARMENT CO.
128 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings of the House of Commons.

PROVIDING THE SUPPLIES.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on July 4, both afternon and evening the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, made a long statement concerning the results of last year's operations of the Intercolonial Railway, and explained that improvements to the road, increased cost of supplies, increased price of fuel and increased wages paid to the staff of the road were responsible for the deficit of more than half a million dollars, which is shown up to the end of May.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Minister of Justice explained the scope of two minor government bills, one to amend the Election Act and the other to amend the Representation Act. The Minister of Justice explained that in some of the electoral districts of large territorial extent the returning officers have power to fix their own day for polling. In the old act this applied to Algoma, Gaspé, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Yale-Cariboo and Burrard. On account of the redistribution of last session the law is changed so that the returning officers will have this discretion in East Algoma, West Algoma, Gaspé, Chicoutimi-Saguenay, Kootenay, Comax-Atlin, Yale-Cariboo. The proposed legislation will not come into effect before the end of the present parliament.

The Representation Act has two features. The boundary between the electoral districts of Thunder Bay and West Algoma is moved twenty minutes westward so as to conform with a recent statute of the Ontario Legislature. The Redistribution Act of last session intended to reduce the parliamentary representation of New Brunswick from fourteen to thirteen members, but after the session closed it was found that a literal interpretation of the measure might entitle New Brunswick to still claim its fourteen seats in the House of Commons. The law is therefore amended so as to put the intention of last session's act beyond question.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Before the House was moved into committee of supply the Minister of Railways reviewed the financial showing made in the last couple of years by the Intercolonial Railway. In the year up till June 30, 1903, the earnings of the system totalled $6,324,323, as compared with $5,671,385 in 1902. The working expenses amounted to $6,196,653, as compared with $5,574,563 in 1902. Last year's surplus was therefore $127,670. Mr. Emmerson went into details both of the receipts and expenditures. Both passenger and freight earnings contributed towards the improved revenue. As regards the increased outlay Mr. Emmerson explained that the wages of engineers and firemen increased $26,184; fuel, $67,678; repairs to locomotives, $33,162; repairs to passenger cars, $35,340; repairs to freight cars, $108,577; wages of conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, $20,526; wages of section men, $100,000, and station expenses, $89,848, of which the telegraphers got $77,000; rails, $116,405.

The minister was sorry that on the operations of the road this year he was not able to paint such a glowing picture. The receipts in the ten months of the fiscal year up to the end of April showed a decline of $5,118 as compared with the corresponding period of 1903. The working expenses, on the other hand, showed an increase of $546,531. The surplus in this period of 1903 was $3,876. This year's record, however, was a deficit of $547,772 up to the end of April.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—'You're doing very nicely, then.'

Mr. Emmerson—'Yes; but very good explanations can be given.'

In the ten months to the close of April there was an increased expenditure of $121,254 on betterments, showing that the condition of the line was being greatly improved. Increased wages to conductors, baggagemen and brakemen were responsible for an increased outlay of $123,973.

It should be borne in mind that the I. C. R. was not planned and constructed as a commercial undertaking. It was built to bind together the eastern and central provinces of the Dominion at the time of Confederation. It was not built for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces alone, because the road served also to permit the produce of Ontario to reach districts down by the sea.

THE HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply on the railway votes. Four items were passed, $86,000 was given to increase Intercolonial accommodation at Sydney, $2,000 for original construction, $17,000 for accommodation at Levis and $31,000 for locomotive and car-shop machinery, a total of $192,975.

Last Tuesday morning sittings of the House of Commons were inaugurated but with an exceedingly slim attendance of members. Both sides are anxious, however, to finish up the remaining business so as to bring on prorogation as soon as possible.

The leader of the Opposition asked once more when the report of the commission of inquiry into the Treadgold concession might be expected. He was glad to hear that the inquiry would be concluded in spite of the cancellation of the concession.

The Premier promised the matter his immediate attention.

The House then went into committee of supply, taking up the railway estimates at the point where the committee had left off last night.

A few minor items were passed, but little or no progress had been made when the House rose for lunch at one o'clock.

The Hon. John Haggart, former Minister of Railways, considered that Mr. Emmerson showed a great deal of temerity in proposing to spend $1,651,000 this year on capital account when last year's operations had resulted in such a large deficit. This point was made, while an item was under consideration of $15,000 to increase the accommodation at Amherst.

Mr. H. J. Logan, of Cumberland, pointed out that the freight receipts at Amherst had grown from $75,000, under Mr. Haggart's regime, to $247,000 last year.

Mr. W. R. Brock, of Toronto, told the minister that if traffic had developed all along the road, as it had at Amherst, there would be no excuse for the deficit last year, and reflected great discredit on the management. If the rates on the government system were put on a level with the charges on the Canadian Pacific the deficit would be wiped out.

Dr. Kendall, of Cape Breton, called attention to the fact that the Intercolonial has to pay more for its coal at Sydney, Cumberland and other coal mining centres in eastern Canada than the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. have to pay for its coal at Montreal.

Mr. Logan answered that coal was cheap at Montreal because Canadian and American coal came into competition at that point. The increased price of coal in the Maritime Provinces was due to the higher wages paid to the miners.

In the evening all the remaining items of capital expenditure for the Intercolonial passed with the exception of four, that stood over to enable the minister to answer certain questions that had been put to him from the Opposition side of the Chamber. The capital votes for the Prince Edward Island road were then taken up, amounting to $340,500. There was considerable debate on the vote of $650,000 for the Murray Hill branch of the Prince Edward Island Railway and the Hillsboro Bridge. Under an agreement with the Island Government the province undertakes to pay interest on that portion of the bridge used as a public highway and receives in return authority to collect tolls on the traffic.

Mr. F. D. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, pressed that traffic should be made absolutely free, but the Minister answered that the agreement in question was now embodied in the form of a statute, so it was too late at this stage to withdraw from the terms of the contract. The Finance Minister thought, for his part, that the Dominion was under no obligation to furnish roads and bridges free of tolls to the people of Prince Edward Island.

The Prince Edward Island votes were all passed before the House rose.

OPPOSITION MUCH IN EVIDENCE

When the House of Commons met on Wednesday morning the Premier explained in connection with Judge Britton's enquiry into mining leases in the Yukon that the commissioner had not thought it necessary to report on the Treadgold concession at all in view of that lease having been abandoned by the syndicate to whom it was granted. The Secretary of State had agreed with Judge Britton, but when the matter was referred to council the Cabinet thought it better to have a report on the Treadgold concession, the same as though the lease was still in force. Sir Wilfrid was not able to say when the commissioner's report would be ready for parliament.

THE DUNDONALD AFFAIR.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, read from the London 'Times' a letter on the Dundonald affair, written by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Immigration Commissioner at the Imperial Capital. The letter in question upheld the government's side of the dispute. Mr. Clarke asked what course the Cabinet proposed taking towards Mr. Preston in connection with the publication of this letter. Mr. Preston had gone far beyond his rights as a government official in presenting to the British public an ex parte, incorrect and misleading statement about a matter over which there was great divergence of opinion in this country. What right had Mr. Preston to rush into print whenever he felt so disposed. There was a Canadian High Commissioner in London, and such matters should be left to that gentleman. Mr. Clarke said he would like to know whether any correspondence had passed between Lord Strathcona and the government in regard to the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton answered that Mr. Preston's letter had not come to his notice till Tuesday. He had given instructions to procure a copy of the 'Times.' The government would look into the matter and he would announce its decision to the House later.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Colonel Sam. Hughes took another slap at the Canadian Associated Press cable service which enjoyed a government subsidy of $15,000 a year. This service was being loaded by government agents with statements favorable to the present Canadian administration. These agents were also influencing the British press in the same direction.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The House then passed into committee of supply on the railway estimates when Mr. A. C. Bell, Pictou, declared that employees of the Intercolonial Railway took an active part in the Guysboro by-election on behalf of the Liberal candidate. One employee, whose name Mr. Bell did not mention, was charged with taking charge of Mr. Sinclair's campaign in a certain district, speaking for that gentleman from the public platform.

The Minister of Railways was inclined to think that Mr. Bell's charges were based on rumors, of which there were always plenty floating around at by-election times.

The member for Pictou answered that he had sworn declarations in support of some of his charges.

Mr. Emmerson promised that after the session he would look into the matter.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Ottawa, July 7.—In the House of Commons this morning the Minister of Trade and Commerce, in reply to Mr. A. C. Bell, of Pictou, said he had not given up the idea of ultimately securing a fast line across the Atlantic. It could not be secured, however, for less than a million or a million and a half dollars' annual subsidy from the Dominion treasury.

The minister explained that measures have been taken for the improvement of the steamer service between Canada and the Old Country. Under the contract with the Allan Company one turbine vessel would go into commission in August this year, and another next spring. They would be seventeen-knot boats, capable of covering the distance from Moville to Rimouski in six days, about the time required for a transatlantic passage by the New York boats. The winter time would be about twelve hours more. Penalties would be imposed if the contractors failed to live up to their bargain. Last year fines were imposed aggregating ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Bell urged on the minister that this expenditure should not block the prosecution of the enterprise. The inauguration of a twenty-knot service from Canada to the United Kingdom would put this country on the front street of prosperity, and the government should not hesitate so long about forming a contract for a genuine fast service.

Mr. F. B. Wade, of Annapolis, urged that the most popular boats on the New York routes were the vessels of moderate speed, like the 'Cedric.' To his mind a service by the seventeen-knot turbine boats and steamers like the 'Bavarian' and 'Tunisian,' was quite satisfactory to the travelling public. Not one of the ocean greyhounds run from New York paid.

Sir Richard Cartwright remarked that he had refused to bind the country to more than a two years' contract with the Allans, because it might be thought desirable ere long to put the faster type of passenger steamers on the Canadian route.

Dr. Mignault drew the government's attention to the fact that the section of the Montreal & Atlantic Railway between Yamaska and St. Guillaume is no longer being operated. There was no mention of this section in the sworn statement of the Montreal & Atlantic Company's operations as furnished to the Railway Department.

Mr. F. D. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, asked whether it was true that a railway line had been granted the privilege of operating alongside the Lachine canal at Cote St. Paul.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was under the impression that a privilege of this kind had been granted years ago. He was not aware whether there had been any recent renewal, but promised to make inquiries.

Before the House rose last night nearly all the votes for the Railways Department had been passed. When the House passed into committee of supply to-day the estimates for Sir Richard Cartwright's department were taken up.

Ottawa, July 7.—Parliament yesterday afternoon continued the discussion of the cost of running the Intercolonial Railway, and incidentally the charges made by Mr. A. C. Bell, of Pictou, in the morning, of participation of employees in the election canvass for the Liberal candidate in Guysboro. The discussion began over an item of $6,500,000 for working expenses of the Intercolonial, in the Railways and Canals estimates for 1904-5, 'chargeable to the collection of revenue.'

The same theme was under debate for a while in the evening. The item of $6,500,000 for the running expenses of the Intercolonial was passed before adjournment.

Ottawa, July 9.—Very little progress was made at yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons. The Railways and Canals votes for next year were again under review. The attendance of members was exceedingly slim on account of a good many from Ontario and Quebec constituencies having gone home to spend the week end with their families.

Mr. Seymour Gourley, of Truro, pressed on the Minister of Railways the desirability of double-tracking the Intercolonial from Moncton to Halifax, and urged that in providing additional siding accommodation this ultimate plan should be kept in view. Incidentally, he promised later on to approach the government with a request for important railway extensions in Nova Scotia. Such a request might not please his Ontario friends, but Mr. Gourley held that this was not a political question. The development of the country was a cause that both parties had at heart.

Almost the entire sitting was taken up in a repetition of the Opposition's complaint of last session against the large amount of public money which has been paid out in connection with the deepening of the St. Lawrence, at what is known as the north channel, in the St. Lawrence, at Cardinal, so as to permit of the passage of vessels. Dr. Reid, of Grenville, the Hon. John Haggart and others argued that the money is thrown away in this work. They saw no reasons why boats should not use the American channel.

The Minister of Railways could not agree with this presentation of the case and contended that after spending so many thousands of dollars on the work already it was better to finish it. After the subject had been threshed out pro and con an appropriation of $150,000 to finish the work was adopted.

Dr. Reid made a general attack on this government's management of the Canadian canal system on the charge of extravagance.

The minister answered that with an enormously increased traffic through these waterways, with the number of locks doubled, and with the modernized equipment, including lighting, it was only reasonable to expect an increase in the expenditure.

PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

Washington, D.C., July 6.—Mr. Snyder, United States charge d'affaires at Bogota, has cabled the State Department that General Reyes was declared elected President of Colombia to-day.

ORTHODOX RABBIS.

New York, July 6.—The Association of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States, which has been in session here for several days, to-day elected the following officers:—President, Rabbi A. G. Lesser, of Cincinnati; first vice-president, Rabbi S. Margolius, of Boston; second vice-president, B. Abrahamowitz, of New York; treasurer, Rabbi Ginsburg, of Rochester, N.Y., and secretary, Rabbi Israelite, of Chelsea, Mass.

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SCHOLES WINS.

Henley, July 7.—L. F. Scholes, of the Don Rowing Club, of Toronto, beat A. H. Cloutte, of the London Rowing Club, in



MR. LOU SCHOLES.

the final heat of the race for the Diamond sculls in the record time of eight minutes twenty-three and one-fifth seconds.

Scholes was quite fresh after the finish, and took a swim in the river. Cloutte was almost done out.

Henley, July 7.—In the final for the Stewards' Cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Winnipeg crew.

The Winnipegs blame their boat for losing the race. Trinity could have beaten them by two or three lengths more.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

SEVEN MEN KILLED NEAR SUDBURY BY A PREMATURE EXPLOSION.

Sudbury, Ont., July 8.—Seven men were killed and two injured is the result of a premature dynamite explosion up on the new C. P. R. Sudbury-Toronto line. The accident occurred on the afternoon of July 6, about four miles south of Romford, at which point the proposed line joins the main line of the C. P. R. a few miles east of Sudbury. The dead are three Austrians, three Finlanders, and the walking boss, H. Poole, of Wakefield, Que. The bodies of the killed, save Poole, were literally blown to pieces. The foreman, named McIntyre, and an Italian laborer, were badly injured, but will recover. The accident occurred through placing dynamite in a hole which had shortly before been blown with powder. It was still warm, and the dynamite, it is thought, was exploded by the heat. McIntyre says, after blowing the hole, he walked about two hundred feet away to wait for it to cool, when the walking boss, Poole, thinking the hole was not too hot, ordered it loaded with dynamite. Several boxes had already been put down when the explosion occurred, blowing the whole gang to pieces. Poole's body was sent to Wakefield this morning.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Ottawa, July 8.—A blue book was issued from the government's press this morning containing all correspondence that passed between the British, Canadian and United States authorities with regard to the Alaska boundary dispute, together with the award of the commission in London last fall. The papers show the spirit of fairness that was exhibited by the Canadian representatives throughout in seeking an adjustment of the subject. They were willing from the first to accept an arbitration of the issue on any reasonable basis, either before the Hague tribunal or any other disinterested and capable commissioners.

The record shows, moreover, that the Canadian ministers protested most vigorously against the Americans departing in their choice of commissioners from their undertaking to select impartial jurists of repute.

PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

London, July 6.—Sir H. E. Taschereau, speaking to the Canadian Press this evening, said: 'I have succeeded in obtaining a solution to the complaint of the Canadian Bar respecting certain delays required by the present rules of the Privy Council. The solution will prove most satisfactory to Canadians. After the present session the objectionable posting methods will be abolished. It will in some cases save six months.' Sir H. E. Taschereau said the question of the abolition of English solicitors had not been raised. They had rights which had to be respected.

CHANCE FOR ONTARIO TEACHERS.

Toronto, Ont., July 6.—The Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, announces that he is prepared to grant fourteen scholarships to the value of fifty dollars in the case of each woman and seventy-five dollars in the case of each man, to Ontario teachers taking a three months' course, commencing September, at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. An allowance also at the rate of five cents per mile for the actual distance from the teacher's school is offered from the Macdonald rural schools fund, together with an allowance of $25 to every approved teacher who has taken a full course satisfactorily. The courses for the teachers selected will have special reference to nature study.

The Macdonald Institute, Guelph, was established through the beneficence of Sir William Macdonald, Montreal.

FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

Colonies Must be Brought into Councils says Mr. Chamberlain

IN A SPEECH AT BANQUET IN HONOR OF HIS BIRTHDAY.

London, July 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, on the occasion of his birthday, was last night the guest of 200 Unionist members of parliament at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil. The design of the menu showed a sketch of the two hemispheres, showing the British empire surrounded by the phrase 'Preferential trade,' and above the portrait of Mr. Chamberlain the motto 'Je tiens ferme.' Mr. Chamberlain, who was frantically cheered, said he was a fiscal reformer because he was an Imperialist. On that reform depended the maintenance of the British empire. His belief was that free trade was shaken twenty years before, and when at the Colonial Office he learned how closely the question affected the empire. No other nation had to grapple with such an infinite variety of problems. Colonial administration in the early years of this century would determine the future of the British empire if the colonies were alive to the situation. They never want a suitor to pay them court. He would urge on the colonies as well as the Motherland the absolute necessity of taking the present creative time to lay the foundations for the empire. The colonies must be brought into our councils. Sentiment without organization was nothing better than courage without discipline. The present position of the empire was the same as the United States immediately after the declaration of independence, when it became necessary to bind together the different colonies separated from England. The step was achieved slowly in face of great opposition. There was nothing sordid in commercial union as declared by the leader of the Opposition. It was more sordid to let individuals shift for themselves. When the time arrived the Unionist party would pull together.

WAR ON FOREIGN GOODS.

Ottawa, July 5.—Inquiry at the Customs Department shows that the government's plan to prevent 'slaughtering' of foreign goods in Canada is already in full force and has been applied to a number of consignments chiefly in the line of hardware. When the local appraisers have not felt justified in imposing the extra duty on their own responsibility, they applied to the department for instructions.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Bell Telephone Company got a two-year exclusive franchise from the Ottawa City Council on July 4.

Kingston children have been suffering severely from what some doctors call summer grippe, but others give it the more familiar name of colic.

The Rev. John Bushell, curate of Grace Church, Brantford, has accepted the appointment of assistant to the Rev. Canon Dann, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont.

New Hamburg had a hurricane, if not a tornado, on July 4, which uprooted twenty-five trees, took the roof off the King Edward Hotel, and wrecked other buildings near the Grand Trunk station.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P., was selected at Beaverton on Wednesday by the Conservatives of North Ontario as a candidate to represent them in the next contest for the seat for the Local Legislature.

Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, German consul for Ontario, has had the Order of the Red Eagle conferred upon him by the Emperor William for meritorious services.

The Grand Trunk express ran down and killed a man named Pottlewell, of Merton, between Burlington and Bronte, on July 4, and seriously hurt Henry Wilson, who along with the other was working on the track.

Florence McFarlane, six years old, the child of William McFarlane, was drowned in the Cornwall canal at Mille Roches on July 4, having slipped in from the bank upon which she was at play. Two young brothers with her at the time were unable to save the child and no other help was near.

On Wednesday an elevator filled with employees of Messrs. Richard Hall & Son, Peterborough, fell as the employees were leaving the building. Miss Delaire, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Talbot, Miss Sheera, Miss Geerin and Mr. Ralph Moore were all seriously hurt. The cable had broken and the cage dropped four flats down.

Talk of the Dominion general elections in September has been started at Ottawa, and lists are said to have been sent out to certain members to give them that much of a pull over the others. Upon the heels of this story is the fact announced that the Montreal lists were printed and sent out two months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Price while driving through the village of Nebrugh on Wednesday their horse ran away and Mrs. Price was killed, while Mr. Price, who is a brother of Judge Price, of Kingston, had two ribs broken. The Prices resided a few miles in the rear of Newbrugh and the announcement of the accident came from Napanee.

The 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifle Regiment of Kingston had a great welcome at the Fourth of July Parade at Syracuse on the great United States day. There was no British flag in the ranks of the Rifles to make people who do not like it angry. Rifle regiments in the British army carry no colors nor flags.

An east-bound first class C. P. R. car was quarantined at Ottawa on July 4 for a few hours, while the physicians vaccinated about twenty passengers and fumigated the car. A man had boarded the car at Chalk River, who, it was suspected, had smallpox, and when he reached Pembroke it was clear enough. The passengers were released, but what was done with the man whose illness made the trouble is not stated.

Mr. James Miller, of Nassagaweya, is an army veteran worthy of his years. He wears three medals, one for service in the Crimean war, one of the Indian Mutiny and the Turkish medal for the Crimean service. Mr. Millar was a member of the 'gallant thin red line' at Alma, and he was warmly welcomed when he visited Guelph, recently, where there is a hantle of his fellow-countrymen.

At a meeting at Ottawa of the committee on Sir Richard Cartwright's grain inspection bill the standards for oats in the eastern division of the Dominion were revised as follows: No. 1, 34 pounds; No. 8, 32 pounds; No. 3, 30 pounds; No. 4, 28 pounds. The bill was amended so as to provide that hereafter survey boards shall be appointed by the Governor-in-council upon a recommendation by the Montreal and Toronto boards of trade.

Mr. P. M. Draper and other labor leaders of the Trades and Labor Congress and Trades and Labor Council saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Clifford Sifton on July 5 at Ottawa and urged that the enquiry as to the Grand Trunk Pacific employees be extended so as to take in other foreigners as well as United States foreigners. They also proposed that the criminal code should be amended so as to reach fake immigrant agencies in Canada. The Premier promised consideration of part of the suggestions made.

Captain R. Foote, of the steamship 'Huronic,' is making his fine vessel more popular than ever. The western newspapers noticed his arrival at Fort William recently, he having made the record trip from Sarnia to the head of the lakes, leaving Sarnia on a Wednesday afternoon, spending five hours at the 'Soo,' and arriving at Fort William at 8 a.m. on the Friday. The 275 miles from the 'Soo' were made in seventeen hours, the fastest time made by any passenger lines to Fort William. Mr. Brisbane, the engineer, declared that they were running only at their ordinary rate of speed, though they had beaten their previous record by half an hour.

The Canada Life Assurance Company's bill was before the committee on Wednesday at Ottawa, and the feature in the bill combated fiercely by Mr. D. Henderson, the member for Halton, was that which empowered the company to increase its directors from fifteen to thirty. He contended that it would increase the expense, and he also insisted that policy-holders would be neglected as had already been the case in the distribution of profits in favor of the shareholders. He held that profits that belonged to the policy-holders had been diverted from the reduction of premiums on policies and added to the assets to increase the value of the stock on the market. This was done when the government reserve was changed from a four percent to a three and a half percent basis. Meantime shareholders went on drawing their thirty percent dividends. He moved that one-half of the entire board be chosen from among the policy-holders. Senator Cox explained that the New York Life had thirty-six directors and he saw no reason why they should not have thirty. It would be a good thing to have in the Old Country a director like Lord Aberdeen. Governor Bliss, of Michigan, was a director. It was an aid to the canvass of the company to have such men on the board. Mr. Henderson promised that he would have another amendment when the committee again met, and it was afterwards given out that the bill would be dropped.

QUEBEC.

A Sorel despatch announces the appointment of Dr. Victor Chapdelaine as new coroner for the district of Richelieu.

A special Quebec despatch announces that the Municipal Council for Levis has decided to offer the Federal Government the land required for the erection of a drill hall, the government having premised the building, if the land was furnished.

Counterfeit silver quarters, with the Victoria head upon them, have appeared in Quebec city in large numbers. They are declared a well-made counterfeit, but the edges are filed, not milled as the genuine articles, and have a lighter, greasy feeling.

The University of Vermont has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Justice R. N. Hall, of the Court of King's Bench of the Province of Quebec. Judge Hall is a former law student of that university, where he graduated in 1857, and is known widely in the Eastern Townships.

A rumor that President Roosevelt will this summer visit the Saguenay and Murray Bay is believed by some of the United States tourists who visit the resorts on the lower St. Lawrence. It is highly improbable that in the stress of renomination and election year he will be able to find time for such a visit, much as it might be desired.

Principal Whitney, of Bishop's College, and Mrs. Whitney were presented with many gifts, on leaving Lennoxville, recently, for England, from parishioners of St. George's parish. The Rev. R. W. E. Wright, formerly of Magog, has entered upon his duties in St. George's.

Quebec provincial authorities dispute the right of the Ontario Government to collect succession dues upon joint stock companies whose head offices may be in Toronto, but whose stock is registered entirely in Montreal. Canadian Bank of Commerce and Toronto Street Railway are two companies the transactions in which attracted the attention of the Quebec authorities to the alleged irregularity.

The Hon. Mr. Parent, Premier of Quebec, told his friends a few days ago that the story that he was about to abandon the premiership for a post on the Railway Commission is untrue, and that he will remain Premier as long as the people want him. The offer had been made to him, and he had refused it.

Mr. Edmond Cantin, carpenter, on Wednesday was with a companion in a building on St. John street, Quebec city, carrying a large deal up a ladder, when one of the rungs gave way, and the deal struck Cantin. He was knocked senseless, but was carried into a near-by drug store, where in a short time he recovered sufficient to be taken to his home in St. Cecile street.

A hunter named Jean Coté, aged 70 years, was found dead last week on the rocks to the south-east of Bic Island, by another hunter named Tiloute Moreau, of Esquimaux, who had gone there on the hunt for porpoises. The deceased's boat was found adrift, and in it was the dead man's rifle. Coté had been dead for a week or more and the body was somewhat decomposed. He had been gone about six weeks on a seal hunting expedition.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Newfoundland has been prosperous this year, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure is expected to be $250,000.

Last week dangerous fires were alluded to near Sydney, N.S., and last Tuesday the fires got ahead of such efforts as were made to check the flames and burned the Sydney Mines Hotel and eight other buildings. The loss will not be less than $5,000.

The Wolfville Hotel, Wolfville, N.S., was totally consumed by fire on Friday morning. The building was insured.

Mr. James Malcolm, who had nearly completed his studies at Pine Hill College, Halifax, and Mr. George Usher, of Grand Bay, were drowned at Grand Bay on Friday while bathing. Both were athletes, and they dived together from a raft into seven or eight feet of water. Usher was in peril, and Malcolm lost his life in a fruitless effort to save him.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

A Winnipeg despatch states that the Canadian Pacific Railway contemplates the delivery in Ontario in the coming winter of anthracite coal, immense beds of which they are uncovering.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch of last Tuesday states that the Canadian steamer 'City of Nanaimo,' carrying Fourth of July excursionists to Port Angeles, Wash., on July 4, was seized by the United States customs authorities for disobedience of United States passenger carrying regulations. The vessel belonged to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

Desperate ruffians entered a race-track book-making gamblers' place of business at Victoria, B.C., on July 3, in the evening, at the revolver's point, and bound and gagged him. They then placed an empty trunk on his head, emptied the safe and ran away with ten thousand dollars, much of which they dropped on the streets as they ran, so that several thousand dollars were picked up in their trail.

Mr. John Templeton, farmer, of Shoal Lake, Man., was killed on Wednesday afternoon, his team having taken fright at the railway station and bolted. Mr. Templeton slipped and fell in front of the team, was kicked by one of the horses and the wheels of the waggon passed over his chest, causing instant death. He was about sixty years old and was not married.

UNITED STATES.

The Electrical Vehicle Equipment Company's factory, in Brooklyn, was destroyed on July 4; loss, $400,000.

The birth of the Republican party at Jackson, Mich., on July 6, 1854, was celebrated on Wednesday by the citizens of the town and surrounding country.

A Litchfield despatch puts the dead by the accident to the Wabash train at twenty. The event cast a gloom upon St. Louis World's Fair, as the train was almost at its destination.

The Chicago 'Tribune' placed that city's Fourth of July casualties at one killed and a hundred and one wounded. The roll for the United States it placed at 52 killed and 3,049 hurt.

A collision on the Frankford branch of the Reading Railway last Tuesday at Frankford, near Philadelphia, resulted in the death of Mr. George Russell. Mr. H. Black had his skull fractured.

The American café in the Jerusalem concession of the World's Fair, St. Louis, was seriously injured by fire which commenced in the kitchen and held its sway for an hour or more, doing damage to the extent of $15,000.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's centennial was observed at Concord, Mass., on July 4, by a number of persons who went there to express their admiration for his memory, as well as celebrate his birth.

Geraldine and Leroy Walliser were burned to death at Syracuse in a fire on July 4 at 2.30 p.m., which destroyed the Walliser House. A young woman, Lizzie Wagner by name, was taken to the hospital fatally burned, it was believed. A barn with two horses was also destroyed.

A Cripple Creek, Col., train from Colorado Springs left the track on Tuesday night last, near Cameron, and Dr. H. S. Torrance and T. P. Airheart, both of Colorado Springs, were killed and fifteen persons injured. Careless switching is given as the cause.

D. T. Phalen, of Harvard, Ill., was arrested and taken to Chicago last week on a charge of having affixed advertising slips of his business upon half-dollar silver coins that passed through his hands. He was released on giving bonds.

Residents of Gillets, Pa., thought it was a Fourth of July celebration when burglars blew open the safe and stole notes valued at $3,600 from Messrs. Dewey Bros., general stores and post-office, at the earliest hours of the morning of the Fourth, in that town, not far from the New York border.

Judge Hildorn, in the Superior Court, Chicago, has declared against the liability of the city for damage, by loss of limb or of life, from the Iroquois Theatre fire. The judge's ruling will probably check further litigation that had been preparing to the extent of about eight millions of dollars.

General Joseph H. Lewis, famous in the Confederate army as commander of the 'Orphan Brigade,' died suddenly at Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday. He was for more than twenty years Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Forged notes of the Central National Bank of New York were detected in St. Louis last week, and on Thursday Robert B. Taylor, said to have been an employee of the bank for thirty years, was in the hands of the United States secret service officers in St. Louis.

A Boston despatch of Thursday states that the Supreme Court has declared Mr. John Symonds grand master workman, instead of Mr. Carlan A. Brown, and Mr. Charles Fearing grand recorder instead of Mr. Edward Burt. This gives the so-called faction of secession a legal victory over what was held to be the supreme body or major organization.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company declared an eight percent dividend for the year at the directors' meeting on Wednesday, payable Sept. 20.

The Allans' steamer 'Hibernian' has escaped the rocks upon which she ran, and a Cape Ray despatch of Friday represented her as coming inward on her own steam.

The proposal of the City Council to limit within certain districts the erection of manufacturing and warehousing buildings while favored by people in the residential quarters is resented by others as a clog on commerce.

The seat in Delorimier Council of Mr. Alphonse Aubry is being contested in the courts because the municipality purchased from Messrs. A. Aubry & Son, the councillor's firm, a tin box and three tin pans. Delormier is a village suburb of Montreal.

Mr. Nelson Graburn has been appointed superintendent of the electrical and mechanical department of the Montreal Street Railway. Mr. Graburn has just returned from Alexandria, Egypt, where he was the general manager of the Street Railway service there. He was formerly assistant superintendent of the Montreal Street Railway, which position he held for ten years.

Mr. Francis Macaulay, 74 years of age, who was suffering from carbuncle, and who had already undergone operations for it more than once, has disappeared from his home, in the eastern end of the city, and his death in the river is feared. He was a butcher and is well known in the cattle shipping trade. He was an elder brother of the late Very Rev. Mr. Macaulay, V.G., of Sherbrooke, and of Sister Mary St. Patrick, of the Sisters of Providence.

Mr. L. H. Frechette, the poet, has affirmed before the courts the principle that while the city police might capture and destroy his fox terrier for non-payment of the dog tax, the officials had no right to sell the dog to another person. Judge Champagne, in the Circuit Court, last Tuesday, upheld Mr. Frechette, who meantime had whistled back his terrier from its quondam purchaser.

Mr. George Foster, 76 City Councillors street, 56 years old, while driving for the Canadian Express Company, at Outremont, on July 4, entered the Park Hotel, looking very ill. He asked for some brandy, and it seemed to revive him, but he fell when near the C. P. R. track, and when the Royal Victoria ambulance reached the scene from the city it was found that the man's neck was broken, and he was quite dead.

Last Tuesday night the Automobile Club of Canada was formed at a meeting held in the Windsor Hotel. Mr. A. P. Dawes presided and the by-laws adopted are somewhat similar to those of the Automobile Club of America. The directorate comprises Messrs. A. P. Dawes, Duncan McDonald, F. H. Anson, H. Beaugrand, J. K. L. Ross, David Yuile, Dr. Mignault, A. Berthiaume and T. Viau.

SUMMARY.

Russian emigration to America is increasing every week, according to returns from steamship companies.

Marie Laurent, the tragedienne, Paris, France, died last week, aged 79 years. Her career was between 1845 and 1892.

A London County Council has started a plan by which 1,330 children in that city will correspond with children in Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

Wilton parish church, Norwich, England, has determined to place a brass tablet memorial in the church to the late Mrs. Binney, widow of the late Bishop Binney, of Nova Scotia.

A suggestion comes from London, England, by way of the New York 'Sun,' that a tax of half a crown per head on cats would give the government half a million pounds sterling yearly.

The Achinese sustained severe punishment from the Dutch troops who attacked Likat, in northern Sumatra, on June 20, and killed 88 children, 281 women and 63 men. Three days afterwards at Langat Bars 654 were killed, including 186 women and 130 children. There were 49 wounded and 28 prisoners taken.

The British offer to police the seal fisheries of the Kommander and Copper Islands, off Kamschatka, during the war, has been commended by the Russian press, which regards it as highly significant.

The government carried Mr. Balfour's closure proposal by a majority of eighty on July 4, amid intense excitement. Police had to be brought in to clear the lobbies.

Mr. John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, had a long interview with the Right Hon. Mr. Balfour, on postal facilities, before he left London for home, on Wednesday.

Captain Ercolesse, of the Italian army, and his wife, have been arrested at Messina on a charge of high treason in furnishing France with information secret to the Italian Government. The prisoners each attempted suicide.

Count Tolstoy has been severely criticised in Russia for the recent denunciation of the war. It is difficult to know why he should be assailed, however, as his doctrine—that of his Divine Master—always abhorred war and strife of any murderous nature. His latest letter to the 'Times' is attributed by the 'Svet' to the senile vanity of a once great mind.

The Czar, in confirming the appointment of the new Governor of Finland, Prince John Obolensky, enjoins him to strengthen in the minds of the Finnish people that their destinies and future prosperity are indissolubly bound up in those of Russia. The Czar does not blame the Finnish people for the murder of General Bobrikoff, which he attributes to a madman and a few like-minded confederates.

The Mad Mullah has again taken the field and is levying upon those Somali who are friendly to the British. Having killed fifty of them, captured 1,000 sheep and fifty cattle, they were pursued by the pioneers, who shot down twenty of the Mullah's men. The London 'Daily Mail's' Berbera correspondent maintains that the whole campaign has been fruitless in compelling the Mullah to keep the peace, he having regained full control of his particular region.

The venerable Principal Caven, at the Pan-Presbyterian Conference, on Wednesday, in London, led a discussion on the lack of probationers for the ministry, and held that the theological difficulties that confronted young men and the tempting offers of commerce is responsible for the scantiness of the supply that had been felt in Canada, England, Scotland, and Germany. The Rev. Dr. Moffat believed that parents did not keep the prospect of the ministry prominently before their children.

THE ORANGEMEN.

On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Heine preached a sermon to the local Orangemen, who had marched in procession to Chalmers Church, St. Lawrence street, and who quite filled the building. They presented a good appearance and marched exceedingly well. It was part of their method of celebrating the Twelfth of July.

'VANCOUVER' IN PORT.

The Dominion line steamship 'Vancouver,' which has been ashore in Lake St. Peter for some days, on her outward voyage, returned to Montreal on Sunday morning. She is uninjured, having been lying on a bank of mud.

SYDNEY STRIKE.

TROOPS SENT FROM QUEBEC.

Halifax, N.S., July 10.—Ninety officers and men belonging to the Halifax militia have returned to the city from Sydney, leaving about a hundred and fifty still on duty there. They were in command of Major King. Nothing has occurred at Sydney to-day changing affairs at the stel works. No strikers put in an appearance around the plant. A number of men were making repairs to the blooming mill, which has been working full time for several days. Others were engaged in getting departments ready to make a start as soon as possible. Mr. John Moffatt, grand secretary of the P.W.A., telegraphs as follows:—

'There is no foundation for the statement that the P.W.A. are going to separtee from the steel works at the coming council meeting. The P.W.A. is taking no such backward step, but are reaching out to other needing their help.'

Quebec, July 10.—Upon instructions received from Ottawa this morning 68 non-commissioned officers and men of the R. C. R. I., with maxim gun, and 54 non-commissioned officers and men of the R. C. G. A., left this afternoon by the Intercolonial Railway for Sydney, C.B. Lieut.-Colonel MacDougall, R.C.R.I., is in command, and he is accompanied by the following officers:—Captain Bunyon, Lieutenants Wilkie, and Almon, R.C.G.A., and Captain Thacker, Lieutenants Hill and Gibson, E.R.C.R.I.

The strike at Sydney continues, and the Iron and Steel Works had one hundred and twenty men admitted by the No. 1 gate on Friday. A case of threatened shooting with a revolver was before the stipendiary magistrate, and was carried over.

The city of Sydney and the militia authorities have been both notified by the municipality of the county of Cape Breton that they will not be responsible for either pay or rations of the militia.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN EXPLAINS THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

Ottawa, July 11.—When the House met the general of ordnance, and the two civi introduced an act to incorporate seed growers. The act was to give power to such persons to form themselves into associations similar to live stock associations.

The Militia Bill was then taken up. Sir Frederick Borden read the cable which he had received from the Colonial Secretary asking him to go over and confer with the War Office in regard to the bill. That was the reason why the bill was held over last year. Since the bill has been introduced he had opportunity of studying the Esher report, which was adopted by the War Office. Like any new system it would take time for the details to be worked out, but it was said that the English system was working well. Sir Frederick said that it was his intention to follow the British system. He said that every one would agree that the system in vogue in Canada since Confederation did not work well. He wanted to blame the system and not any one of the officers commanding who had been sent here. There was a want of continuity under the present system. Every new officer commanding upon his coming here seemed to think that it was his duty to overturn everything that his predecessor did. At present there were no records to show the reasons which actuated the various officers commanding to reach the conclusions they did. Under the new system the general officer commanding would be dispensed with. Instead there would be a militia council. That council would be composed of the Minister, as chairman of the council, with four military men and two civilians. Everything that the council would do would be a matter of record. At any rate all conclusions would be recorded. The principal military officer would be the chief of general staff, the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general and the genral of ordnance, and the two civilians would be the Deputy Minister of Militia, and probably the accountant of the department. In this way the Minister would have the advantage of being surrounded with all the leading men of the department. For the first time he would in this way be duly and regularly informed of all that was going on and would be in constant touch with the department. To have the advice of technical men of his department would be of great advantage to him.

In reply to Col. Hughes, Sir Frederick said that he was of the opinion that the Minister had a right to consult any of the officers of the department when he was confronted with an order that the general officer commanding had made that no officer was to approach him unless first obtaining the consent of the officer commanding, and when the officer did get the consent he was to communicate to the officer commanding all that the Minister had said to him.

Col. Hughes—Who was that officer commanding?

Sir Frederick—General Hutton. He (Borden) did not want to blame any officer commanding, nor would he like to be drawn into a discussion in regard to that, as the fault entirely lay with the system and not with the men. The officers commanding all came here with the idea that they were supreme in command. They were jealous of any interference, even on the part of the Minister. They object to the Minister, the representative of the people and the man responsible to parliament, having any direct communication with officers.

Col. Hughes maintained that Lord Dundonald and Major-General O'Grady-Haly had kept well within their powers while filling their position of officer commanding.

Col. Fowler, of Kings, N.B., objected to the clause giving the Governor-in-Council power to call out the militia in the case of defence and in cases of emergency to send them beyond the bounds of Canada. He was backed up in this view by Col. 'Sam' Hughes. They also thought that parliament should be called before a general calling out of the militia, and certainly before troops could be sent out of the country.

Sir Frederick Borden said that this power was vested in the old act. An emergency might arise and the militia would have to be called out in a day's notice.

Mr. Ingram (East Elgin) spoke against partisanship.

Sir Frederick Borden said that there never was a case of any interference in regard to promotion in the militia, but it was a very different thing when it came to organizing regiments. Members of parliament and others had a perfect right to interest themselves in such.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

PETERBOROUGH 'LIFT' LOCK OPENED WITH MUCH CHEERING AND ENTHUSIASM.

Peterborough, Ont., July 11.—The grat hydraulic lift lock on the Trent Valley Canal here was opened on Saturday afternoon in the presence of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. A. G. Blair, and Prof. James Mills, members of the Railway Commission, and about forty members of parliament and senators, who came up from Ottawa by special train, a host of prominent people from the surrounding district and about five thousand citizens. Peterborough was en fete, the streets were gaily decorated with flags and everybody took a half day off in honor of the event. As the train drew in the 57th Regiment band played a welcome strain and the Peterborough people, joined by about five hundred from Toronto, boarded it and were carried four miles to No. 5 dam, where luncheon was served under a big marquee. The party then boarded the steamers 'Stoney Lake' and 'Empress, and started for the trip through the five miles of waterway to the lift lock.

PALMA TROPHY BACK IN ENGLAND.

New York, July 11.—A London despatch to the New York 'World' says: The Palma international trophy has been received by the British National Rifle Association from the National Rifle Association of the United States, and is now in the custody of officials of the English association at Bisley camp. The council of that association is to meet on Tuesday to decide how it shall ultimately be disposed of.

It is learned that the reply which it has been decided to send to the United States association has been drafted and will be submitted for approval on Tuesday. It points out that the English association never asked for the return of the trophy, and raised no objection to its being kept by the United States, does not dispute that the American team won the match, as no protest was made at the time, and points out that the allegation that the rifle used was not the government pattern was first made in an American newspaper, not in England. But if the United States association insists on returning the trophy the British association is willing to accept the custody of it, not because of anything that happened in connection with last year's match, but as the winners of the match shot in Canada in 1902, the British association will retain the trophy until challenged by Americans or the representatives of any other nationality to a new contest. The decision thus outlined is subject to ratification, but that is fully expected on Tuesday. The British association notes that the association has removed from the trophy the disc which named the United States team as winners last year.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE

A COMPLIMENT TO CANADIAN DELEGATES.

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—The unique and ever popular service of the Baptist Young People's Union, now known as the Camp Fire, formerly the salutation of the flags, was conducted by the secretary, Mr. Calley, on Saturday afternoon. The Rev. L. H. Thomas spoke for Ontario and Quebec, pointing out that the Canadian territory touched nine of the states. Mr. C. R. Wasson represented the Maritime Provinces, and the Rev. John McNeill, of Winnipeg, spoke for the Canadian West. The Canadian delegates then sang 'The Maple Leaf,' amid great enthusiasm. The heartiest possible feeling of friendship exists among the so-called American Baptists towards Canada and the Canadians. The camp fire services began by singing 'God Save the King,' followed by 'America,' a studied compliment to the Canadian delegates.

The Canadian speakers this year maintained the high record made by their predecessors through the thirteen years' history of the Union. The resolution committee made a strong pronouncement on the disregard of Biblical teaching concerning divorce and remarriage, urging young people to prayerfully consider God's teaching concerning this and the purposes of home and the giving of a larger place to home life and the making of the home a power for Christ, and conveying sympathy to British Baptist brethren in their great struggle to maintain our historical position regarding the relation of church and state and the preservation of soul liberty.

THE BISLEY MEET.

SOME FINE SCORES BY CANADIANS.

Bisley, July 11.—In the Gregory match at the Bisley meet to-day Lance-Sergt. W. G. Fowler, of the 12th Regiment, Toronto, scored 33 out of a possible 35.

The Gregory match is an unsquadded competition, and is open to all comers. The distance is two hundred yards, seven shots each.

THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,

STORY THAT HE IS TO GO TO LONDON DENIED.

Ottawa, July 11.—There is no truth in the story from Winnipeg that the Hon. Clifford Sifton is to go to London as High Commissioner. As a matter of fact, there is no likelihood of any vacancy, and as long as Lord Strathcona will consent to stay on in the position, the Dominion Government will be only too glad to have him there, but even if there were a vacancy, Mr. Sifton is not looking for a position. The Premier considers the Minister of the Interior too valuable a man to let him go.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

BUSINESS VERY DULL IN MOST LINES —WHEAT ADVANCES, FLOUR DECLINES—DAIRY PRODUCTS QUIET BIG DEMAND FOR FRUIT.

'Witness' Office,
Monday, July 11, 1904.

Business in wholesale circles has been very quiet during the past week. In the cereal markets there was very little moving as the country is on the verge of new crops, which, according to reports from the west, continue to look well for a record havest, and buyers are therefore not anxious to overload at present prices. The usual midsummer inertia has also considerable to do with the dulness of business. Trade in dairy produce has been practically at a standstill, the strong markets at the beginning of the week killing all export business. Towards the end of the week prices eased off considerably, but no activity was noticeable at the decline, in fact the market is in a greatly unsettled condition at the present time.

The United States crop reports are of the most unfavorable, not to say sensational, nature. Crop damage reports have been received from several large centres and have caused the greatest uneasiness. At the same time many of these reports may be issued by interested parties, but still there is no doubt some cause for uneasiness.

Some authorities say that fully ten percent of the crops have been destroyed which would mean a decrease of about 60 million bushels on last year's figures. The estimate being 342,000,000 bushels for this year as against 401,000,000 for 1903. These unfavorable conditions are in direct contrast to reports from our Canadian wheat fields, where the cereal is developing in the most satisfactory manner. There are some districts, however, where the rainfall has been rather heavy, and grain on the low lying lands has suffered accordingly, but in most districts the natural drainage is good and there has consequently been but little damage done. On high ground the crop is still more favorable and the standing grain extremely heavy, showing excellent color and development. In the Territories, where the rain has not been nearly so heavy but little harm has been done. In addition the prairie of Eastern Assiniboia can stand a greater amount of rain fall than Manitoba, and this has helped materially. Taken altogether, the prospects may be considered as most favorable.

Other advices from Winnipeg say that along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba and the North-West Territories crop prospects were never better, but reports from the branch lines are not so favorable. A Winnipegger, writing from Lethbridge, Alberta, says the crop prospects in that district are not all bright owing to the extremely dry weather. The severe rainstorm of Saturday injured the growing grain around Arnaud about ten percent, principally on low lying farms east and south-east of the village, and along the Rosseau river. The district is badly drained.

According to Bradstreet's, Montreal wholesale trade has been a trifle quiet during the week, but the volume of fall trade is comparing favorably with last year. Sales for the West continue to expand, the buying being stimulated by the fine crop prospects and the continued steady influx of settlers. The outlook for the fall business is promising. Prices of staple manufactures are steady. Jobbers are inclined to look for easier prices in cotton goods.

In dry goods business so far has not been very satisfactory with retail merchants, especially in the case of those connected with the seasonable dry goods business. The season is already pretty well advanced, and so far there has not been a very great movement in the stocks. Added to this is the fact that so many people are out in the country, which makes the outlook for clearing summer stocks very gloomy indood.

HAY A LITTLE EASIER.

The market for hay is easy at present. The supplies have been rather heavier than demand and some slight accumulations have made an easier market. The general feeling is that the market will stiffen again, as the accumulations were caused mainly through farmers being anxious to unload before the new stocks are ready for the market. Reports from the country have not been too favorable the last few days as in many places fields have been cut and have not been gathered owing to the prevailing rain-storms. A little dry weather is all that is needed for a successful issue.

STRONG WHEAT MARKET — FLOUR PRICES DECLINE.

While there is an extremely strong feeling in wheat the fact did not deter Manitoba millers from reducing the prices on Manitoba grades. The reduction is from 10 to 15 cents all round. The reasons given are that business has been very dull and prices too high for the English market. Keen competition is another reason given for the reduction. The local business has been fairly satisfactory, and it is thought that these prices will stimulate a more active demand. Wheat has strengthened about 3c the last two days, which should make a difference of 15c in flour, but not in the way suggested by the present change. This reduction has so far only been put into force by one firm of millers. While the millers in question are firm at the recent reduction the other milling company is of the opinion that the conditions existing in the wheat markets at present the world over does not warrant any reduction in the present quotations of flour. In fact, they find the demand both for export and domestic very active, and they look forward to a stronger market. In the meantime they decline to give the press any further quotations.

Our quotations for Ontario grades remain the same; millers decline to follow the reduction, and say that even at present prices the market is lower than the strength of the wheat market would warrant.

The market for beans is dull, there being very little trade passing except in a jobbing way. We quote choice primes at $1.35 to $1.40 per bushel, and $1.30 in car lots.

NEW POTATOES ON THE MARKET.

The receipts of new potatoes are becoming heavier as the season advances, and are now quite a leading feature in the potato market. Prices are rather high for the average purse, but the increasing receipts will soon bring the market to reasonable figures. New stocks are being purchased from farmers at $3.25 per barrel and $1.30 per bag. There is not much demand for old stock, although there are some considerable holdings in the city. Anything from 35c to 55c on track will secure the old grades.

PROVISIONS UNCHANGED.

There is no change in provisions. Dealers look for a stronger market. The very low prices of $5.25 for live hogs cannot last much longer, as there are not so many offering as usual. At the East End Abattoir good cattle brought a better price. Hogs were a shade easier; some were sold on Wednesday at $5.40. It is expected that $5.75 will be the price for shipping sheep this week.

MAPLE LINES QUIET.

Business in maple products is very dull at the present time. There are some considerable stocks being held in the country, for which holders will take almost any prices. Dealers, however, will not accept consignment, as they consider the whole series a bad investment under the present poor demand.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCEEDINGLY QUIET.

Trade in butter seems to be entirely suspended for the present. It is true that a number of inquiries have been received from the other side, but it would seem that importers have a different point of view of values. The condition of the cheese market is also very quiet with very few inquiries reported. Our quotations are nominal at 7¾c for Ontarios. Receipts are heavy, but there are no buyers, and it is altogether likely that the accumulations will cause a drop sooner or later.

According to the Board of Trade figures the receipts of cheese to Montreal from Jan. 1 of this year up to July 1 (inclusive were 507,502 boxes. For the same period last year there were over 600,000 boxes received in the city; this makes a shortage of nearly 100,000 boxes. These figures, taken from the most reliable source, show that the year's make cannot be as large as that of last year, and in that case the present prices are not by any means too high, considering the high prices of last year, together with the heavy make.

WARM WEATHER CREATES DEMAND FOR FRUIT.

There is the greatest activity in fruit circles at the present time. Receipts of fruit in the city are heavy, but the consumption is such that receipts are being cleared as fast as they come in. The quality of stocks is very fair, but there have been a few complaints about the quality of strawberries which are frequently inferior grade under the top layer. This is, of course, the fault of the packer and applies more particularly to American packed strawberries. The source of the trouble is therefore more difficult to locate. This does not exonerate the dealers who have in their possession or offer for sale fruit so packed. Fortunately there are only a few cases of Canadian stocks being so 'faked' so that it is both safer and cheaper to buy Canadian fruit.

A fair demand for eggs was reported during the week. The local demand took a sudden turn for the better and several large dealers found themselves short of stocks. The market is firm and business quite satisfactory for this time of the year. Receipts to-day were 686 pkgs.

GRAIN — Oats, 38c for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 37c; corn, American, yellow, No. 2, 61c to 62c; No. 3, 59c; white No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.50; strong bakers, $3.90; winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $4.90; Ontario straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.70; in wood, $2.15 to $2.25, in bags; rolled oats, $2.32½ per bag, $4.90 per barrel.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk at $16.50 to $17; shorts, $18.50 to $19; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17; shorts, $19.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.35 to $1.40 per bushel; $1.30 in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50 compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs, $5 to $5.35, weighed off cars.

EGGS—Select new laid, 17c; straight gathered, candled, 15c; No. 2, 13½c to 14c.

BUTTER — Fancy grades, 17c to 17½c; ordinary finest, 16½c to 17c; western dairy, 14c to 14½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 7⅝c to 7¾c; best Quebec, at 7¾c.

ASHES—Firsts, $6.10; pearl, $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover, 15c per section; in ten pound tins, 8c; in 70 pound tins, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb., in wood; sugar, 8c.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR—7½c to 8c.

HAY—No. 1, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $7.75 to $8 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—35c to 55c per bag in car lots.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

CHEESE AND BUTTER SHOW IMPROVED FIGURES.

Cheese shipments for the past few weeks have been maintaining a very fair average notwithstanding the heavy holdings in Montreal. For week ending July 3, a total of 83,751 boxes were shipped from this port. This is an increase over last week of nearly 12,000 boxes. The figures, however, are a long way short of the corresponding week of last year, being at that time 129,334 boxes, which was an exceptionally heavy week's shipment. The figures for the season commencing May 1 are 192,000 boxes short of last year's, but only 57,000 boxes short of the 1902 shipments. It may reasonably be expected that this year's figures will make a fairly creditable showing when the large accumulations begin to move forward.

Butter shipments have improved considerably since week ending June 24. The comparison shows an increase of 8,878 boxes. There is an increase of 2,000 packages on the figures of the same period of last year. On the season's shipments there is an increase of 15,842 packages over the corresponding period of 1903, but a most noticeable falling off on the 1902 figures.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, July 8.

There was a large attendance of farmers and market gardeners at the markets this forenoon, with seemingly ample supplies of produce to meet the requirements of the citizens, yet the crowds of buyers were so large and the demand so pressing that prices had an upward tendency all round; even new potatoes, green beans and peas, which ought to be decreasing in price, yet they sold higher to-day than they did a week ago, or about $1.15 the bushel. Oats were very plentiful, and sold at 39c to 90c the bag; buckwheat, $1.10 do.; old potatoes, 40c to 50c the 80 lb. bag; new potatoes, $1.50 do.; young turnips, are very plentiful, some of them being as large around as a common saucer; they sell at 40c to 60c the dozen bunches; radishes, 10c do.; lettuce, 10c to 25c do.; green onions, 10c to 15c the large bunch; Egyptian onions, 2½c per lb.; cabbages, 75c to 90 the dozen; cauliflowers, 40c to $2.00 do.; celery, 40c do.; dead turkeys, 15c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; young ducks, 15c do.; spring, 60c to $1 the pair; tub butter, 17c to 20c per lb.; prints, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 22c to 25c the dozen; older eggs, 17c to 20c do.; strawberries, 8c to 15c the box; gooseberries, 40c the gallon; blueberries, 30c to 90c the box containing two gallons; tomatoes, $1 the 4 basket crate; lemons, $1 to $2 the box; bananas, $1.25 to $2 the bunch; new American apples, 60c the basket; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 11.

About 500 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 500 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and a good business was done with higher prices paid for all kinds of cattle, excepting the lean dry cows. Prime beeves sold at 5¼c to 5¾c per lb., pretty good cattle at 4c to 5c do.; common stock, 3c to 3½c, and the lean 'grasshoppers' 2½c to 2¾c per lb. Calves sold at from $2 to $16 each, or 3c to 5c per lb. Shipping sheep sell at about 3¾c per lb., and the others at 3c to 3½c do. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.25 each. Fat hogs sold at from 4½c to near 5½c per lb.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	....	....	51,303
Peas, bush	334	....	....
Oats, bush	17,032	8,347	1,416
Flour, brls	666	3,111	....
Eggs, cases	1,120	211	40
Butter, pkgs	1,064	598	52
Cheese, bxs.	17,500	6,792	3,369
Pork, brls	....	2	....
Lard, pkgs	....	500	....
Meats, pkgs	50	177	....
Leather, rolls	34	44	....
Raw hides	....	524	....
Corn	....	....	78,000

CHEESE BOARDS.

Perth, Ont., July 8.—Boarded, 2,500 white and 750 colored, of June make; ruling price, 7 1-4c to 7 5-16c. Buyers present were: Bissell, Webster, Ferguson, Everts and Ault.

Belleville, Ont., July 9.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-day there were offered 4,460 white, 300 colored, June cheese. Sales were: 800 at 7½c; 500 at 7 9-16c.

Cornwall, Ont., July 9.—Boarded, 2,187 boxes, of which 1,072 were white, and 1,115 colored. All sold at 7½c. J. A. Welsh got 321 for Jas. Alexander; A. McLeah, 406 for A. W. Grant; J. A. McRae, 570 for Hodgson Bros.; N. Pitt, 178 for Willer & Riley; J. F. McGregor, 395 for Lovell & Christmas, and J. J. Logan, 252 for the Ayer Company, Limited. At a corresponding date last year 2,466 were sold at 9 9-16c to 9¾c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 9.—Twelve creameries offered 508 packages of butter. No sales. Bids of 17c were refused.

Cowansville, Que., July 9.—Thirty creameries offered 2,133 boxes of butter, and 32 factories offered 1,938 boxes of cheese. Butter sales: Lovell & Christmas got 100 boxes at 17¼c, 375 boxes at 17½c, and 155 boxes at 17⅝c; A. J. Brice, 85 boxes at 17½c, and 80 at 17¼c; Hodgson Bros., 217 boxes at 17½c; H. H. Hibbard, 180 boxes at 17¼c, and 34 boxes at 17c; Gunn & Langlois, 75 boxes at 17⅝c; and 33 boxes at 17¼c; Alexander, 80 boxes at 17½c. Cheese sales:—A. W. Grant, 128 boxes at 7⅞c; Alexander, 178 boxes at 7⅞c; D. A. McPherson, 275 boxes at 7 7-16c; Fowler, 125 boxes at 7¼c; and 30 boxes at 7 7-16c; A. J. Brice, 47 boxes at 7 7-16c, and 1,019 boxes of butter and 1,155 boxes of cheese, carried over.

Watertown, N.Y., July 9.—Cheese sales: Ninety-six hundred, at 7¼c for large.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
2—St.	Hyacinthe	4,459	4,390	7⅝—8-16
2—Sherbrooke	..	317	214	7 9-16
5—Campbellford	.	2,140	350	7 9-16
6—Stirling	. . .	1,115	900	7⅝
6—Woodstock	. .	6,224	300	7⅞
6—Peterborough	.	7,037	4,737	7⅝
6—Picton	. . . .	1,473	....	7½
7—Madoc	. . . .	1,020	550	7⅜—7 1-16
7—Tweed	.. ...	1,000	700	7⅜—7 1-16
7—Barrie	. . . .	745	580	7⅜
7—Kingston	. ..	1,141	90	7¼
7—Winchester	.	1,557	....	7¼
7—Vankleek Hill		1,806	767	7⅜
7—Brockville	. .	3,094	....	7¼
8—Ottawa	. . .	1,799	525	7 5-16
8—Perth	. . . .	3,250	3,250	7¼—5 16
8—Napanee	. .	1,840	900	7-5-16
8—Kemptville	.	1,816	....	7¼
8—Listowel	. .	3,571	....	7⅜
8—Huntingdon	.	677	510	7¼
8—Fanham	. . .	448	....	7
8—Iroquois	. . .	1,173	....	7¼
9—Cowansville	.	1,933	782	7¼—⅜
9—Alexandria	. .	1,536	1,536	7 9-16
9—Cornwall	. . .	2,187	2,187	7½
9—Belleville	..	4,760	1,300	7½—7 9-16
9—London	. . .	1,695	....	7 1-16

BUTTER SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
July				
2—St.	Hyacinthe	661	441	17¼—17½
2—Sherbrooke	.	786	786	17—17½
8—Huntingdon	.	820	385	17
8—Farnham	. . .	30	....	.....
9—Cowansville	.	2,133	1,114	17¼—½
9—St.	Hyacinthe	508	....	17

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto July 8.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was very quiet. Few lots of cattle were in and the early morning was devoted to clearing up the odds and ends left over from yesterday. Everything was sold before noon, and prices all round are unchanged. The run amounted to eight cars, and included 54 cattle, 193 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs and six calves.

Export Cattle—There was practically nothing doing, and prices are quoted unchanged. The markets in England are easier, and some dealers predict a less brisk trade for next week. Quotations are unchanged. Extra choice, $5.40 to $5.75 per cwt.; medium to good, $5 to $5.40, and cows, $4.00 to $4.50.

Butchers' Cattle—The few lots offerings sold early and about steady, with previous quotations. The best steers and heifers are quoted at $4.80 to $5 per cwt., and good choice loads at $4.30 to $4.70. Fair to good loads sold at $4 to $4.25; mixed lots of medium cattle at $3 to $3.75; good cows at $3.50 to $3.75, and common to fair at $2.50 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—The demand for these cattle has been fair during the week, and a good number have been offering. Only about one load were sold to-day, and quotations are unchanged. Short-keeps, in good condition, are quoted at $4.50 to $4.70, and lighter weights at $4 to $4.50; good stockers at $3.35 to $4, and common at $2.50 to $3.

Milch Cows—There were none sold to-day. The range of prices is unchanged at $25 to $50 each.

Calves—Are steady and quoted unchanged at 4c to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light and everything was sold early. Prices all round were steady. Export sheep are quoted at $3 to $4.15; culls at $2.50 to $3, and lambs at $3 to $4.25.

Hogs—The market is quoted unchanged at $5.15 per cwt. for selects and $4.90 for fats and lights.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle receipts, 8,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.50; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.30; cows, $2.60 to $4.60; heifers, $2.00 to $5.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.60; bulls, $2.00 to $4.40; calves, $2.50 to $5.75; Texas fed steers, at $3.50 to $5.00.

Hogs, receipts, 32,000; market 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.40 to $5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.50 to $5.62½; rough heavy $5.30 to $5.50; light, $5.30 to $5.52½; bulk of sales, $5.45 to $5.55.

Sheep, receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.25 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.25; native lambs, $4.00 to $7.75.

Chicago, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.50; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.25; cows, $1.50 to $4.50; heifers, $2 to $5.00; canners, $1.50 to $2.15; bulls, $2 to $4.35; calves, $2.50 to $6; Texas fed steers, $4.50 to $5.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market, 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.35 to $5.60; rough heavy, $5.30 to $5.45; light, $5.35 to $5.60; bulk of sales, $5.40 to $5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, $5,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.50 to $5.40; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.25; native lambs, $4 to $7.60.

East Buffalo, July 8.—Cattle receipts, 200 head; good demand; market steady; prices unchanged.

Veals, receipts, 550 head; 25 higher; $5 to $6.75; a few at $7.

Hogs, receipts, 7,700 head; fairly active; steady; heavy, $5.85 to $5.90; mixed and Yorkers, $5.80 to $5.85; pigs, $5.70 to $5.75; roughs, $4.85 to $5.00; stags, $3.50 to $4.00; dairies, $5.50 to $5.70.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,500 head, steady, unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 27.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been much smaller than that of the preceding one. There was a large attendance of buyers, a good trade experienced, and the reduction of the previous week fully recovered. Fat cows were also shown in small numbers, and they sold very dear. Sheep of a good class are exceedingly scarce, and they continue to command high prices. Heavy ewes slightly cheaper, but for moderate weighted ewes a rather better trade was got. Fat lambs selling exceedingly well. Calves made more money than for the last month, and pigs also met a better market. There was a very small supply of store sheep, generally of a secondary class, and they got sold out at full prices. There was a much larger supply of store cattle, anything in forward condition selling very dear but a few of the rougher class of two-year-olds and some of the stirks were left unsold at the finish. Milch cows of the best class made more money, but no advance can be quoted for the secondary descriptions. Quotations—Top price of best cattle per live cwt., 42s 3d; current from 39s 6d to 41s. Best mutton to 11d per lb.

London, June 27.—To-day's beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 30. Trade for both prime and second quality slow, rates ruling in favor of buyers; in some cases to extent of 1d to 2d per lb. Fat butchering cows and bulls met very little demand, with downward tendency in value, though our quotably so. Top rates per 8 lbs.—90 to 95 stone Herefords and 90 stone Norfolks, 4s 8d; 95 stone Runts, 4s 4d; 100 stone shorthorns, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d; exceptional, 4s 8d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s to 3s 4d. Arrivals—424 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 691 midland, home and western counties, 5 Devon. Decrease of 20 in number penned in sheep market. For all grades of western sheep trade ruled very dull at decline of 2d per 8 lbs.; Scotch descriptions also 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. lower; ewes, however, fully maintained late rates. Lamb trade firm, choice small descriptions making fully 2d per 8 lbs. advance. Calf trade nominal. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 8d; lambs, 5s 8d to 8s. Total supply—Beasts, 1,120; sheep and lambs, 8,820; and calves, 10.

Liverpool, June 27.—Cattle, 312; sheep and lambs, 9,908. Best beast, 6½d to 6¾d; second, 5½d to 6¼d; third, 4½d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 7½d to 8½d; other sorts 7d to 7½d; lambs, 8d to 8¾d. An increase of 47 cattle and of 1,325 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for all classes at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ottawa, July 8.—Despite the fact that the most of farmers are busy at the hay crop, a large number attended By Ward market this morning. Householders were out in strong numbers and business was brisk, a strong consumptive demand ruling for all lines of farm produce. The supply of fruits and vegeatbles was exceedingly large and prices ruled as follows: Beans, 20c a gallon; radishes, 15c dozen; new cabbage, 60c to 75c per dozen; new potatoes, $1.50 per bushel; old potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; rhubarb, 25c per dozen; cucumbers, 40c per dozen; carrots, 25c per dozen; and beets, 25c per dozen; onions, 15c per dozen; lettuce, 15c per dozen. Blueberries, which promise to be very plentiful this year, are just making their appearance on the market, and sales were made on a basis of from $1.00 to $1.25 per pail. Gooseberries were offered at 60c per pail, and strawberries commanded from 90c to $1.00 per pail. Dressed pork sold at from 7c to 7½c; veal, at 8c to 9c for hindquarters, and 5c to 6c per lb. for front quarters; lamb, $1 to $1.25 for hindquarters, and 60c to 75c for front quarters. Young chickens sold at from 40c to 75c a pair, according to size and quality. Receipts of butter were light, but sellers experienced little difficulty in realizing from 15c to 18c for choice dairy. Eggs were somewhat scarce, and prices were firm at 15c to 18c, while oats ruled a little easier at 35c to 36c per bushel.

Toronto, July 11.—Wheat—The offerings of winter wheat continue light, there is a good demand and the market is firmer at 89c to 90c for No. 2 red and white west or east. Goose is steady at 78c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 85c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firmer. A ten thousand bushel lot of No. 1 northern sold afloat Fort William a few days ago at 92c. Prices are firm at Georgian Bay ports at 94c for No. 1 northern, 91c for No. 2 northern, and 88c for No. 3 northern, and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—There is a fair enquiry and the market is steady at $3.60 to $3.65 for cars of ninety percent patents in buyers' bags, for export west or east, and fifteen cents to twenty cents more for choice brands. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.50 for second patents and $4.40 for strong bakers, bags included on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed—Steady. Cars of shorts are quoted at $16.50 and bran at $15 in bulk, west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $19 for cars of shorts, and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Dull and nominal at 41c for No. 2, 39c for No. 3 extra and 37c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2, west or east.

Corn—Steady; cars of Canada are quoted at 45c to 46c west. American is steady at 58c for No. 2 yellow, 57c for No. 3 yellow, and 55½c for No. 3 mixed, on track Toronto.

Oats—Steady at 32½c for No. 1 white, and 32c for No. 2 white east, No. 2 white are quoted at 31¼c west.

Rolled oats—Steady at $4.50 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and forty cents more for broken lots outside.

Butter—The receipts of all sorts continue liberal and stocks here are fairly large. The demand is largely confined to small parcels for choice fresh made dairies. Prices how no change. Creamery prints, 17c to 18c; do., solids, 15 to 16c; dairy, tubs, good to choice, 12c to 13c; do., inferior grades, 10c to 11c; do., pound rolls, good to choice, 11c to 14c.

Eggs—The offerings are not large; there is a good demand, and for the hot weather the market is firm, new laid being quoted at 15½c to 16c.

Baled hay—Steady; the receipts are liberal. Cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 to $9 per ton.

Baled straw—Quiet; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50 per ton.

Live hogs—Steady at $5.15 for selects and $4.90 for light and heavy fats. Dressed hogs are in light supply owing to the hot weather and the demand is small. Farmers' lots delivered here are rather high at $6.50 to $6.75 for heavy and $7.60 for light.

Ingersoll, July 11.—White wheat, 87c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat, 87c to 90c per bushel; spring wheat, 87c to 90c per bushel; pease, 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 52c to 54c per bushel; corn, 50c to 52c per bushel; oats, 32c to 34c per bushel; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.30 to $2.50 per cwt.; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 13c to 14c per doz.; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; live hogs, $5 to $5.10 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

FREIGHT MARKETS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Ocean freights to most ports have been steadily advancing for some little time, the larger offerings of general freights are responsible in a great measure for the improved conditions. Grain rates have advanced about 3d per quarter, and the rate on cattle for August shipment about 5s per head over the July figures. The space for July has been taken up for some time, and the August accommodation is already nearly strained to the utmost. Up to date the season has been a very poor one for steamship men.

SUGAR ADVANCES.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association of Montreal have advanced sugar five cents all round. This includes Winnipeg. The prices are as follows: Extra granulated, $4.35, Phoenix, $4.25; light coffee, $4.15; bright yellow, $4.10; No. 3, $4.50; No. 2, $3.85; No. 1, $3.50; extra ground, $4.70; powdered, $4.55; Paris lumps, $4.85 per 100 lbs. in barrels and boxes; granulated in bags, 10c less.

Halifax sugar has been advanced 5c in sympathy with the local market.

CRAMP STEEL COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Toronto, Ont., July 7.—A plan of reorganization for the Cramp Steel Company, Limited, of Collingwood, the affairs of which for some time have been at a standstill, has just been decided upon and a committee of the stockholders formed for the purpose of carrying it out and retaining the property to its stockholders. The new company is to be known as the Northern Iron and Steel Company, Limited. The authorized capital will be $2,500,000, of which $1,250,000 would be ordinary stock, and $1,250,000 would be six percent stock, preferred both as to principal and dividends which would be paid quarterly.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Cramp Company will be held next week, and new directors elected to carry out the plans of reorganization. The executive work of the reorganization will be carried out by the Imperial Securities Company, Limited, of this city.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada shows a decrease of 577,000 bushels since a week ago. The total amount of wheat in sight for the same period shows a decrease of 2,677,000 bushels, and an increase of 11,627,000 bushels over the corresponding period last year. The following table shows the amount of wheat in sight in thousands of bushels:

	July 11, 1904.	July 5, 1904.	July 13, 1903.
Vis. sup. U.S. and Can.	13,478	14,055	14,311
On pass to U.K.	27,120	28,240	17,680
On pass. to Cont.	14,540	15,320	11,520
	55,138	57,615	43,511

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

UNEXPLAINED DROP IN SCOTIA.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, July 11.

Scotia Steel dropped three points over Sunday, and sold off another five this morning under heavy liquidation. There are rumors that a large holder is being forced out by the exhaustion of his margins, and also that a new issue of preferred stock is imminent, but nothing certain is known except by the sellers, and they will not tell.

By and by, when the information will do no good, the public will doubtless hear all about it.

Iron preferred went up two points on the buying of some five hundred shares, presumably by insiders, as the investing public is entirely in the dark as regard company's affairs.

The common stock was weak and dull. In studying the fluctuations of these stocks it may reasonably be taken for granted that the preferred stock represents all that the company can earn for some years to come, while the common is hardly worth more than its equity in the control of the company.

The last two weeks having been so heavily cut into by th triple holiday as to be scarcely worth reporting separately, they are lumped together as one in the tables.

The following stock table is made up to Friday last, and does not show the fluctuations of stock since that date:

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stock	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last Sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont.	5 H.	Dec. 1	230½	283	243	265	4.1
Merch.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	172	160	150¼	156	4.5
Hoche.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	156	139½	131	139¼	5.0
E. T.	4½ H.	Dec. 1	193¼	141½	134½	140	5.7
Mola.	4½ H.	D e. 1	216	201	195	201	4.5
Toronto.	5 H.	Dec. 1	257½	230	224	224	4.4
Quebec	3½ H.	Dec. 1	135	130	119	128	5.5
Union.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	140	132¼	120	130	5.3
N. S.	5 H.	Aug. 1	280	268	262¼	262½	5.3
Comm.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	170¼	155¼	150	151¾	4.5
PREFERRED STOCKS:							
Scotia	2 Q.	July 15	135	118	114	114½	6.8
Iron	.....	.....	97½	30½	22	24	..
Coal	4 H.	July 1	118¾	112	106	105	7.6
Ogilvie.	3½ H.	Sept. 1	136	121	115	119	5.9
Switch.	1¾ Q.	June 21	99¼	52	48	48	6.2
Mackay.	4 Y.	.....	....	88¼	86¾	87½	4.6
BONDS:							
Coal	3 H.	Sept. 1	110	102¾	102	102	7.5
Scotia	3 H.	July 1	113	110	105¾	106½	6.5
Ogilvie	3 H.	Dec. 1	118	115	112	113¾	6.3
M. S. R.	2½ H.	July 1	108¼	105	103	104¾	6.1
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Sept. 1	100	98	95	95	6.4
MISCELLANEOUS:							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	July 15	165	135	134½	145	6.8
Mon. Tel	2 Q.	July 15	160	145	136	136	5.1
Mon. Cot	2¼ Q.	Sept. 15	130¾	110	108	107	6.1
Halifax Ry	1¾ Q.	July 2	105	94	85	92½	5.4
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	July 2	77½	77	72	73	...
Dom Cot	.....	.....	34¼	38	34	34	6.7
Toledo	.....	.....	36¾	22¾	18	18¾	..

	1903. Div.	Pay'bl.	High.	Low.	1904 High	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Closing.	Price per share.	Returns.
C.P.R.	3H	July 2	135¾	116⅝	126	109¾	126	124½	125	$125.00	5.0
Power	.1Q	Aug. 15	99¾	63¾	76	69¼	74½	72	73½	73.50	5.5
M. S. R.	.2½Q	Aug. 1	280	195	212	199	208¼	206¼	208¼	104.13	4.8
Twins	1¼Q	July 2	113	88	102¾	87¼	96	94¾	96	96.00	5.2
Tor. Ry.	.1¼Q	July 2	118	88	102¾	86½	100½	100	100½	100.50	5.0
Detroit	1Q	Aug. 1	90½	53	48	60%	62½	61	62½	62.50	6.3
Richelieu	3H	Nov. 1	104½	65	87½	71	73	71	73	73.00	8.2
N. S. Steel	3H	July 15	111¾	68	82½	66	70	66	66	66.00	9.1
Dom. Coal	..	July 1	132½	59¾	....	41	44	41	41	41.00	...
Iron Bonds	2½H	July 1	89½	49	89½	49	58½	58½	57	870.00

A DONALDA'S SUCCESS.

MISS GRACE WALES OBTAINS HER M. A. DEGREE.

Miss Grace Wales, of Robinson Bury, Que., who has been appointed to the teaching staff of the Trafalgar Institute, Montreal, was one of the graduate students to receive the degree of Master of Arts from Radcliffe College, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., last week. Radcliffe is the woman's college affiliated with the university, and its courses of study, examinations, etc., are the same as those given at Harvard, while the teaching force is made up of professors and instructors from the university, its diplomas being countersigned by President Eliot as representing the same standard as those issued by the men's college. Miss Wales was the winner of the Shakespeare gold medal at McGill in 1903, and won an Edward Austin scholarship at Radcliffe for the year 1903-4.

MR. J. W. REID'S FATHER DEAD.

The Nairnshire Telegraph, of Nairn, Scotland, has the following notice of the death of Mr. David Reid, father of Mr. John W. Reid, of Messrs. J. W. Reid, & Co., of Montreal:—'We regret to record the death of Mr. David Reid, hotel keeper, Cawdor Arms Inn, which took place on Monday. The deceased had been for the last thirty-four years tenant of the 'Cawdor Arms,' and was well known and much respected throughout the district. His urbanity of manner and gentlemanly bearing favorably impressed all who made his acquaintance, while those who enjoyed his friendship knew him to be a most upright, worthy man. He made an excellent host and earned the esteem and good will of every one, being well supported in the good management of the house by his devoted wife. Mr. Reid's ancestors belonged to the district, his forefathers having occupied for generations the holding of Redhill, now merged in the farm of Easter Golford.'

GRATEFUL TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

London, July 5.—Replying to President Roosevelt's cordial message the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance has cabled that the Council of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the world has received 'your excellency's message with deep gratification, and invokes Divine blessing upon you and the great country of which you are the chief ruler.' The message is signed by Principal Caven, of Toronto.

PRINCE EDWARD OLD BOYS.

On July 30 the Prince Edward County Old Boys' Association of Toronto will run their fourth annual excursion to Picton, on the Bay of Quinte, returning the following day. The excursionists will have ample opportunity to renew home ties and recall the pleasant memories of childhood, besides visiting the many points of interest in the vicinity, such as the Thousand Islands, Glen Island—'Beautiful Isle of Rest'—as it has been most appropriately called; Glenora and the Lake-on-the-Mountain; Glenwood Cemetery, one of the finest scenic resting places for the dead on the continent, and the famous Sand Banks, which constitute a stupendous wonder of the coast of Lake Ontario—dreaded by the firesh-water mariner, and where millions of wild water fowl have made their habitat. A most pleasurable outing is looked forward to by all who have signified their intention of joining this jolly party of home-comers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, July 5.—The government last night carried through Mr. Balfour's closure proposal, under which business will be transacted for the remainder of the session of the House of Commons by a majority of 80, despite the heated denunciations of members of the Opposition. Disorderly scenes without precedent took place in the lobbies, which were invaded by the public and by deputations seeking to influence members to vote against the government. The police, which were reinforced, finally forced the crowd into the open air courtyard adjoining the House.

LARGE NUMBER OF FOURTH OF JULY FATALITIES.

Chicago, July 5.—The 'Tribune' to-day publishes a partial list of casualties resulting from Fourth of July celebrations all over the country. The list gives the total number of dead as twenty-five; injured, 1,384, and a property loss of $177,800. A year ago the accidents reported on the night of July 4 were 48 dead and 3,431 injured. In twenty-four hours the totals had jumped to fifty-two dead and 3,665 injured.

ANTHRAX.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., July 8.—State officials have just completed an investigation of the disease that has caused the death of a large number of cattle in the eastern part of St. Lawrence County and pronounce it anthrax.

CARNEGIE'S MILLS CLOSED.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 9.—Operations have been suspended at the four steel hoop plants of the Carnegie Steel Mills, two at Youngstown and one each at Girard and Warren. These are the only works of the big steel concern that have been under the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. All the other plants of the company are operated on a strictly non-union basis.

The officers of the Association regard the shut-down of the mills as a lock-out, but the company has not declared that it will not reopen the wage conference when it is ready to resume operations.

Official announcement was made to-day of the wage settlement with the American Sheet and Tinplate Company.

ANTE-IMMIGRATION PROMISES.

At the instigation of the Glasgow police the Toronto detectives are at work investigating the case of Graeme Hunter, an emigration agent in Glasgow, Scotland. Hundreds of Scottish mechanics have come to Toronto with contracts from Hunter. He carried on operations on an ambitious scale. On the 'Lake Champlain,' that sailed from Liverpool on May 24, there were no fewer than two hundred carpenters and joiners, who carried a printed and signed promise of employment immediately upon reaching either Toronto or Winnipeg. In some instances a specific pledge of thirty-five cents an hour was given.

Fourteen firms in Toronto were given as needing labor, who, upon enquiry, with only one exception, denied that they desired men. Hunter, some time ago, asseverated that he would be there to answer all charges himself, but that was a month ago and he has failed to put in an appearance.

THE CANADA FRUIT EXHIBIT

A GRAND DISPLAY AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 4.—Leaving out California, Canada quite holds her own among the states and countries of America in her fruit display at the World's Fair. Even with California included, when real domestic value is considered, there is no exhibit in the horticultural pavilion that compares with that of Canada. Oranges are beautiful to look at and luscious to eat, but they can never take the place in household economy that the apple will, and for apples of high quality and almost endless variety Canada stands matchless.

In her display of apples alone Canada is showing ninety-four varieties in their natural state, just taken from cold storage. In addition to this fully fifty choice varieties are displayed in bottles preserved in liquid compounds. The average fair visitor expresses his surprise even at this apple display, but when he is confronted with from forty to fifty varieties of choice pears, an equal number of varieties of plums, seventy different kinds of grapes, cherries in endless variety; and, to cap all, a long list of the choicest peaches, he lifts his brows in astonishment and asks, 'Does all this fruit grow in Canada?'

In the smaller fruit Canada is equally well to the front. Her exhibit in this line comprises eighty jars of strawberries; sixty of red, white and black raspberries, an equal number of red, white and black currants, thirty of gooseberries, a dozen of cranberries, twenty-five of crab apples, and a great variety of wild fruits. Intermixed with all this fruit are jars of preserved rhubarb, twenty varieties of tomatoes, golden wax beans, green peas, green and white cucumbers and almost everything that enters into household consumption in the way of fruit and vegetables. This varied collection, so artistically displayed as it is, is attracting much attention and provoking no little astonishment in the crowds of visitors who have heard of the emigration of western American settlers to Canada, or the 'Canada boom,' as they call it, and are anxious to learn what Canada can have in the way of fruits.

Conspicuous among the apples in their natural state may be mentioned the famous northern spy, the fameuse, of the St. Lawrence river districts; the beautiful McIntosh red, and the Baxter of La Rue, all natives of what the Americans are pleased to call French Canada. Another attractive feature of the apple display is the very pretty yellow transparent and the Duchess of Aldenbury, two early varieties of Russian origin, and a later native of Canada, called the 'Longevity,' from its long-keeping qualities. Among the smaller fruits the monster gooseberries are receiving their full share of attention.

AWFUL FATE OF PARTY OF SWISS SOLDIERS.

London, July 4.—News has reached Antwerp that a Swiss non-commissioned officer and fourteen privates in the Mongada district of the Congo have been massacred and eaten, only one man of the expedition which had been sent against the cannibals escaped.

EATON WINNIPEG BRANCH.

Winnipeg, July 5.—The announcement that the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, had purchased an entire block of land in Winnipeg's business district was confirmed yesterday, when the owners were notified that the options secured on several properties would be exercised.

WILL VISIT UNITED STATES.

London, July 4.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it understands that eighty members of the House of Commons have so far signified their intention to join in the proposed parliamentary visit to the United States in the fall.

MRS. POTTER'S JEWELLERY.

Cooperstown, N.Y., July 8.—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of jewellery belonging to Mrs. Potter, wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, was stolen yesterday from the safe in the office of the Clark estate here.

OBITUARY.

New York, July 5.—John S. Dickerson, whose schooner yacht, the 'Madeleine,' defended the 'America's' cup in 1876, is dead from apoplexy. Mr. Dickerson was a native of Philadelphia, and was formerly head of a firm of metal importers.

MR. QUARTUS BLAIS.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 5.—Mr. Quartus Blais, of Compton, who was well known and highly respected here, is dead, after a long illness. He was, for many years both councillor and mayor of Compton, and was recognized throughout the Eastern Townships as an expert buyer and large exporter of beef cattle.

MR. ROBIE UNIACKE.

Halifax, N.S., July 5.—The death of Mr. Robie Uniacke occurred in this city yesterday. Since his return from England last fall, Mr. Uniacke had been failing in health. In the early spring he gave up the active supervision of the monetary and other institutions which had engaged his attention, believing that rest would restore him to his former state of health, but disease of the heart, from which he suffered, was too deeply rooted. Mr. Uniacke was a son of Andrew M. Uniacke, and a grandson of Richard John Uniacke, who came to this province from Ireland in the latter years of the eighteenth century. His sister married Mr. B. H. Collins. Mr. Uniacke controlled by his own investments, and those of the Hon. Enos Collins, which were in his charge perhaps a larger amount of money and investments than any other man in Halifax. Mr. Collins is worth $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, and is perhaps the only Nova Scotian millionnaire alive.

MRS. JOHN TOLMIE.

Kincardine, Ont., July 5.—Word has been received here of the death at Bracebridge of Mrs. Tolmie, wife of John Tolmie, M.P. for West Bruce. The late Mrs. Tolmie was Miss Alice Robertson, of Madoc, and previous to her marriage, some three years ago, resided in Ottawa.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER.—On June 15, 1904, to Dr. and Mrs. F. H. A. Baxter, twin sons.

BROMBY.—At 506 Clarke street, Montreal Annex, on July 3, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Bromby, a daughter.

BROOME.—On July 5, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Broome, 147 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

OLD—In Montreal, on Monday, July 4, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Old, a daughter.

STRIKE — At Montreal South, on July 11, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Wm. Strike, jr.

STUART — At Woodville, Ont., on June 29, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stuart.

VERNON — At 199 Laval avenue, on June 21, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. George Vernon, a son.

MARRIED.

BRADY — MACPHERSON — At 245 Carlton street, Toronto, on July 9, 1904, by the Rev. D. McColl, B.A., J. A. Brady, of Toronto, to Euphemia Macpherson, youngest daughter of the late John Macpherson, Inspector of Police, Toronto.

CHAUVIN— ANDERSON. — At Calgary, N.W.T., on July 2, 1904, by the Rev. M. Clark, Ernest E. Chauvin, of Edmonton, Alberta, to Essie Jean, third daughter of William Anderson, Esq., of Montreal.

CRAWFORD—JAMES.— At North Gower, Ont., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. Jas. H. Woodside, William James Crawford, of Goodstown, to Gertrude Edith Ethel James, eldest daughter of Thomas John James, Esq., of Kars, Carleton Co., Ont.

FERGUSON—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 510 Cooper street, Ottawa, July 6, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, John H. Ferguson, son of the late John Ferguson, to Mabel Edith, third daughter of Ald. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell.

FINLAYSON — SINCLAIR— At St. James' Church, Orillia, Ont., on July 6, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Greene, William Finlayson, of Midland, barrister-at-law, to Ethel Cordner, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Sinclair, of Orillia.

HAMILTON — MOCKRIDGE — On July 2, 1904, at the Church of the Messiah, Detroit, by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D., Captain C. Frederick Hamilton, Corps of Guides, Toronto, son of Dr. C. S. Hamilton, Smithville, to Eliza Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. James Mockridge, M.A.

HARWOOD — BURKHOLDER — On July 6, 1904, at the manse, Mandaumin, by the Rev. Jenkins, Burkholder, cousin of the bride, W. H. Harwood, of Belhaven, to Llewella Burkholder, of Lennoxville, Ont.

HAULTAIN — DENNISTOUN — At 'Castleknock,' Peterborough, Ont., the residence of the bride's mother, on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. E. F. Torrance, D.D., Annie Camilla, fourth daughter of the late James Frederick Dennistoun, Q.C., to Wilmot Gordon Haultain, Deputy Registrar of Land Titles, Dawson, Yukon, and third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William Haultain, Royal Artillery.

HORNER—HILBORN.— On June 30, 1904, by the Rev. L. W. Hill, B.A., of Euclid ave., Toronto, at the home of Mr. Jos. Hilborn, father of the bride, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Mr. Austin P. Horner, of Montreal, Son of Mr. J. C. Horner, of Toronto Junction, to Miss Ethel May Hilborn, only daughter of Joseph Hilborn.

HORSFALL—ANGROVE.— In Kingston, Ont., on July 6, 1904, by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, 87 Queen street, Alfred Horsfall, to Emeline Angrove, both of Kingston.

McCLYMONT — BALL — On July 5, 1904, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Antliff, Miss Annie V. Ball, of Kingston, Ont., to Mr. Richard McClymont, of Toronto.

McDIARMID — RAMSAY — On June 30, 1904, by the Rev. Carl Allum, in Deerholm, at the home of the bride's father, Miss Jennie Ramsay, of Deerholm, Que., to Mr. D. C. Wesley McDiarmid, of Ottawa city.

McPHERSON—McLENNAN. — On July 7, 1904, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. McCuaig, jr., St. Urbain, Chateauguay, Mr. Donald McPherson, of St. Urbain, to Miss Isabella A. McLennan, of Montreal, daughter of the late Donald McLennan, of Beechridge, by the Rev. Geo. Kinnear, of Beechridge.
Huntingdon 'Gleaner' please copy.

McRAE—McMILLAN.—At Lachute, Que., on July 6, 1904, by the Rev. Colin McKerchar, John F. McRae, of the Township of Wentworth, Que., to Ellen McMillan, daughter of James McMillan, late of the Township of Harrington, Que., now of Rainy River District, Ont.

MONTGOMERY — CAMPBELL— At Rockfield, Que., on Wednesday, July 6, 1904, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshanks, Mr. James Montgomery, Ottawa, to Marion Lorne (Minnie), eldest daughter of Mr. Colin Campbell, of this city.

NORRIE — DE BONA — At All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday, July 1, 1904, by the Right Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, D.D., Bishop of Milwaukee, Claude L. N. Norrie, of the British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada, son of the late John S. Norrie, Esq., of Dundee, Scotland, to Angela Evangeline De Bona, eldest daughter of Signor L. G. De Bona, formerly of Naples, Italy, now of Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

NORTHCOTE—ADAMS.— On July 2, 1904, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Bernard Bryan, E. Lilian Adams, eldest daughter of the late Thomas S. Adams, of St. John, N.B., and Mrs. Herbert Street Cowan, of Toronto, to Mr. F. Norman Northcote, of Toronto.

ORR—PARKER.—At the home of the bride's parents, Boswell avenue, Toronto, on July 4, 1904, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, assisted by the Rev. John Doel, Grace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker, to Mr. Clarence Herman Orr, of Chicago, Ill.

PALMER—CAMPBELL.—At the home of the bride's mother, 13 Phillips square, on July 5, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable, of this city, W. H. Palmer, eldest son of W. L. Palmer, of Winchester, Ont., to Miss Jessie, eldest daughter of the late Colin Campbell and granaddaughter of the late Hon. Colin Campbell, of Weymouth Bridge, N.S.
Glengarry 'Times,' New York and Halifax papers please copy.

RAYMOND — THOMAS — On June 29, 1904, at the Western Congregational Church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. W. Pedley, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Thomas, Jessie Maude, daughter of the late Frederick C. Thomas, to Mr. Edwin Raymond, of Toronto.

SCOTT—SCOTT.—On June 30, 1904, at Swanton, Vt., by the Rev. W. C. Bernard, George Clarence Scott, to Emily I. C. Scott, daughter of Ernest W. Benson, Quebec.

SIMMONS—McCALLUM. — In Glenburnie, Ont., on July 6, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Neil McCallum, by the Rev. Frank Davy, Andrew J. Simmons, Kingston, to Miss Eliza McCallum.

STEEN—WATT.—On June 30, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rose Villa, Meadowvale, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. McAlpine, of Brampton, assisted by the Rev. S. T. Martin, of Streetsville, Jessie M. Watt, youngest daughter of John Watt, to Ephram D. Steen, both of Meadowvale.

UBUKATA — HISAMATSU — On May 19, 1904, at Tokio, Japan, Mr. Shigesaburo Ubukata, of Toronto, to Fumi Hisamatsu, daughter of Viscount Sadahiro Hisamatsu.

VALLARY—WARRENER.— On June 30, 1904, at the residence of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Agnes Vallary, 84 College street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, Francis Richard Vallary to Margaret Ellen Warrener, youngest daughter of Mr. George Warrener, of Clinton, Ont.

WIGGINS — MARTIN — On July 6, 1904, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at Mr. Harvey Shipman's, Miss Maggie Martin, of Aylwin, Que., to Mr. William John Wiggins, of Aylwin.

DIED.

ANGLIN — In Kingston, Ont., on July 3, 1904, Sarah Frances, widow of the late Wm. B. Anglin, aged 61.

BLISS — At Compton, Que., on July 4, 1904, Quartus Bliss, aged 81 years.

BREWSTER.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, July 4, 1904, Wm. Brewster.

BROOME.—On July 5, 1904, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Broome, 147 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

CAMERON — At Owen Sound, Ont., on July 5, 1904, Rosetta May McDougall, beloved wife of Colin Stewart Cameron, barrister-at-law, Owen Sound, in her 26th year.

COWIE — At 33 Rosel street, in this city, on July 10, 1904, Malcolm Stoba Cowie, beloved son of Melvin G. and Rebecca H. Cowie, aged 5 months.
Ottawa and Almonte, Ont., papers please copy.

CROSSFIELD.—On July 6, 1904, at the Montreal General Hospital, from the effect of injuries received at Laprairie Camp, Edward Henry Crossfield, trooper, 13th Light Dragoons, son of Samuel Crossfield, Abbotsford.

CURRIE — On Saturday, July 9, 1904, of acute appendicitis, Hazel Victoria, third daughter of Frank C. and Margaret Currie, age 7 years and 3 months.

ERSKINE — On July 4, 1904, at his home, in Rockland, Ont., Albert E. Erskine, aged 50 years.

FOSTER.—In this city on July 4, 1904, suddenly, George Foster, second son of the late Mrs. Alice Foster, aged 56 years, late with the Canadian Express Co.

FRASER — At Dunvegan, July 9, 1904, John Fraser, aged 79 years, native of Skye, Scotland.

KEPPY.—On June 26, 1904, at Spence, Parry Sound, District Ontario, Canada, Robert Keppy, in his 76th year, a native of East Lothian, Scotland.
Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

LEMMON.—In Kingston, Ont., on July 4, 1904, Thomas Lemmon, of Westbrook, aged seventy-three years.

LONG — At Toronto, on July 4, 1904, John Joseph Long, of Collingwood, Ontario, aged 61 years.

LUNAN — At 95 Selby street, Westmount, on July 9, 1904, Gerald Richard, youngest and dearly loved son of Henry F. and Edith E. Lunan.

McFAYDEN — At Minneapolis, Minn., on June 24, 1904, Miss Catherine McFayden, in her 86th year.

McKENZIE.—Suddenly, in this city on July 4, 1904, David McKenzie, aged 67 years and 10 months.

NEWMAN — Suddenly, on the evening of July 10, 1904, Margaret Cochrane McArthur, relict of the late Archibald Hamilton Newman, of Montreal, and mother of A. Hamilton Newman, M.D., and Messrs. Charles, James and William Newman, of Newman Bros, Glass Workers.

NICHOLSON.—At Lachine, on July 5, 1904, Ann Shiells, beloved wife of the late Wm. Nicholson, in her 64th year.

QUARRIER — Suddenly, at Homelea, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland, on Wednesday morning, June 22, 1904, Isabella Hunter, widow of the late William Quarrier, and the beloved mother of the Orphan Homes of Scotland.
Canadian papers please copy.

SMALL — At Oshawa, on Friday, July 1, 1904, Alexander Grey Small, aged 79 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

TOPLIFF.—At Glenvale, Ont., on July 3, 1904, Thompson Topliff, aged seventy-four years.

WILLEY—In Kingston, Ont., on July 7, 1904, Mrs. Mary Willey, aged eighty-seven years.

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MEN WANTED—We have a position open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE PROTESTant Dissentient School, District No. 1, in the Parish of St. Canute, for a term of nine months; salary, $16 per month; school to open Sept. 1st. Applicants to state qualification and experience. Apply to ROBERT GOODFELLOW, Sec.-Treasurer, Mirabel, County Two Mountains, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED — FOR SCHOOLS in the School Municipality of the Township of Hull, near Ottawa, holding McGill Model School diplomas. Apply, stating salary, to DAVID STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer, Aylmer, Que.

A CANVASSER, LOCAL OR TRAVELling, permanent; good pay from the very first day. Address, COOPER, Drawer 531, London.

For Sale.

ENGINE FOR SALE—A BROWN Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use, but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain; 70 to 100 horse-power. Cylinder, 15 inches diameter; stroke, 34 inches; revolutions, 80 per minute; fly wheel, 10 feet diameter; driving wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE — A 45 h.p. Laurie High Speed Engine, in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine. Cylinder, 9 inches diameter; stroke, 15 inches; revolutions, 250 per minute; fly wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter; driving wheel, 3 ft. dia., 13 in. face. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

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