

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS
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THE TRANSSVAAL.

Warlike Speech by the British Colonial Secretary.

RIGHTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED AT WHATEVER COST.

Birmingham, England, Aug. 26.—In throwing open his gardens here to-day to the members of the St. Bartholomew's Ward Liberal-Unionists, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was drawn to make the most important speech on the Transvaal situation he has made since the adjournment of parliament.

'But, what am I to talk about?' Cries of 'The Transvaal.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'the situation is too fraught with danger, it is too strained for indefinite postponement. The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways of untying it. If we are forced to do that, then I would repeat now words used by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. I say that, if forced to make further preparations, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered; but, having taken this matter in hand, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which, once for all, will establish us as the paramount power in South Africa and secure for our subjects there those equal rights and privileges promised by President Kruger when the Transvaal's independence was granted.'

'It comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid, is forced upon us, I am confident we shall have the support of the vast majority of Britons of the whole empire. In all this bad business there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is the unity of the empire. No British subject can suffer injustice anywhere without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies, which stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the honor and interests of the empire.'

WARNING TO FIELD CORNETS.

Pretoria, Aug. 26.—Commandant-General P. J. Joubert has issued a circular to all field cornets cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with another power. He declares that not a single stranger who does not volunteer is to be coerced into bearing arms.

Commandant Viljoen has given notice in the Volksraad that he will ask the government if, in case of war, it is prepared to confiscate the property of inhabitants who take up arms against the government.

In the course of an interview after the session Commandant Viljoen said that if war broke out a military government would be established at Johannesburg, and all British subjects would be compelled to leave.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 26.—Several persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal Government have been arrested here. Excitement prevails, and in view of a contemplated Transvaal raid, the Portuguese troops are kept in readiness for an emergency.

Calcutta, Aug. 27.—The government, according to a Calcutta paper, usually well informed, has asked the British India Navigation Company what transports would be available for government use in the event of war in the Transvaal.

London, Aug. 27.—There is little fresh news from South Africa, but it is announced that the government of Natal has refused to allow the transport of empty cartridge cases intended for the Transvaal.

THE PRESS.

The Pretoria correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' declares that President Kruger's concessions are so far-reaching that it is doubtful whether the burghers will ratify them. He thinks more likely that they will demand Kruger's resignation, and the appointment of a younger man, probably Mr. Schalk W. Burger, a non-official member of the executive council of the Transvaal. The same correspondent comments on the seriousness of the situation as revealed on Saturday by the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies.

The 'Daily Telegraph' calls the speech an informal ultimatum.

The 'Standard' says it marks the most critical stage yet reached.

The 'Daily News' observes: 'We cannot but suppose that such grave words were well weighed beforehand.'

The 'Times' says: 'Such a delicate situation cannot be protracted. We believe that within the last few days the final arrangements for the general direction of the expedition which will be necessary in the event of a rupture, have been completed at the War Office. It is scarcely necessary to point out the extreme danger of allowing entrance into South Africa of arms which would be likely to fall into the hands of the black population, exceeding the whites four-fold.'

MISSION TO ENGLAND.

A despatch from Johannesburg says word has been received there from Pretoria that President Kruger and General Joubert favor sending a special peace



RUSSIAN BEAR (jealously)—Look here, I say! If there's any hugging to be done, I'll do it.—'Punch.'
(China is warned that an alliance with Japan would give Russia the greatest offence.)—Daily Paper.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Characteristic Stories of the Queen.

MORE 'LESE MAJESTE' IN GERMANY.

London, Aug. 27.—As the Queen was returning from a drive on Thursday evening, a painful incident was witnessed by her at Newport, Isle of Wight. The accident, which afterwards proved fatal, had befallen a lad sixteen years old, who was engaged on the extension of the works of the local gas company.

He had been run over by a steam engine driven by his brother, receiving frightful injuries. The Queen happened to pass when the sufferer was being removed to an ambulance for conveyance to the hospital, and she made inquiries as to his injuries, through her attendants. Her Majesty subsequently caused a telegram to be sent from Osborne to the hospital, notifying the physicians of the coming of the patient and requesting that everything possible should be done to aid him. She also asked to be informed of his condition. The lad died, however, soon after his arrival at the institution.

The Queen is said to have written to the widow of a British officer, killed at the battle of Omdurman, having a posthumous baby, a letter of sympathy, concluding with the words: 'My dear, if you will take the advice of an experienced mother, you will feed him on donkey's milk.'

The Trades Union Congress, which will meet in Plymouth early in September, will have a vexatious question of discipline to deal with. A few years ago a deaf mute workman named Pentney, began an apprenticeship as a smith, but without completing it, and was employed in other work for three years, because no fire could be found for him. A family of four was fed by this breadwinner. Two smiths struck in order to protest against his employment as a smith when a fire was provided, and he undertook to finish his apprenticeship. These strikers were discharged, and two members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were employed in their places. The case was not taken up without some delay, and as the Amalgamated Society refused to discipline the engineers who were employed in the places of the strikers, it has been charged with sanctioning blackleg proceedings, and the Parliamentary Committee has deprived the Society of Engineers of the privilege of representation in the Trades Union Congress, where the whole subject will be threshed out. The ousting of the engineers leaves the miners the most important party in the congress. An engineer has been chosen as presiding officer, but his place will now be taken by a member

of the Typographical Union. Shipping and trade troubles are threatened both at Liverpool and Cardiff. Agitation is active at these places, for an increase in wages on the ground that trade is now prosperous, and that few men are unemployed. Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesboro, a Radical, but who was elected more particularly as a labor representative, heads the movement. He declares that unless the demands are granted, there will be an immense strike of sailors and firemen, on both mail and freight boats, in the first week of September.

The 'Star,' to-day, in referring to the fact that a Bond street hosiery named Drew had presented a petition in bankruptcy against the Earl of Yarmouth, describes the latter as 'play acting at Newport,' adding, 'Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.'

In entire disregard of the conventions, the Earl of Dunraven's splendid, but remote, mansion in Glamorganshire, Dunraven Castle, is to be turned into a hotel and a park laid out about it with golf links. Lord Dunraven much prefers his Irish seat, Adare Manor, county Limerick, and intends to pass most of his time there hereafter.

The Marquis of Bute, the original of Disraeli's 'Lothair,' is lying stricken with paralysis at one of his Scotch mansions. He is only 82 years old, and his conversion to Catholicism was the beginning of a steady inflow from the Anglican community, which still continues. He is immensely wealthy, his income from his Cardiff estates alone being estimated to be worth \$1,000,000 a year; but he is a disappointed man, never having come to the front in public life, despite his undoubted abilities, owing to his impracticable and dreamy character. His son, the Earl of Dumfriess, will be one of England's wealthiest noblemen.

The temperance reformers are alarmed over the bibulous tendencies of the present House of Commons. All the administrative energy which was formerly devoted to the promotion of reforms, now appears to be concentrated on the perfection of the catering department of the House. Certain it is that the kitchen committee has achieved more this last session than at any other. It made an immense profit out of its dining and wine arrangements, and has laid in a stock of \$40,000 worth of the choicest wines. It has installed a vat with a capacity of 800 gallons, to mature its own Scotch whiskey.

Until the last two sessions, the catering, with a subsidy from the state of \$10,000 a year, no rent to pay, and all the appliances supplied at public cost, was a losing concern. The kitchen committee used to be composed of bon viveurs, not business men. The change was wrought by the inclusion of two men who had made their fortunes as hotel proprietors. Now, they virtually run the show, placing their experience

at the disposal of their colleagues, of course, without remuneration. The House of Commons restaurant has now become one of the best dining places in London.

The annual week's holiday of the Oldhampton cotton weavers, known as 'The Oldham Wakes,' began on Saturday. These operatives subscribe throughout the year to a fund, which this year reached \$800,000, the whole of which will be spent by them during the week in the popular seaside resorts along the Lancashire coast, in the Isle of Man, and Scotland. Thirty thousand men, women, and lads, the latter with their sweethearts, leave Oldham to pass the holidays together.

'LESE MAJESTE.' Berlin, Aug. 27.—Three monstrous cases of lese majesté are now proceeding. A Berlin man who spoke disparagingly of the Emperor's bust at Spandau, was denounced and arrested, whereupon the Socialist 'Vorwaerts' wrote saying the biggest scoundrel throughout the land, he was always the informant. The prison editor of the 'Vorwaerts,' who is kept specially for such prosecutions, has been summoned for this sentence. Another case is the summoning of the editor of the 'South German Postillon,' for a serious suspicion of lese majesté in publishing extracts from Goethe's works.

CHINA AND JAPAN. MISSION FROM THE DOWAGER EMPRESS ACCOMPLISHING NOTHING. Victoria, B.C., Aug. 25.—Shortly before the departure of the 'Kincho Maru,' from China, a secret mission was sent to Japan, by the Empress Dowager of China, to invite Marquis Ito to China, to reform the government and also to ask the Mikado to confirm the proposed offensive and defensive alliance, and, failing this, to get Japan to help China in defending the provinces of Che-Kiang and Fo-Kien from Italy or any other foreign power, in consideration of which Japan is to have sole control of the mines, and a majority of the railway lines in the two provinces. The mission was also to ask that Japan should undertake the training of the Chinese army in consideration of which Japan should return the fleet captured by her at Wei-Hai-Wei. There are one or two other arrangements for mutual benefit which so far have not yet transpired.

Pekin, Aug. 25.—The Japanese mission will return to Tokio to-morrow. Apparently it has accomplished nothing. The Conservative party, headed by Yung-Lu, has influenced the Empress Dowager, until she seems to have veered against the conclusion of any alliance. Prince Ching favors an alliance with Japan, but it is inconceivable that he will be able to do anything against the powerful opposition.

PULSE OF TRADE.

Increase of Fifteen Million Dollars Reported During the Past Financial Year.

A GAIN OF THIRTY MILLIONS OVER THE FIGURES OF THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Returns of considerable interest bearing upon the trade, import and export, of the Dominion for the financial year ending June 30 last, are available to-day. They place the aggregate trade in imports and exports at \$319,988,774, as against \$304,475,736 in the previous year, or a gain in this single year of fifteen and a half millions. On the basis of goods entered for consumption and exports, the return for this year reaches \$311,278,913, as against \$294,850,089.

A computation has been made also of the entries under the two tariffs, as follows:—

	Imports.	Consumption.	Duty.
General tariff . . .	\$70,412,038	\$60,543,716	\$19,178,494
Preferential tariff . . .	25,729,209	26,595,545	5,884,861

To this should be added goods coming in under the French treaty and entitled to preferences in certain lines, as follows:—

	Imports.	Consumption.	Duty.
	\$571,892	\$557,918	\$113,930

The total of dutiable goods was therefore as follows:—

	Imports.	Consumption.	Duty.
	\$96,713,139	\$87,796,279	\$25,217,295

The free goods were as follows:—

	Imports.	Consumption.
	\$24,299,732	\$64,936,331
Grand total . . .	\$141,112,871	\$152,492,110

It should be said that the duty given in the above does not include collections from the Yukon territory, which the accountant reports as \$385,751, nor is there included in the value columns the value of goods imported and entered for consumption in that district, as no statistical returns have as yet been received of these.

The exports are classified as follows:—

Canadian	\$132,779,498
Foreign	17,521,840
Total Mdse	\$150,301,348
Coin and Bullion	4,915,135
Total exports	\$155,216,483

To this is added an estimate of the exports not accounted for in the returns, placed at \$4,559,530, which brings the grand total of exports up to \$159,775,963.

No fair basis of comparison is to be had for computation of the effect of the preferential tariff. It should be borne in mind that for one month of this year goods from Belgium and Germany reaped the advantage of the full cut of twenty-five percent under the reciprocal tariff, though Britain's denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties limited the scope of this advantage to the period required as notice for the denunciation of the treaties.

Of the immense increase in imports this last year, amounting to \$21,704,104 on goods for consumption, it is impossible to specify where the gains have come in. They seem to have occurred in almost all lines, and indicate a development along almost all branches of trade. Large as the gain in imports is, a glance at the records of the past few years goes to prove that it constitutes an increase of thirty millions over the figures of the last ten years. In the same way it may be said of the exports that although this last year shows a decline from 1898 it is in reality an advance of thirty-seven millions over the average of the last ten years, which is as fair a comparison as could be found.

SEIZURE OF LAND NEAR HANKOW BY RUSSIANS. Shanghai, Aug. 27.—As the outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some land at Hankow, about 700 miles from the sea, which was purchased in 1885 by the concern of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., but was subsequently included in the new concessions to Russia, the owners, under the advice and protection of Mr. Hurst, the British consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract. After the work had been commenced a dozen Cossacks from the Russian consulate appeared on the scene, and forcibly ejected the workmen. The captain of the British second-class gunboat 'Woodlark,' especially designed for river service after consulting with Mr. Hurst, landed a party of bluejackets, and moved the 'Woodlark' into firing distance of the Russian consulate. For a time a fight seemed imminent, but nothing further occurred. The bluejackets are now guarding the property. The British third-class gunboat 'Esk' has been despatched to Hankow from this port. Great Britain is evidently determined to uphold British rights.

A WARLIKE ACT. SEIZURE OF LAND NEAR HANKOW BY RUSSIANS. ALMOST LED TO HOSTILITIES.

A JUNE IDYLL.

(Letitia E. Leon, in English 'Sunday-School Times.')

Should one of us remember And one of us forget. I promise you what I will do— And I'm content to wait for you, And not be sure as yet.

It will be a long, long time before I stand in this dear old garden again. I expect you will have forgotten all about me, Isabel, by the time I come back.

'Andrew, how can you say such horrid things? If only you could stay I would give anything. But if you were to be away fifty years I should remember you just the same!'

The last speech was uttered in a child's voice, eager, passionate and clear. Her companion laughed a little at her vehemence, but the words pleased him.

He was a handsome youth on the threshold of manhood, and the thought of leaving the quaint old country town where he had spent all his eighteen years was fraught with pleasure and pain. Pleasure when he remembered that a new world lay before him full of interest and enterprise, pain when he recalled the pleasant, dreamy days forever past, and the friends of his boyhood whom to-morrow would leave behind. He was going to Australia, so that the parting was certain to be a long one.

An orphan from babyhood, without brothers or sisters, Andrew Fairbairn had no near ties to sever, so that he was spared some pangs. Perhaps the hardest wrench was to leave the little gray-eyed girl whose life he had saved five years before.

Isabel Arnold, then a restless child of seven, was knocked down by a horse and cart. In another moment the slight form would have been crushed had not young Fairbairn flung himself in front, risking his own safety, but escaping miraculously, with Isabel in his arms. From that moment she had been devoted to him, and the boy had grown to value her affection, and to return it in a quiet, unobtrusive fashion.

But to-night he felt strangely stirred, and, as they lingered in the garden in the soft June twilight, Isabel's childish extravagance sounded sweet in his ears. She went on speaking in a very plaintive voice.

'You won't be here next winter to help me skate when the lake is frozen; and before that time comes when we go nutting and blackberrying, who will hook down the tall boughs for May and me? But May does not seem to mind a bit.'

'May will soon forget all about me, I know,' said Andrew, cheerfully. 'But you and I have been chums so long, Isa. I like to feel you'll miss me a little.'

Isabel's large grey orbs regarded him lovingly as he spoke. Andrew had often compared them mentally to a dog's eyes, so full were they of dumb devotion. He wished vainly that he could take their little owner with him to that strange country across the sea. But that was impossible, and he sighed as he awoke to the consciousness that the June night was fast approaching, and that Isabel's bedtime was also near.

'You are a dear little soul,' he said, gently touching the dark hair that flowed to the child's waist. 'I shall often think about you when I am in Sydney, and some day I shall come back to Frampton and see if you keep your promise to remember me. I'll be sure to come in less than fifty years, but I expect it won't be under five. There's nine striking-mother will be looking for you. Good-night and good-bye, dear little friend. My train starts at half-past six to-morrow morning—before you're awake.'

Isabel's long, thin arms wound themselves tightly around his neck. Kisses and tears choked her voice, but she whispered, 'Good-night, darling Andrew. I shall wait till you come back, and look out for you every June. I do so wish you were not going!'

Somebody called Isabel impatiently from an open window, and with a last kiss, the small and tearful maiden ran up the gravel path to the house, while Andrew Fairbairn watched her with a dull, strange, aching pain at his heart that he scarcely understood.

Seven years had passed away before Andrew Fairbairn stood once more in his native place. Again June was gladdening the weary world with her wealth of flowers, her long sunny days, and her short, balmy nights in which darkness only seemed to hover over the land for a brief hour ere it gave place to the glorious 'rose of dawn.'

Frampton looked little changed. The same quiet streets and old-fashioned shops, with nearly all the old names over the doorways. The man's heart rejoiced in the peaceful monotony. Somehow it was in a measure a guarantee to him that everything was unaltered, that the little faithful soul he had left behind would be faithful still to his memory.

he was returning to Australia. Deep down in his breast a secret hope inspired him. Would he go back alone? He trusted not.

Yet with all this latent desire there was an element of caution ever at work in Andrew's character. He never committed himself rashly or acted in a hurry. Perhaps that was one secret of his early success. He remembered wisely that Isabel Arnold might have utterly forgotten him, or indeed that she might have become transformed to something widely different from her sweet, childish self.

There had been one sad event in the seven years. Mr. Arnold had died, and Andrew had often wondered whether his widow and daughters were left comfortably provided for. The uncle and aunt who had brought up our hero had left Frampton for a larger town several miles distant, and, indeed, they had never been very intimate with the Arnolds, so could not inform him on this point. Letter-writing was the smallest of Andrew's gifts, and only one or two rather short epistles had passed between him and Isabel in the early part of his absence. He recollected with contrition that she had been the last to write.

Altogether, strong man as he was, he felt a nervous thrill as he opened the well-remembered gate, and rang the doorbell. A new and rather youthful servant came to the door.

'Is Miss Arnold at home?' said he, quickly.

The next moment he knew etiquette demanded he should ask first for the lady of the house, and he reddened under his tan, imagining the girl would guess his secret.

She favored him with a frank stare. 'Miss Isabel's nearly alius out this time o' the afternoon,' she remarked, quite reprovingly. 'And the missus is lying down, but Miss May's at home.'

'I will see her, please,' returned young Fairbairn, trying not to show his disappointment. May used to be a spoiled, peevish little thing, he reflected, but at least she could tell him much that he wanted to know.

A moment later he entered the pleasant drawing-room. A pretty, slender girl of seventeen or eighteen lay in a low hammock chair reading a magazine. She wore a simple but spotless white gown, and her abundant fair curls were becomingly arranged.

'Can it be May?' began Andrew, with some hesitation. 'How you've grown!'

'And improved,' his tone implied, and May, who always scented a compliment, tossed her dainty head with pleasure.

'And so you have really come back to Frampton?' she cried, jumping up and shaking hands with him eagerly. 'It is good of you to come and see us so soon. Do sit down and tell me everything.'

'That is rather a large order,' laughed Andrew, seating himself on the sofa. 'How is Isabel, and where is she?'

The shadow of a frown flitted across May's smooth brow. She was not anxious to discuss her sister.

'Isabel,' she replied carelessly, 'Isabel is a confirmed blue-stocking. She teaches at the High School now, and has passed ever so many exams. She is hardly ever at home, and I have to be Cinderella and sit in the ashes.'

Andrew about herself and her pleasures and interests. Even Andrew, dazzled as he was by her piquant grace, felt her egotism, and longed to make Isabel talk instead.

'I hear you have become very learned,' he managed to say to her.

She flushed, but it was May who answered. 'She has been having a lesson in Greek this very afternoon, Andrew. Don't you feel quite frightened of her? That is a Greek grammar on the table.'

'What nonsense you talk, May!' exclaimed Isabel. 'I only wish I were really clever.'

'Why do you care so much?' asked the man, rather wistfully. The girl looked at him, and her eyes softened strangely.

Again May's high-pitched voice broke in upon them. 'Isabel knows that the better qualified she is the higher salary she'll get,' she cried. 'Don't you, dear?'

'That is true,' assented the elder sister, quietly, 'though it is not my only reason.'

'No, you were never mercenary,' remarked the young man with a smile. 'She has a great respect for money now, though,' put in May teasingly, 'and she is most economical—some people might say skinny. Now money always burns a hole in my pocket.'

When he rose to go Andrew Fairbairn asked the two girls if they and Mrs. Arnold would go on the river with him the next afternoon.

'You used to be so fond of the water,' he added, with a glance at Isabel.

'I'm afraid I can't,' she began, hesitatingly.

'But mother and I will be delighted, thank you very much,' replied May, with alacrity.

Andrew went away in a very bad temper. 'She might have gone the first time I asked her,' he muttered to himself. 'Surely, she could have missed school for once.'

That visit was but the prelude of many similar ones. Always May was to the front, lively, audacious, and self-centred, yet with a certain charm of manner and winsome smile that rather attracted young Fairbairn.

Isabel was quick to note this, and, afraid to show the pain it caused her, kept out of his way, and made him think her wholly indifferent. Yet sometimes he had glimpses of her true nature, and then May's lightness jarred on him, and he felt restless and dubious.

'Isabel is a fine woman,' he said to himself one day. 'But she has no heart, or else it is asleep yet.'

At which thought he sighed, for he knew that May could never satisfy him long; and, cold as Isabel seemed to him, he was beginning to love her dearly.

DAY BREAKETH—THUN.

(Henry Taylor Gray, in 'Christian Intelligence.')

'There is no street like it in the world,' said my honest friend, and I accepted the statement without a question, as I walked through the principal thoroughfare of Thun, Switzerland.

The roadway was graded to a level, while the sidewalks on either side, with a gradual ascent, reached the height of perhaps ten feet in the highest point, and after continuing at that height for some distance gradually descended until they again found the level of the road.

These sidewalks were flagged in the ordinary way with stone or brick, with shops lining both sides of the street, but on either side of the roadway, below the sidewalks were excavated, and the spaces under the footways were occupied by small booths and shops, in which earthenware and woodenware were exposed for sale.

Cobblers sat making and mending shoes and sabots, and sundry coarser goods were dealt in. It was certainly a queer sight, these little shops under the sidewalks, where a brisk trade was carried on, while overhead the people walked and traded in the better shops of the street.

In several places the sidewalks were reached by steps from the roadway, for the street was quite a long one, and at times the shoppers were desirous of reaching the upper or lower way.

A portion of the old city lies far above on the hillsides, and to reach the plateau, where the old church and town hall stand, together with several old chalets of great age (some of these buildings bear dates early in the fifteenth century), I was obliged to climb a crooked, curved stairway of one hundred and twenty-eight steps; but the view of mountain ranges and plain, with the river and lake lying far below, and the city wall, with its watch towers and keeps, well repaid the labor of mounting the worn, uneven stairs.

It was quite dusk when I reached the Hotel Friehof, chosen on account of its being one of the old-fashioned hosteleries, as well as because it was adjacent to the wharf, when the boat left early in the forenoon for the trip through the lake to Interlaken. The arched entrance led into a dimly-lighted court, paved with cobblestones, around which the inn is built. Gallery upon gallery rose above the pavement, while a skylight covered the entire open space.

A stairway to the right led to the first landing, at one side of which I found the office, if the small enclosure with a desk, behind which sat a young woman, who was in charge, can be so termed.

Applying for a room, I was shown to the floor above, and conducted to a small alcoved chamber. The bare floor was scrupulously clean, with squares of carpet for rugs. Spotless linen covered the bed, while a large down pillow lay at the foot of the white counterpane.

From below the window came the sound of rushing waters, for the river ran close beside the house. Looking out of the small window I saw a mountain overhanging the town, standing like a grim sentinel keeping watch and ward.

Retiring I was soon in dreamland, and when I awoke the early dawn was beginning to make my surroundings visible. Springing from my bed I went to the window to note the prospect for a clear day, as I was to make a trip through Lake Thun. The sky was cloudless, and the stars were paling before the awakening day.

A magnificent mountain rose at my right, the topmost peak penetrating the azure far, far above me. Turning my glance eastward, I stood spell-bound and amazed at the view spread out before me in the distance, and yet it seemed close at hand.

As far as the eye could reach stretched the snow-clad Alps, peak upon peak. Such a sight, breaking unexpectedly upon me, amazed and fascinated me. Never can that view pass from memory, and words fail in the attempt to describe the lovely vision, for it seemed so unreal, and I stood entranced.

As I gazed on the beauty of the Oberland, suddenly the topmost point of ice and snow was touched with flame, and it glowed like a coal from off the altar, while the glistening brightness extended downward, and the neighboring peaks caught the fire, until all were ruddy in their burning, and the glory expanded as the mountain-tops caught the increasing light. The changing hue was marvellous. First, a vivid flame, then, without losing for a moment the brilliancy, came a rosy tint, which lightened, without paling, to a bluishlike pink, and then to that of the sea shell's lining; and by imperceptible gradations lighter and lighter still, until there rested on the distant landscape a silvery whiteness, which told me that the sun had risen in its glory, and that a new day was born.

Once, in the absence of the missionary, it entered the mission bungalow in Duni, where the next morning its footprints could be distinctly seen in the newly-repaired floor. Another time, having carried off one of two watchmen, it actually returned to fetch the other also, who, however, in the meantime had fortunately made his escape.

A sum of Rs. 200 was offered as a prize for the head of this man-eating panther, but was for a long time without a claimant. A long time elapsed, during which it continued its ravages in a tract of country about thirty miles in length and fifteen miles in breadth. One evening, sometime after, a native on one of the watch-towers erected to prevent the wild beasts from raiding the crops, thought he heard some rustling sound in the long jungle grass, and at once fired a shot in the direction of the sound.

After striking a light to see what he had done, he found to his amazement that he had shot a panther, which seemed very like the dreaded man-eater. To make sure that it was the dangerous beast which the natives at once declared it to be, three months were allowed to elapse, during which time, no one having been carried off, the man received the government reward of 200 rupees.

There have also been man-eating panthers and tigers at large in other districts worked by the Kurku Mission; but the case above mentioned inspired the hill people with such terror, that not only would many sleep on the roofs of their huts (no great protection against a panther), but many attributed to it superhuman powers. One native who had been listening to an address given by one of the Kurku missionaries (Mr. Parkinson) residing in that district, he came, a week later, a victim of the man-eating panther.

Speaking of the results obtained by the mission, it was said that the roads built by government, especially the one built by the Kurku Mission as a famine relief work, had proved a great boon to the country.—Christian Herald.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. SLOW-WITTED HITTIBEL. Hittibel Barr was pretty—the very image of Grandmother Barr, when she was the 'prettiest little girl in old Salem. Grandfather Barr frequently said 'the two Hittibels were very like, only the young Hittibel was too slow to think and act.'

Mother Barr often said: 'Our Hittibel is a little slow. Dorothy is three years younger, and real quick-witted. I do trust Hittibel will improve. Pioneer people need to have their wits about them.'

The Barr family were not yet quite accustomed to the new Silver Creek prairie home. Droughts, the grasshopper pests, hot winds and scant crops, tested the new settlers' courage and patience.

In the autumn of 1876 Mrs. Barr said to Hittibel 'Father has brought from town a dollar's worth of sugar. He says the plum-trees on Silver Creek banks are hanging full of fruit. I'll make a kettle of marmalade if you children will gather the plums. We have so little fruit the plums are worth walking five miles for.'

Three brown, barefooted young people, Hittibel, Dorothy and Joe, laughing and swinging their pails, immediately set out for the plum patch. The young people went plumping until the plum boughs were stripped of the purple fruit.

One morning a large kettle was filled with equal portions of fruit and sugar, and set boiling over a fire built in the backyard. Mr. Barr stirred the mass with the stirring paddle until a messenger came for him.

'I'm sorry, Manda; but I must really go to town. The church building committee meets this afternoon. Stirring marmalade is hard work.'

'We will try to do without you,' replied the patient wife. Grandfather Barr took his turn with the paddle. Unfortunately, a neighbor's fine horse was very ill. Grandfather, a friend to dumb animals, understood horses and horse ailments. He, too, had to leave the kettle. Grandmother and Mrs. Barr stirred the sputtering, thickening mass an hour.

'Hark!' cried grandmother. 'It's the Wiseman's dinner horn—the distress signal. Manda, they need us. Likely Luella is sick.'

Mrs. Barr gave the stirring-paddle into Hittibel's hands, saying: 'Let the fire go down and don't forget to stir; marmalade is easily scorched. Now don't lose your wits. Father works too hard for the money that pays for sugar.'

'Mother, you may trust me. Indeed, I will not waste the sugar nor spoil the marmalade,' said Hittibel. Two brilliant golden-plumaged birds hopped tamely near Hittibel. They chirped in a friendly way. One flew away. Hittibel turned to watch its flight; and, looking up the road, she saw far off two horsemen riding fast. The neighbors did not ride in that reckless fashion. Hittibel dropped the stirring-paddle. ran into the house, and into the pantry, snatched from the blue sugar-bowl a handful of gold coins, returned to the kettle, and dropped them into the marmalade.

ed that he might earn ten cents so easily. 'Sissy, would you mind getting a pitcher of water from the spout spring? I've heard the water in your spring is wonderfully cool and sweet,' said the tall, est man, in his most pleasant manner.

Dorothy gaily tripped down the hill leading to the spring, calling to Hittibel, 'We have company—two nice gentlemen.'

Hittibel listrre dthe marmalade, keeping her sunbonnet well over her face. She knew quite well the men were searching the house. They were looking for the \$400 in gold which was to be paid the church building committee that afternoon.

She was afraid. Her limbs trembled. The fire had burned out. Slow-witted Hittibel was thinking: 'They will compel me to tell where the money is kept when they see that Dorothy and Joe do not know. We need the new church. I will not tell. I will not tell.'

Dorothy, dimpling and pretty, returned from the spout spring, her pitcher filled with pure, sweet water. 'That is fine water, sissy. I should like to know just when Mr. Barr will be home,' said the tall man.

'Oh, not until some time in the afternoon. He has gone to town—' 'To the bank, likely?' 'Yes; I think he had some business in the bank, or—'

'You might ask your sister—' 'Hittibel!' She does not know. She is the greatest dreamer. Mother told her to stir the marmalade until the fire burned out. The fire is out but she still stands and stirs. If father should tell her when he expected to get home she would forget in an hour,' said Dorothy, laughing.

'Ah? We came on a matter of business. I think we will not wait longer. Brown, don't forget to pay the boy his dime.'

The strangers rode away. Hittibel, glad and thankful, guarded the kettle an hour longer, until Mr. Barr returned home. 'Two nice gentlemen have been here, father,' said Dorothy. 'Mr. Barr looked in the blue sugar bowl.'

'Father,' called Hittibel, 'the gold is in the marmalade. Dorothy and Joe thought you had gone to Plummer.'

'How did you know I went to Bolivar and the money was here? Father Jones—'

'Father,' exclaimed Hittibel, 'I was awake when Father Jones brought the money this morning. I heard him tell you to pay the lumber committee to-day. I saw mother hide the money in the sugar-bowl. The men talked to Dorothy. I am so slow-witted—'

'Dorothy talks too freely; but, happily, her nimble tongue has done me a good turn, since she innocently deceived the rascals. They supposed I had gone to the bank to get the money. Hittibel, you are a girl to trust in a tight place. You have saved the church money,' said Mr. Barr, tenderly.

'You have proved yourself your grandfather's equal in ready wit,' said the grandfather, proudly, when the shining gold coins, after a bath in lye soap-suds, were paid over to the lumber committee. Mrs. Barr drew her daughter close to her heart. She whispered: 'I have always known, Hittibel, you were as good as refined gold. The quickest-witted girl could not have better judgment than you used in dealing with those thieves. It is safe in these days for pioneer girls to be shy of strangers who are too familiar when father and I are not here. They may mean mischief.'—Angelus.

ADVERTISEMENTS. 'For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done.' A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

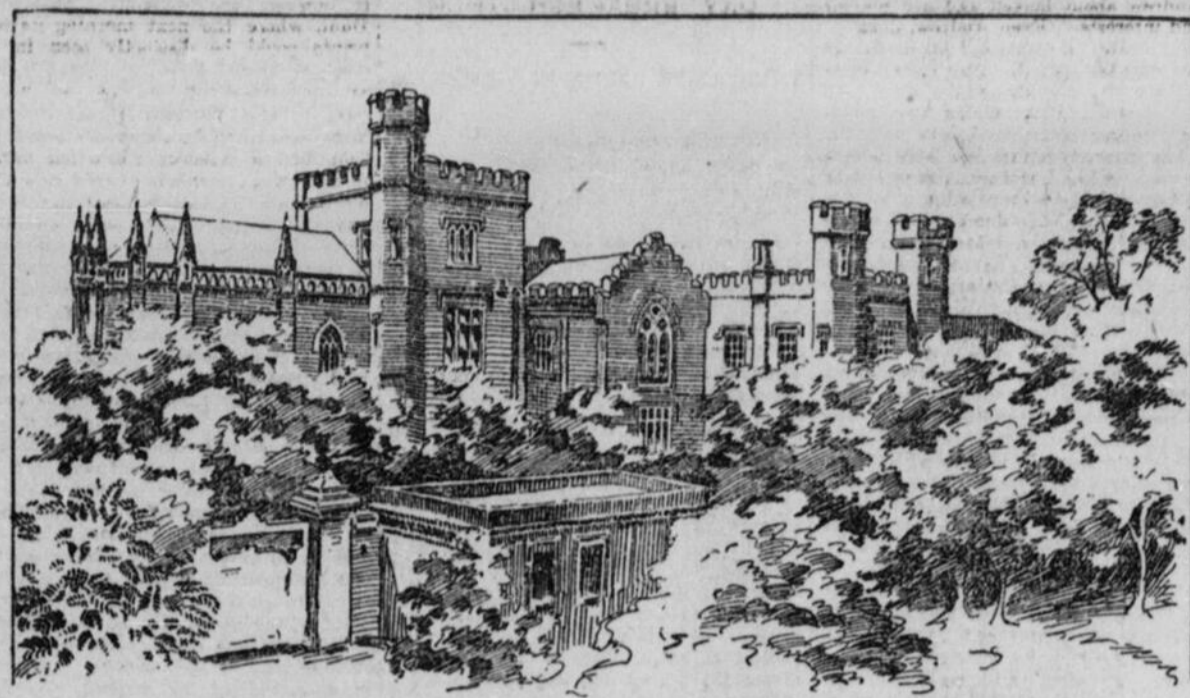
FOUR NOTABLE NOVELS.

A book which has been much talked of this year, is 'The Fowler,' by Beatrice Harraden. It describes a man who took pleasure in subduing the minds of others, spoiling them with cynicism and robbing them of vitality. He also had no hesitation in circulating slanders about those who tried to thwart his designs. This was 'the fowler,' who tried to ensnare a lovely and intellectual girl, and was on the eve of marrying her, knowing that her mental subjection to him must then be complete, when her eyes were opened to his true character and she broke loose from the meshes with which he had surrounded her. The whole is a careful study of temperament. In contrast to 'the little viper gentleman,' as a rustic observer calls this strange villain, is Brian Uppingham, the noble-hearted lover whose influence on every one is of the cheeriest and most healthful kind. The father of the heroine is still another type, light-hearted, interested in many things, eager to preserve the enthusiasm that means health. Four women, even more life-like than the men, claim our sympathy. Nora, the heroine, is fascinating chiefly on account of the terrible fate that seems to be settling down on her. Madge, who has been almost annihilated by the same process, considers it a duty to warn any other girl whom she sees coming under Mr. Bevan's influence. In this and in other matters she is the genuinely chivalrous modern woman and suffers accordingly. Nurse Isabel is another up-to-date type, exceedingly clever in a semi-intellectual way, a good nurse, she thinks, must be a good actress, not very high-principled when left to herself, but capable of heroism when influenced by a nobler mind. Mrs. Mary Shaw, with the troublesome aged relatives, whom she speaks of as ancestors, furnishes the lighter element in a tale whose general effect might be a little morbid without it. The humor is uncommonly genuine and human, (Copp, Clark Co.)

'When Knighthood was in Flower,' by Edwin Casakoden, (published by Geo. J. McLeod, Toronto), takes us back to the time of Henry VIII. It is a matter of history that Henry's sister was married to Louis XII., and shortly after that monarch's death espoused Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. On this slender basis of fact 'Edwin Casakoden,' Mr. Charles Major, has built up an almost startling romance, having for its centre a princess such as the sister of Henry VIII. might have been, a beautiful and strongly emotional woman with all the daring of a mad-cap child. She has never learned to refuse herself anything, and when she falls in love with a young man of inferior rank, it is plain that sorrow is in store for both. But after many trials and adventures her goodness and her naughtiness bring her through all storms to her desired haven, for her goodness holds her to her first love and her pranks enable her to baffle most of the plots against her peace.

'The Pride of Life,' by Sir William Magnay, (Macmillan's Colonial Library), is quite as deserving of wide popularity as either of the two popular books already mentioned. It describes the radical change of thought and character undergone by a thoughtless young nobleman, who meets with misfortune, and is obliged to live for a time in humble circumstances. Some of the books that deal with situations of this sort are apparently written by persons who do not know the rich and cannot describe the poor. But this book is full of genuine human feeling and understanding. Its plot, moreover, is such a lively one that it will attract even the reader who takes no interest in humanitarian questions. The publishers of this book have rather unkindly spoiled the cover of our press copy by stamping it 'Specimen.' (Copp, Clark Co.)

'Postle Farm,' by George Ford, (Gage's Fiction Series) is a striking account of a girl brought up on a Devonshire farm, in the roughest manner, her longing for knowledge and refinement, her persistence and success in seeking them. She turns out to be an heiress, but the plot is of less interest than the character. Her aspirations and the confidence with which her neighbors ascribed to her the 'evil eye,' make her early surroundings a terrible misfit. She speaks out her desire for knowledge when she first meets the man who affects her destiny later. He loves her well but not strongly, and this makes



WALFORD HART, MEMORIAL COLLEGE, TIENTSIN.

The work of building this theological college is nearly completed. The site is an excellent one, with the front towards the chief road of the city. At the end of the building, in a prominent place, a book depot will be established, with

reading-room above for English-speaking Chinese. On the first floor of the college are a large lecture hall, class-room, and dormitory of boarding school, and on the top floor is a museum. The men's common room is below. Funds

are greatly needed for the completion of the scheme and for the furnishing of the interior. A few friends interested in Dr. Hart's work among the students are raising sufficient money to buy a telescope for the college.—London Missionary Society Chronicle.

the slow, respectable tragedy of three lives. The first meeting is characteristic.

'Oh, I want for know all about everything! Thicy, an' thicy, an' thicy!' nodding her head in various directions. 'An' what be that up there above us, sweeping her hand to indicate the blue canopy that overspread them. 'It's a-seemed to speak a time or two. Sometimes 'tis angered, sometimes 'tis soft—sometimes 'tis nought but 'o' rummage what saith nothing. What be it? That's what I want for know. An' where do the sun go when he rinneth hinder the hills? An' what's the wind? Where do 'e come from? Where do 'e go? What be they all? What's everythin'? Where be we goin' to 'when us dies? Does us stay in the red earth with the rain an' the rummage up over us? Be that the end o' us? Oh, ain't there any one along all this hillside as can tell me the meanin' o' life, an' these here strivin' an' pinin' w' in me?'

Temple was taken aback. Pity, which is so dangerously akin to love, beat at his heart.

'Poor girl!' he said, 'Listen—'

But she blazed upon him a fire of anger from her splendid eyes.

'Poor!' she cried, with a scorn that made him feel as if he had suddenly shrunk to half his size. 'Poor, I be, be I? Go! You'm like the rest o' 'em, made so small 'ee can't see nobody what's a bit differ'n't to 'e self but they'm "poor crazed critter!" What did 'ee come here for? Go 'long with 'ee! I could mak' use o' a lot o' ugly names, but I won't. If it warn't for Miah, I might. But I ain't a-gwin' to nothin', Miah doth. You go 'long!' She pointed to the river flowing peacefully at the base of the hills.

'I am very sorry, he said, humbly. 'I—, you quite misunderstood. I—'

She interrupted with an exclamation of impatience, and pointed once more to the river.

He hesitated only for an instant. Then like the coarse rough men with whom she was thrown, he obeyed, and left her.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson has had an article in the 'Contemporary Review' on cancer, in which he sums up his evidence nearly as follows: Cancer is essentially a disease which attacks those parts of the body in which vitality is beginning to decay. It is also essentially a local disease. Consequently, cure must be sought in removal by the knife, which succeeds in from thirty to seventy percent of the cases in which it is tried early enough. No drug is of any curative value whatever. Dr. Hutchinson thinks the disease is increasing, but only because modern science allows more people to reach the age of liability. Cancer in domestic animals is about one-tenth as common as in man, probably because they die early; but it is a remarkable fact that wild animals seem to be entirely exempt, and the lower races of humanity.

MORTALITY FROM DRINK.

(From the 'Lancet.')

Dr. William Carter, of Liverpool, has been delivering a public lecture on drink, in which he draws attention to several points. Amongst others, arguing from the returns of the Registrar-General, he shows that the deaths directly attributed to intemperance in 1896 were 91 per 1,000,000 among males and 52 per 1,000,000 among females, these rates being considerably in excess of the mean rates in the ten years immediately preceding.

We are constantly assured by politicians that drunkenness is diminishing. Dr. Carter says:—'Year by year, almost without a single break in its cruel and pitiless progression the mortality from drunkenness has been, and is, increasing, and it shows what is worse than all and what should arouse the national conscience, or if the conscience is

dead or asleep should rouse the nation to a sense of its imminent danger—namely, that the deaths are increasing among women far more rapidly and in a far greater ratio than among men.'

He gives particulars to show that whereas in the years 1876-80 38.4 deaths from the direct effects of alcohol occurred in every 1,000,000 people living, in the years 1891-95 93 such deaths occurred, an increase of 80 percent in the last period over the first, reached steadily and progressively through the years of the intervening period. Perhaps the most important part of Dr. Carter's address is that in which he shows the much greater rate of increase of mortality from drink among women than among men, so that whereas the proportionate increase of deaths from this cause among men has been 42 percent up to 1895, that among women has been more than 100 percent. This is brought out very strikingly in the case of the deaths not returned as alcoholic, but which medical men know to be mainly such in their causation—in particular, cirrhosis. The increase of deaths from this cause is in the case of males in the last 30 years at

HELEN KELLER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Miss Helen Keller, having completed, under the tutorship of Mr. Merton S. Keith, her preparation for college in three years instead of in the four which had been assigned by some of her friends for the purpose, went to Cambridge in June last to take the regular entrance examinations for Radcliffe. She had successfully given the usual subjects at the preliminary examination, two years ago, and these remained for this entrance examination: Geometry, algebra, elementary Greek, advanced Greek and advanced Latin.

It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—we may say with so many kinds of a handicap—as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time 'teacher' and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not



HELEN KELLER.

the rate of 300 percent, and in the case of females at practically 400 percent.

Dr. Carter refers very eloquently to his investigations with Sir Henry Littlejohn and to the classical investigations of Dr. Parkes and Dr. Sanderson into the sanitary condition of Liverpool. Dr. Carter is puzzled, as all medical men must be, with the comparative indifference with which mortality of this sort is regarded by the public and by sanitary authorities as compared with mortality from infectious and notifiable disease. The deaths of 22.4 persons per 1,000,000 from typhus fever from 1877 to 1881 inclusive, stirred the sanitarians and the public, and more stringent sanitary legislation was procured, with the result that the mortality from typhus fever has fallen in 1896 to two per 1,000,000. In the same period 43.3 per 1,000,000 died directly from alcohol, to say nothing of indirect mortality.

We hear no such protest from sanitarians and the mortality goes up to 91. It is a hopeful sign when physicians of Dr. Carter's standing, with a great medical experience of life in such a city as Liverpool, give prominence to such grave facts. Whether such drunkenness is cause or effect may be matter for argument. It coincides with an enormous expenditure on sanitary improvements and an equal improvement in the social and economic conditions of the people, and ought to receive the immediate attention of the nation.

was not known to her that he did not write the English Braille, it was impossible to make any other arrangement. She had to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing, much as a writer of the Pitman stenographer might use his sense of logic and general intelligence by a 'tour de force,' to enable him to read the Graham shorthand; and this labor was added to the other labor of Helen Keller's examination. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been forgotten at home, and there was no one at hand, on either of the days of the examination, to give her the time. She worked in the dark with regard to the time which remained to her as she went along from question to question. But she passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed 'with credit.' In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her 'star' study, she received a 'B,' which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them.—Boston Transcript.

THE WEARING OF THE FIELD CAP.

The following is the official direction that has been issued with regard to the proper manner in which the field cap is to be worn:—The Commander-in-chief having noticed that in some instances the field-cap is worn too small, and that there appears to be some divergence of opinion as to the manner of wearing this head-dress, it is notified for infor-



HOW 'TOMMY' MUST WEAR HIS FIELD CAP.

(The official photograph.)

mation, that the lower edge of the cap should pass one inch above the right eyebrow, and one inch above the line where the ear separates from the head.—Daily London Graphic.

THE MESSAGE.

Soft as the flight of a dove,
To her heart the message flew,
Ah, what was the answer of love,
Was it false or true?
Ask of the heart that was brimful of love,
Now darkened and torn with pain,
A heart that can never be empty of love,
Yet never so full again.

Dead in the dust lie the flowers;
The unrequited joys of the years;
The hopes that illumined the hours,
Extinguished in tears.
O heart that was all too lavish of love,
Thou must lean on thyself alone,
Till the love of a fuller heart shall dawn
On thee, and for lost love atone.
J. C. M. DUNCAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANT-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HIS OPINION OF HIS COUNSEL. Assize prisoners have occasionally but little faith in the ability of counsel assigned for their defence. Not long ago a prisoner was informed by the judge that his defence would be undertaken by X, 'and,' added His Lordship, 'that will cost you nothing.' Prisoner, however, held a different view, and was heard to remark that His Lordship 'hadn't done the straight thing, nohow.'

A TRUANT'S MISFORTUNES. A very subdued looking boy of about thirteen years, with a long scratch on his nose and an air of general dejection, came to his teacher in a rural board school and handed her a note before taking his seat, and became deeply absorbed in his book.

UNTIL YOU'VE PAID. Of the verger of a north-country parish church, in England, who is a fine old character, there are some capital stories told. One of the best specimens of his ready wit is perhaps the following:— On a certain occasion a bridegroom discovered after the nuptial ceremony was concluded that he had no money with which to pay the fees. 'I knowed reet well, vicar,' said old S. afterwards, 'that he had the brass.'

A DEMONSTRATION. The health inspector called round and frightened every one in the neighborhood by retelling the precautions necessary in the use of water, milk, and other liquids. He also left circulars telling how water should be boiled and filtered, besides enumerating the number and awfulness of the diseases likely to follow from neglect of the precautions. Then, by way of practically demonstrating the lessons he had inculcated, he went to the nearest horse-trough, buried his face to the ears, and drank heartily.

NOT SO FOOLISH. He was the son of a wealthy citizen, and had just returned from college. His father was a brusque, matter-of-fact man, who had no liking for anything pronounced, and he noticed with sorrow that his son returned with the latest thing in collars, and various other insignia of fashion. The old gentleman surveyed him critically when he appeared in his office, and then blurted out: 'Young man, you look like an idiot.'

GET A HUSTLE ON. City Editor—'Well?' Reporter—'Can I have fifteen minutes off this afternoon?' City Editor (frowning)—'For what?' Reporter—'I'm to be married.'

THE OLD TROUBLE. 'I would like to know,' said the gruff old father to the young man who had been calling with considerable frequency, 'whether you are going to marry my daughter?' 'So would I,' answered the diffident young man. 'Would you mind asking her?'—Chicago Evening Post.

THE LAST LAUGH. Burglar (taking watch from vest)—'Ha, ha! excuse me for taking your time. Scribbler—'Oh, that's all right—the watch only cost a dollar, and I will get two dollars for the joke. Ha, ha, ha!—'Judge.'

A smart little boy 18—or was—rather ambitious to be a postman. A short time ago he secretly secured a bundle of old love-letters that his mother had treasured since her courtship days and distributed them from house to house throughout the neighborhood.

The Boys' Page.

A Unique Mining Contest.

(A. M. Donaldson, in the 'Strand.')

(Concluded.)

III.

On Thursday morning at four o'clock the men were again at their posts. Hay, as usual, without a trace of weariness, clean and spick. He gained steadily on his opponent, who now saw the necessity of changing his tactics. Perceiving that he was running himself to a standstill, Thomson resolved to take it more easily and recuperate for a little, even if Hay should get level in the interim. If so, then he, fresh, he thought, would meet Hay, tired, and by again running right away from him he would take the heart out of him.

And now the one absorbing theme in Broomcross and surrounding collieries



'AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY INQUIRERS CAME.'

was the match. At all hours of the day enquirers came to the pit-head. The most extravagant rumors were current. It was known that Miss Wood received a bulletin twice daily, and it had become common report that she was the prize, as undoubtedly in a tale of fiction she would have been. The air of mystery which still enshrouded it gave additional relish to the conflict. The state of the scores, which gradually crept closer, pointed to an exciting finish. Hay was making even better progress than on the opening day. Overhauling Thomson so rapidly, he began to conceive that it was all over—that it was unnecessary to hold anything in reserve for the days to follow. He might have fallen into Thomson's trap but for the folly of the latter, who gave his scheme away to the men, from whom we in turn heard it. Thereafter the doctor hewed with more regard to the future. The scores for the day, when at 10 p.m. they again laid aside their picks for six hours, were:

Thomson—6 tons 2 cwt.
Hay—8 tons 6 cwt.
Total for four days:
Thomson—35 tons 15 cwt.
Hay—35 tons 7 cwt.

On Friday morning Thomson completed his fourth round of the three seams at 4.40, Hay at 5.30. The rest had profited the Broomcross champion, who sent the splinters flying in his best style. He rushed out his three tons from the six-foot seam in about three hours and a half, as against Hay's four hours and a quarter. General opinion was against the doctor. It was forgotten that Thomson always had the advantage at the wide seam, Hay at the narrow. There was practically no work done in the mine, the miners being too much engaged in watching for the hatches of the pair.

In the second seam there was little between the men. Thomson continued to maintain his lead. In the three-foot seam, if anywhere, lay Hay's salvation. He entered it an hour and a half behind Thomson. A change came o'er the scene. The young doctor's loads came out the oftener; his score steadily crept up. At 9.45 he was level. At ten, Dr. McKinley asked if he intended stopping for the day.

'No, no,' he answered, a shade of impatience in his tone. 'I shall go right on to the finish now. This seam is my trump card; I must play it.'

Hay completed his fifth round a few minutes after midnight, Thomson thirty-five minutes later. For the sake of comparison I give the scores at ten o'clock:—

Hay 8 tons 19 cwt. 8 tons 10 cwt.
Friday 44 tons 6 cwt. 44 tons 5 cwt.

What must have been their sensations in semi-darkness through the long hours of that night these men, weary, but determined, hewed on!

At six o'clock on Saturday morning—the last day of that memorable contest—Mr. Wood joined Mr. Moore, McKinley and myself. We three had seldom been apart during the week. Already more than two hundred souls were in the mine, all deeply absorbed in the varying fortunes of the game. Not a man among them would handle pick or jumper, or blasting charge that day. In little groups, some in working, some in holiday attire, they stood discussing the situation. I have said that they longed for a stiff struggle. Surely they had their wish? What was boxing-match or cup-tie final to this? Hours of thrilling excitement, and the issue

still hanging in the balance. All through that long night the contestants had toiled, both sadly in need of rest, but each fearful to stay his hand for an instant. For ten hours or more the advantage on either side had never exceeded a quarter of a ton; and now, at this crucial stage, while Hercules led by exactly four hundredweight, the advantage was neutralized by the fact that they were about to move to the narrower seams, where Hay always recovered lost ground.

The severity of the struggle was plainly evident. Thomson was as if dazed. His blows lacked the old fire. Yet, in his exhausted condition he was doing good work on the black wall. At the beginning he had held his body rigid; in his weakness he swung himself forward with each blow, and so utilized his weight, as Hay had done throughout. His girth seemed to have shrunk. While he had acted as overman, his hands had lost some of their horniness. Raw and bleeding now, they must have caused him intense suffering, but still with heroic pluck and resolution he struggled on.

Hay was using a fresh pick, weighing only a pound and three-quarters, the lightest he could lay hands on. His agility, his liveness, were gone. The terrible strain of that stretch of twenty-six hours had told severely upon him, in the pink of condition though he was. His face was black with grit, his eyes bloodshot. He worked unevenly, without the former rhythmical swing.

Of the two, Thomson seemed to be in sorrier plight, but there was little to choose between them.

'What do you think of your son-in-law now?' Moore asked Wood. 'Is he man enough for you?'

'By heaven,' Wood answered, clapping his knee with his right hand, to emphasize his statement, 'I'd sooner my girl marry him than a king. And she shall, too, before the year is out.' He wheeled round and spoke to McKinley. 'Tell me, doctor, will this harm him? If so, I'll stop it now.'

'Not a bit. He will be all right by Monday,' the doctor replied. 'He was in perfect training when he started. If you stop it, you will have to give him his partnership, you know.'

'He has earned that already, and a handsome apology, to boot. Thomson, too, his fifty pounds.'

Moore said here: 'You can't expect him to do a miner's work again—can you, Wood? If you stop it now, nobody will be satisfied. If he wins, and he ought to, he will be the most popular mine-owner on Clydeside. Mark my words, that, when a strike is on the carpet, he'll have more influence than any three miners' agents. He may save you and all of us thousands of pounds in the future. The doctor can keep his eye on them, and if he scents danger for either of them, stop it.'

Thomson had now gone to the medium seam, and in a few minutes Dr. Hay sent his last hutch-load from the six-foot way.

'Half an hour,' the doctor replied. 'I'll risk twenty minutes for a wash and some breakfast,' he said. 'I must apologize, gentlemen, for my disreputable appearance.'

He breakfasted on coffee, soft-boiled eggs and toast, and handicapped by fifty-five minutes, began the stern chase.

How eagerly every man in the pit looked out for the hutch-boys wheeling their precious loads, and plied the lads for gossip of their chiefs. Excitement waxed intense as the hours ran on. Slowly but steadily the champion was being overhauled, the doctor's hatches coming out the faster. Who could foretell the ultimate result? Thomson was still the favorite with his fellows; but the game was anybody's.

At ten o'clock the full score stood:—
Thomson 49 tons 9 cwt.
Hay 49 tons 3 cwt.

At noon Thomson had fifty tons to his credit; Hay, three hundredweight less. Hay rested occasionally, Thomson never. Even his food he swallowed to the accompaniment of the pick. At half-past one his hutch-boy told him that Hay was leading. He drank a glass of brandy and washed away the taste with a long draught of beer. Invigorated for a time he hewed to such good purpose that once more he gave his rival the go-by.

Two-forty saw him in the narrowest seam. Hay followed in fifteen minutes. At four o'clock the game, as near as could be, stood all square; both utterly fagged out, but striving on as if for life and death. Another dose of his medicine, and Thomson regained supremacy, only to be dispossessed of the lead in an hour.

In a fever of expectancy, the crowd waited on Would one or both of these giants of the mine collapse before the midnight hour, and which? Could this mad struggle continue, and who would emerge victorious?

At six o'clock Hay sat resting. A hutch-load from his and Thomson's workings had gone simultaneously to the pit-head. His hutch-boy reported that he held a lead of two hundredweight. His head was swimming, he was woefully exhausted. In his dire distress he had one comfort. His opponent was, at least, in as sorry a plight as he. Ten minutes' rest he would allow himself, and then, on again so long as he could handle his pick.

Even as he rested Thomson's huge form, crouching to avoid the roof, came

staggering in. He half fell, half sat, down beside Hay.

'I'm beat. I canna lift my pick,' he said, mournfully. 'I give you best. Will you shake hands, sir?'

They shook. The match was ended. They sat in silence for five minutes, pulling themselves together before leaving the low-ceiled working. A crowd of men collected as they came into the deeper passage. The quartette, of which I formed one, pressed forward in time to hear Tompson, half a sob in his voice, addressing the miners:—
'I'm beat,' he said. 'I've met my better. Give him three cheers, my lads.'

I vow there wasn't a man who heard that short speech who did not deem Thomson greater in defeat than in victory.

It is something to remember how those miners gave tongue and cheered the victor and vanquished, while the vault of coal echoed and re-echoed the swelling sounds until it seemed like a roll of thunder.

After Thomson, Mr. Wood was first to congratulate Hay. He had a hurried conference with him and Thomson, at the end of which he spoke to his men.

'Now, my men,' said he, 'we don't want to have the roof tumbling down about our heads. But I ask you all to come to the Broomcross Hall at eight to-night to meet your new master. We'll have a supper and a song.'

Hay went from the mine to Dr. McKinley's, where a hot bath and a rub down with embrocation took much of the stiffness out of his limbs. A pick-me-up which his host composed, and insisted on his taking, pulled him round wonderfully. Dressed he was in appearance the old Hay—the Hay I had met four months previously. The only difference was in his hands, which had lost some of their whiteness.

Before proceeding to Mr. Wood's impromptu supper, we had tea in Dr. McKinley's half-parlor, half-smoking-room—together snugly.

'Ah, Hay!' said Dr. McKinley. 'You are indeed a lucky man. Two partnerships fairly and squarely earned in one short week. How do you think you will hit it with old Wood? As to the partnership with Miss Wood, there can only be one result—happiness to both.'

'The surest foundation for a successful partnership,' Hay replied, 'is mutual respect. I have, I think, earned Wood's respect now. I have throughout appreciated his sterling worth. He has attained his present position through hard, honest work. Any personal rudeness was because of his exceeding fear that his daughter should be gathered in



'THOMSON'S HUGE FORM CAME STAGGERING IN.'

by an impetuous fortune-hunter. We must remember that she is his only child, and make allowance. It is—'

But here a maid, a grin on her face and a coin in her hand, opened the door of the room, and Mr. Wood walked in.

'It's almost beyond belief,' the coal king said, after a long look at his son-in-law-elect. 'Here you are, just as if you had come out of a band-box. No offence, my lad—we are all friends here. Well, Dr. Hay I owe you the biggest apology that I can think of, and I'm hanged if I know what to say. You are a gentleman, and, what I value more, you've proved yourself to be a man, and I'm prouder than I can tell to think that you're to marry my girl and join me in the business. I will apologize to you to-night for all the hard things I have said of you to Thomson and the men, and after that I hope you'll let bygones be bygones, doctor, and we'll have a wedding as soon as you like.'

'I have a better plan than that,' Hay replied. 'Let bygones be bygones now. The fault was on both sides. Just be a dutiful father-in-law for once, and say no more about it. Don't you think that the choice of the happy day should rest with Mary?'

'You are right, my boy. I brought her with me to help me through with it. She is in the drawing-room waiting for you. Ten minutes only, though! We are due at the hall then.'

The doctor needed no second bidding. Miss Wood was a dutiful daughter, her lover's arguments were irresistible, and she named a certain day of Christmas week.

At eight o'clock the village hall was densely packed. Mr. Wood and a few friends were on the platform. The mine-owner occupied a central seat. Colin Hay sat at his right hand, Thomson, both hands bandaged, at his left. When the men's plates were cleared, Mr. Wood introduced them to his future partner and son-in-law, amid cheering prolonged and indescribable. He told them in a few words sufficient of how the contest had arisen to cast a glamor over Dr. Hay for the remainder of his days.

John Thomson was an honored guest at the wedding.

Boys' Pets.

THEIR CARE AND MANAGEMENT.

(Continued.)

THE SICK DOG.

A previous article in this series contained directions for the care of a dog in health. We have now to prescribe for him when sick.

Let us, however, emphasize again that a dog must be kept clean; by regular washing, and by being kept in a regularly cleaned kennel, and supplied with clean food, which, by the way, must never be thrown on the ground.

Cold and damp and draughts are very injurious to a dog's health; if he has to be exposed for a time to the wet without the power of running about, and keeping warm, he ought to have something to eat. Nearly all inflammations in dogs are caused by exposure to cold, and wet while the animals are fasting. In washing a dog, use only the mildest of soaps, never strong alkaline soaps; for a tiny dog the yolk of egg is better than soap.

If the kennel is moveable, have the back of it placed against the wind and rain, and facing the south, or south and west. In summer be very careful that the poor dog has means of protection against the direct rays of the summer sun—exposure to the strong summer sun being most injurious to him.

Above all things, dogs must have plenty of exercise daily.

People sometimes put a bit of brimstone in a dog's water-dish, by way of keeping him pure and healthy. A pebble would do as much good, for the brimstone does not dissolve. But a little sulphur now and then in the food is a capital thing; a little gunpowder is better, containing as it does, nitre, sulphur and charcoal.

PUPPIES.

For the first three weeks the mother attends to them. After that they should be taught, very gradually to lap warm milk, first with a little sugar. After a month a little boiled corn-flower should be added. At this age commence to wean them gradually, by letting them have more artificial food. Gradually let the food be thicker, and begin soon to give them a little broth as well as milk. Feed four times a day till the pups are three months old; then three times a day till they are eight months old; then twice. The mother, while she is caring for the pups, should be fed with the most nutritious diet six or seven times a day. Never let pups get wet; but, if dirty, wash them well. Let them have a large shed to run in, and let it be a foot deep in clean and dry straw. In good weather pups ought to be as much as possible in the sunshine. Let them have large bones, boots, etc., to play with.

DESTROYING PUPPIES AND OLD DOGS.
The most humane way is to give the old dog enough syrup of chloral in water to put him sound asleep, and to chloroform him when he is thus insensible. Puppies should be chloroformed; the chloral in their cases being unnecessary. Drowning is a cruel death, and prussic acid is uncertain. As to shooting, it may be sure enough, but one naturally revolts against the idea of spilling blood.

SICKNESS.

The most common causes of sickness in the dog are: (1) Want of regularity in feeding, with want of variety in food; too little food, or indiscriminate feeding. (2) Impure water. (3) A damp, unwholesome kennel, for instance, dog straw thrown over wet. (4) Uncleanliness of kennel or coat. (5) Want of exercise. (6) Exposure to cold while the dog is at rest. (7) Exposure to wet while fasting.

DISTEMPER.

It is a mistake to believe that dogs must have distemper, although young dogs about the teething months are very subject to it.

Symptoms.—Running at the nose, cold, cough, with preceding loss of appetite, shivering, and, perhaps emaciation. If there is no wasting, danger is not to be feared. Give the dog a dose of castor oil in the morning; with from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of Mindern's spirit and a little sweet nitre at night, a dry warm bed and a lower diet for a day or two, and he will soon be all right again. If the dog is noticeably thinner, with a distressing cough, and pinched expression of face, the sooner a skilled 'vet' sees him the better. In any case, the dog, while kept very clean, must get all the fresh air possible. His food must be light at first, while there is fever; he should be fed little and often, and have as much clean, cold water to drink as he wants. When the fever abates give more nourishing food—as beef tea, eggs, etc. But never overdo your dosing with food or physic. Quietness and rest, in this sickness, as in all, are imperative. Nursing and care are half the battle.

INFLAMMATIONS.

Symptoms.—Shivering, heat of skin, dry nose, injected eyes, great thirst and general uneasiness. Keep the dog in a warm, comfortable apartment; a dose of castor oil, with one half the quantity of syrup of buckthorn, and a few drops of laudanum will do good.

COLIC.

This painful illness is distinguished from inflammation in this way—the pain is not constant, but so extreme at times as to make the dog rush about howling; there is little if any fever, and rubbing gives relief. Give castor oil at once, and thereafter any anti-spasmodic of

some kind. Hot brandy and water with spices in it, is always handy, and several doses should be given. Foment the stomach well in the intervals with hot water. The dog should be kept quiet.

WORMS.

The parasites most commonly found in the intestines of dogs are the tape worm and the round worm.

Symptoms: Unhealthiness of the skin, emaciation without fever, some swelling of the regions of the bowels, alternate diarrhoea and constipation, and an uncertain or ravenous appetite.

Area nut is the best cure for tape-worm. It should be freshly ground, and the dose is about two grains for every pound the dog weighs. For round worms give 'antonine' (pure), from one-third to three grains. The dog to be dosed must be fasting; he should have had no food for eighteen or twenty hours previously. The powder is made into a ball with lard, rolled in tissue paper, and put down the throat; and two hours after he is to have a dose of castor oil, or twice the quantity of pure olive oil, then a bowl of good warm soup. This will get rid of the worms, but the dose should be repeated four days afterwards. An entire change of diet will be required; the animal must be washed carefully twice a week with dog soap; and from one to five grains of extract of quassia should be given two or three times a day in a little dandelion extract.

MANGE.

For this skin disease Fowler's solution of arsenic is the best internal medicine. From a half drop to six drops, according to the weight of the dog—ranging from five to a hundred and fifty pounds—should be given three times a day in the food for a fortnight, gradually increasing the dose till it has reached from three to fifteen drops. Then the medicine is to be omitted for two days, and begin again for another fortnight, giving now from one drop to twelve drops three a day. The medicine must be labelled 'Poison' and used with great care. A sulphur and mercurial ointment should be well rubbed into the diseased parts of skin thrice a week after the dog has been washed. It is composed of one part of the green iodide of mercury ointment, two parts of sulphur ointment, and three parts of oil. A milder plan of treatment is to give the animal sulphur internally every morning, and drench the skin with whale-oil, keeping him in a warm room—temperature 65 to 70 degrees—for a week or a fortnight.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

This complaint is known by the dog shaking his head, and by the exudation of badly smelling matter. The dog's system should be kept cool by aperients twice a week, and plenty of well washed greens in the food; and his body should be washed once a week. A solution of ordinary green tea makes a good lotion; or either alum, sulphate of zinc, or nitrate of silver, two grains to an ounce of distilled water. Before the teaspoonful of lotion is put into the ears, to be there retained for one minute, they must be washed out with warm water—no soap. Do this regularly, twice a day. Dry out with a soft rag.

NOTES ON MEDICINES.

A dog of collie size will require about as much medicine as a man; bigger dogs more; smaller dogs less. A dog will stand more aloes and opium than it would be safe to give to a human being, but less mercury. Nux vomica is dangerous; chloral, though at times useful to conquer spasm, is also dangerous. Paregoric, syrup of squills and Friar's balsam are good remedies for coughs. Opium must be given with caution.

IN CONCLUSION.

Dogs that are happy seldom ail; dogs who are not permitted free intercourse with their masters often ail; one can generally tide a puppy over all his baby ailments by keeping it dry, warm, clean and well amused.

How to Make

THE EXACT LIKENESS OF AN OBJECT INSTANTLY ON PAPER.

This may be readily effected by laying the paper on a table, and holding a double convex lens (a common sun-glass) over it, and then placing a mirror over the lens, in an oblique position, so as to face partly toward the object that is to be represented. The rays of light, passing from the object to the mirror, will be reflected downward through the lens, and produce the likeness of the object in full colors on the paper. This experiment may be easily made in the evening, by reflecting the flame of the candle in this manner, which will appear very brilliant on paper. But in order to render the reflection of an object distinctly visible by daylight, it may be requisite to exclude nearly all the light from the paper, except what falls through the lens.

In all cases the lens must be placed at a distance above the paper, according to its focus, at the distance to which it would contract the rays of the smallest point.

A very convenient camera-obscura for drawing landscapes, or even portraits, may be constructed as follows:

Make a box of boards in the form of a regular cube, being one foot in length, breadth and height; bore a hole of one inch in diameter through the centre of the top, and on this fix a double convex lens, the focus of which must reach the bottom of the box. Make an aperture of about six inches in length and one in breadth through one side of the box at the top, by shaving off or hollowing the edge in such a manner that when you put your face to the aperture you

look into the box it will exclude all the light except what falls through the lens. Make a hole through each end of the box, near the bottom, large enough to put in the hands, with paper and pencil.

On the top of the box, on the right and left side of the lens, fix two pieces of boards, which may be about four inches high, eight inches long, and three inches distant from each other. Between these boards fix a piece of looking-glass three inches square, and facing from you, the lower edge of the glass being near the lens on the side toward you, and the upper edge inclining toward you about 30 degrees from a perpendicular. Directly over, and nearly four inches above the lens, place another mirror, the centre of which must face directly toward the lower edge of the first. Cover the glass box so as to exclude all light from the glasses except what falls on them horizontally from objects directly in front of you, and place a sheet of paper on the bottom of the box inside. The rays of light passing from objects in front will be reflected from the first mirror to the second, and from the second through the lens on the paper, where you will have a perfect similitude of the objects in view, in full colors and true perspective, and may trace them on the paper with a pencil or pen.

Puzzles.

THE MONEY GAME.

A person having in one hand a piece of gold, and in the other a piece of silver, you may tell in which hand he has the gold, and in which the silver, by the following method: Some value, represented by an even number, such as 2, must be assigned to the gold; and a value represented by an odd number, such as 3, must be assigned to the silver; after which, desire the person to multiply the number in the right hand by any even number whatever, such as 2, and that in the left by an odd number, such as 3, then bid him add together the two products, and if the whole sum be odd, the gold will be in the right hand and the silver in the left. If the sum be even the contrary will be the case.

To conceal the artifice better, it will be sufficient to ask whether the sum of the two products can be halved without a remainder; for in that case the total will be even, and in the contrary case odd.

It may be readily seen that the pieces, instead of being in the two hands of the same person, may be supposed to be in the hands of two persons, one of whom has the even number, or piece of gold, and the other the odd number, or piece of silver. The same operations may then be performed in regard to these two persons, as are performed in regard to the two hands of the same person, calling the one privately the right, and the other the left.

IT CAN BE DONE.

(Sent by Douglas Black.)

How can you stick a pin through the centre of a piece of paper, not folding the paper, nor sticking the pin through on top, or through the side (if the paper is thick)?

Ans.—Stick the pin through from underneath.

CHARADES.

(Sent by M. H. Tees.)

1.

If you take the whole from me, There still will be some left, you'll see.
Ans.—Whole-some.

2.

A word there is, five syllables contains, Take one away, and no syllable remains.
Ans.—Monosyllable.

3.

Six letters form my name: Subtract One letter, twelve behold! A fact.
Ans.—Dozens.

4.

My whole's a little playful bird, Whose second does my first I vow; On river banks its note is heard, It's name? Pray who can tell me now?
Ans.—Wag-tail.

'AMEN' DOGS.

Scotch sheep-dogs are as prompt as their masters in getting ready to leave the church during the benediction. In his 'Autobiography,' the Rev. Newman Hall describes a scene he once witnessed on a communion Sunday in the Highlands.

The churchyard where the service was held was crowded with shepherds accompanied by their dogs, which lay quietly asleep at the feet of their masters. The sermon was finished, the psalm had been sung, the final prayer was being offered, and there was no sign of impatience on the part of the dogs. But the moment the benediction began every devout doggie roused himself, and before the 'Amen' they were all in marching order.

Doctor Hall once had an amusing experience with a dog which had learned that 'Amen' marked the conclusion of worship.

The dog belonged to a family who were members of Doctor Hall's church. At their family prayers doggie always occupied a certain seat, and remained as motionless as a devoutly-behaved dog should until the 'Amen.'

On one day Doctor Hall was invited, being a guest, to conduct the family worship. He read the fifth chapter of the Revelation, and when he came to the fourteenth verse, 'And the four beasts said, Amen!' the dog jumped from his chair, and began barking as usual, as if the worship were over. Clergyman, host, hostess and servants blended their laughter with the barkings, and the service ended.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

Well pleased is He, if we patiently do our best. So hum little bee—and low green grasses, grow. You help to make the summer.

I don't mind the bees, said I, 'if they hum at a safe distance, it is the hornets that I do not like.' The friend to whom I was speaking is well versed in bible lore, and immediately quoted, 'The Lord thy God will send the hornet,' and continued, 'It is used as a type of the small vexations of life. Talmage refers to it as a simile of those of our friends and acquaintances who say disagreeable things about us, foes in reality; but too small to shoot, though capable of bringing us ill, and really there could not be a better description of the little stings that annoy us.'

As I looked up the garden path two white turkeys made quite a picture this morning, tiptoeing stealthily along between two rows of crimson and white ten-weeks' stocks, for no garden statuary could be half so effective as this life form. They kept neck and neck as they minced along, picking at the blades of grass, or insects in their way, until a humming-bird darted into one of the scarlet cannas, that stand like soldiers guarding a flower border of white and crimson geraniums. But the tiny creature was too active on the wing, and flew at once to a bed of petunias at a safe distance. I wonder if flower lovers are aware that the petunia will thrive under a tree. Our bed does well under a drooping maple, and looks uniform in color, now that some self-seeded poppies are removed. A color-blind youth who has admired the medly of scarlet and magenta, missed the poppies in his walk through the garden yesterday and observed, 'I see the destroying angel has been through the petunia bed'—so diverse are our tastes in all matters, just as we see things with perfect or imperfect vision. In this quiet spot to-day I suddenly realize that all the greenery around me, long past flowering, is at work underground preparing for next year's fruit and flowers. Silently the forces of nature are at work, adding new roots and fibres to the shrubs, the trees and all the herbaceous plants, so that they may be ready for next year's starting into life after the dormant sleep of winter. So we, in our life work, add new experiences, and strength, if we do our duty, and make ready for the dawn of a new day.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

The heat and drought has stunted many of the plants and dried off others prematurely—but, yesterday we saw a seagull, and that is said to portend a storm; though the signs of the tree toad have failed. The morning glories open very wide in a heated spell, and they are like some natures, they must be taken at the right time to see their full beauty. If you look at them in the morning when the sunrays beam upon them the whole vine is a charming harmony of grace and color. But perhaps you will not have time to look at them till evening, when the flowers hang limp and closed, devoid of color or attractiveness. On the other hand the night-blooming cereus that opened three flowers the other evening, is only an evening beauty, for from eight, until after midnight it is a flower of regal beauty, its fragrance pervades every room of the house. 'White water lily on a cactus stem,' some one called it; but the early dawn will find it as jaded as the belle of a ball after a night of conquest. But there is a pleasure in caring for this ungainly plant through the winter, when it is not ornamental, for the sake of these magnificent blossoms.

This month should be a busy one, preparing for the winter garden. Slips taken off and rooted in spring should be good stocky plants now, and it is not any use to take them from their rich feeding-ground out of doors and cram them into pots too small for the roots, then set them in the dry heated atmosphere of the dwelling-house at once. If not wishing to lift at once it is a good plan to cut all around the plant you wish to take up with a sharp spade, then, leave in this condition for a week or two before lifting. When taken up the plant will be in much better condition, and if watered and shaded can be kept on a cool verandah till frost.

The callas and amaryllis must be potted at once, if not already done, and roses for winter blooming should be potted. To have oxalis flowers in winter, shake the bulbs out of the soil they are growing in, and replant in rich earth. Keep moist and out of direct sunlight till they begin to grow again. After which they will take all the sunshine and water that September can give them, if well drained. Primulas cinerarias and other plants that have been grown from seed, must be growing well now, and need to be shifted into larger pots. A little ammonia, three or four drops to a teaspoonful of water, is good for the plants, as a fertilizer, when growth commences.

PLANTS FOR NAMES.

'Lover of Nature,'—The shrub enclosed is Solanum Dulcamara. The common name being often Bittersweet, confounds it with the climber of that name.

It is in itself a scrambler, and looks well in a corner. The bright green foliage, the purple, clustered flowers, and the red berries, being very attractive. It is supposed to be poisonous, as it belongs to the nightshade family; and birds do not seem to appreciate the berries. I should not care to take it to the garden when there are so many prettier and safer shrubs that would be a better adornment, and can be mailed anywhere so cheaply now-a-days.

Lizzie.—The name is Linaria Vulgaris, or Toad Flax—one of the prettiest of our wild flowers, and very common on waste places. It is sometimes called Butter and Eggs. It was introduced from Wales, and the roots being tenacious of life, are hard to exterminate if it gets a hold of the ground. One has to be careful in introducing plants that are unknown into the garden, for the seeds will scatter and become very troublesome weeds sometimes, so it is a good thing to study up the nature and habits of plants and know what they are likely to become if brought nearer home, for, like bad companions, it is easier to introduce them than to eradicate them.

BAGGING GRAPES.

'Thomas' asks if we believe in bagging grapes. Ans.—Yes, if it is done at the right time, but it is too late in the season now to be of any advantage. Done at the proper time, it is a sure preventive of rot, and is of use to prevent bees, birds and insects from puncturing the fruit. The above-mentioned can so demoralize an acre of grapes that the bunches will not be sound. Get stout Manila paper bags and put on just as soon as the fruit is set. You will be surprised to see the difference in the fruit at picking time. In places where the grape rot is bad it is a necessity to have the grapes so protected.

SALSIFY—HOW TO COOK.

'Ignorant' inquires if it is time to take up salsify, as it is the first year they have grown this vegetable. Ans.—It needs all the season for perfect development, and should be thin in the row so as to give it a good chance to grow. Do not dig up until the first frost, when turnips and celery are to be lifted; then store in sand in a dry cellar or in moss, if it is handy. It has not any insect enemies to retard its growth, and is better known and appreciated than it was some years ago. In preparing it for the table, scrape well, keeping the root under the water while doing so, else they turn black or badly discolored. Cut into small pieces and boil till tender. Serve with white sauce the same as cauliflower.

CONCERNING STRAWBERRY PLANTING. A. C. M.—There is a special interest about a letter that tells how one has bought a piece of land and wishes to beautify it, and to make it a home for the family, where they can grow and enjoy the fruits in their season. I always want to help in such a case, and to give the writer the benefit of our experience and our failures, for it is only by these that we learn the road to success. A country home means a haven of rest for the tired worker, and the skill required to grow flowers, fruit and vegetables is a healthy reaction from the turmoil of city life, and nowhere do these products taste so sweet or seem so appetizing as when grown in soil that has been tended and cared for by the amateur gardener. The question was about strawberries, and though they will grow well on a variety of soils, they do best on a light clay loam. In the case before me it would be best, too, for them to be planted in narrow matted rows. The plants should be set out in early spring, or if the ground is clean and the weather showery they can be planted in August or early September. The rows should be three and a half feet apart and one foot in the row, though this can only be judged by the variety, as some plants make more runners than others. The planting can be done with a trowel, or the rows can be made before planting. Care must be taken to spread out the roots as much as possible, and to press the soil firmly about them, holding the plant so that the bud will be just above the surface. If the season is late the older leaves should be removed and water poured into the place where the roots are to be set; then pack the earth firmly about the plants. The trouble with strawberries is to keep them clean, for I do not know any growing plant so apt to gather weeds, and they must never be allowed to get the start. If the season is dry they must have extra cultivation, so that the surface soil will be deep and open. After the ground freezes the plants need to be mulched between the rows to the depth of two or three inches, but only one inch over the plants. Marsh hay is a fine material for this purpose, and if straw is used it must be free from weed seed. Asparagus tops do well if the seed is first removed, but leaves and evergreen branches give protection, and let leave room for air to circulate. Sod land should be in cultivation for two years before strawberries are planted there, else the larva of the May beetle will be in evidence. The cut-worm can be destroyed by soaking bunches of clover in a strong solution of Paris green and placing around the plants. For the fungus we use the Bordeaux mixture. I have written so much about varieties that it is only necessary to refer to previous articles on that subject. For home use we prefer the Cumberland, a pink-fleshed variety so pale and delicate as to look scarcely ripe, but able to surprise the novice by its sweetness. The old Wilson is hardy in an exposed position, or when but little care is given, but if large and fine flavored berries are wanted it will be as well to plant some of the newer varieties, such as Greenville and Marshall, or the late, rich-flavored Brandywine. Good under-draining is necessary for the health of strawberry plants, also perfect flowering varieties every third row, if some imperfect sorts are used, and it requires

plenty of moisture to bring the blossoms to full maturity, even though well set, for on dry, hot land small berries will be the result.

CARNATIONS FROM CUTTINGS.

'Nellie' wishes to raise some carnations from slips of a choice variety and asks how it can be done. Ans.—Carnations are easily rooted from slips. Take off the small side shoots when about two inches long. If your plants are in pots, plant the slips around the edge, pressing the soil firmly about the portion inserted. Water them only when the main plant requires it. They must not get dry, nor is too much moisture conducive to rooting. If you wish to start them out of doors it can still be done while the days are warm, and they must still be watched for the proper amount of moisture.

THE BARBERRY.

A number of questions have come in about this shrub and they can be answered all together. Several correspondents ask if it is good to eat, and that is really one of its advantages as a shrub, for the fruit is exceedingly fine to serve in the place of lemons to make an acid drink. This juice is not injured by water but rather improved, and if pressed through a potato sieve will be found very palatable. It also makes a very fine jelly prepared in the same way as currants. The beauty of the barberry, both in summer and winter, has never been fully appreciated for it ranks among the foremost of our shrubs for ornament and has no rival in midwinter when it is covered with scarlet berries.

BLACK CALLA.

'A.J.C.' has a black calla so-called, but the flower is a deep velvety purple maroon, and asks if it is a 'fake,' as it is light green inside and about half covered with black spots. Ans.—That is the correct description of Arum sanctum, the genuine black calla. It is so named because from the centre of the flower springs a spike of the most intense glossy black about ten inches long. The inside of the flower is always the color you mention.

BORERS.

'Bernard K.' has found one of his apple trees (he only has three) infested by borers, and asks a remedy. Ans.—The only remedy, when they are lodged in the tree so that you have discovered their haunts by its decay, is to dig them out with a strong pliable wire, or sharp narrow knife. But as in everything else, prevention is better than cure. If weeds and rubbish are allowed to accumulate about the trees it is a safe harbor for all noxious insects. It is a good plan to take a pound can of concentrated lye and dissolve it in eight or ten gallons of water. This can be washed over the trunks of the trees and up into the branches with a small whitewash brush, or broom. Bits of waste soap soften and improve the mixture, which should be applied in early spring, and again after midsummer. But you must reach and kill your borers or the tree will decay.

SCHOOLS WITHOUT BOOKS.

(O. M. E. Rowe, in Boston 'Congregationalist'.)

The vacation school is philanthropy's latest answer to the problem of juvenile crime. Large cities have an increase in arrests of children during the summer months; indeed, in a Chicago district it has reached sixty percent. This shows the demoralizing power of enforced idleness and verifies the old saw, 'Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.'

The privileged classes take their children to the seaside or mountain, where they find healthful recreation in life out of doors. But they are a minority. The larger proportion of city boys and girls are doomed to brick sidewalks during the hot days of the long summer vacation. The inevitable instinct of a child is to 'do something.' Guided wisely, this becomes a power for good. But otherwise this longing re-enforced by the gregarious instinct, leads to the formation of street gangs intent upon mischief and depredation, and perforce they become training schools for criminals. Private benevolence began vacation schools as an experiment, but they grew into an object lesson so significant that cities are gradually incorporating them into their public school systems. Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn have led the movement. The midsummer police records show a falling off in juvenile arrests in cities with these summer schools. Surely wisdom justifies putting 'the ounce of prevention' in vacation schools instead of the 'pound of cure' in costly reformatories.

The organizers sometimes are systematized on the basis of a school board, as in Chicago, where the work has been thorough and quite extensive. It began in a small way with the education committee of the Woman's Club, and now includes nine city and fourteen suburban clubs of women co-operating to raise the funds and manage the schools. The movement is spreading through the country. Many State Federations are urging their clubs to undertake this work, and the Massachusetts Federation recently issued a special circular to this end. It is worth noting that a Newton club of forty members has had a successful vacation school for several years. The Cantabrigia Club, of Cambridge, has established a vacation kindergarten and a cooking school for girls, with the happiest results. The two pictures accompanying this article show the little ones of the Cambridge kindergarten, and the older girls occupied with their cooking lesson.

Clubs in Haverhill, Dorchester and Lowell are already organizing this social

service. The six Woman's Clubs of Roxbury have just joined forces to establish vacation schools under the best conditions. A recreation summer school was begun in Roxbury sixteen years ago, and as means permitted it has added the approved features of training as well as amusing.

Probably no Massachusetts town has developed this idea of training on a more scientific basis than Cambridge, under the wise guidance of the principal of the Rindge School for Manual Training. Although he has generously given his services for several summers, his enthusiasm is so great that he promises to organize the same system in Boston, where private subscriptions are being solicited to begin the work in July.

The attendance is always voluntary, but every city reports an average of not less than ninety percent, which sufficiently answers the cavilers who protested that the children would not come. Generally an absence of two sessions without good reason forfeits membership, and there is always a waiting list. A little fellow who hung about the door day after day, longing for a vacancy, said to a boy who was joyfully entering, 'Can't yer break yer leg, or somethin', so I can hev yer yer?' A Chicago mother, whose five-year-old boy was too ill to walk, brought him in her arms, a distance of six blocks, lest he should lose his enrollment. Most of these schools lament the rejection of pupils for lack of sufficient means to secure instructors. The usual plan is a morning session, but sometimes an afternoon session is necessary for another set of children who cannot be denied.

Care is taken in selecting pupils, and those who specially need the school as 'an incorrigible' is hailed as a prize to be wooed and won. A little fellow who applied stipulated that he might bring 'the rest o' my gang,' and these boys, long a neighborhood terror, became docile pupils, because the school gave them something to do which interested them.

Much depends on the teachers, and their success demonstrates not only ability but genuine enthusiasm. The test is power to attract and hold the children, towards which home visiting greatly aids. Little discipline is necessary, for pleasant occupation dissipates badness.



The philosophy of vacation schools reverts on Froebel's dictum, that 'play is incipient work and work is perfected play.' Between them there should be no cleavage. Naturally, the local conditions, the energy of the promoters and the funds available modify the work, but the principles are identical. It is customary to secure free use of the public school buildings. Wherever possible, a bathroom emphasizes the physical comfort of cleanliness. The foundation is a kindergarten, with all the sweetness and light which it brings to tenement house children. This development of hand and eye is further promoted by manual training. Under the best conditions, there is gradual advance from designs on paper, clay modelling and knife work to the carpenter's bench, with joinery, woodturning, and cabinetmaking. What Morris calls 'the joy of labor' comes most keenly when the creative instinct is thus stirred.

The girls are taught the elementary principles of domestic science. Wherever possible, cooking is given a prominent place, and sewing, mending and the care of rooms are seldom omitted. If facilities allow, girls should learn the use of the simpler carpenter tools as a household help.

Books have no part in vacation schools. Drawing, tinting, music, gymnastics, organized play and nature study give delightful variety and exercise different faculties. Nature study is gained

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by means of growing plants, aquariums, cages of birds and collections of living toads, worms and butterflies, as well as by shells and stones. Many of them are gathered by the children in the weekly country excursions. These are not picnics, but demonstration lessons carefully given, and they make the pivotal teaching.

The expense of a vacation school varies with its scope and size. The Chicago schools in 1898 included 2,454 children for six weeks, and the cost averaged only \$3.12 apiece, but in a small factory town in Massachusetts the average cost per pupil for six weeks was \$6.75.

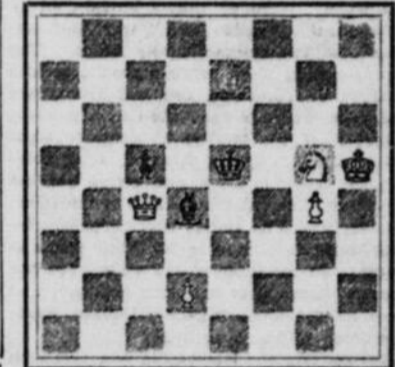
Vacation schools are not only a power in transforming lawless boys into good citizens, but they accomplish what President Eliot defines as the aim of education—to develop the capacity for enjoyment and the capacity for service-ability, which is the best fitting for life.



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

Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 24. By A. Silva, Brasilia. Black—3 pieces.



White—6 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 21, by Mrs. T. B. Rowland, in two moves, is solved by 1, P-K 4.

Quarterly and Continuous Tournaments.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Lists names like R.C.M., Vernon River Bridge, H. Archibald, Brandon, etc., with corresponding scores.

* Previous winners. Will any who sent correct solution to Problem 21, and have not received credit above, please mention name when next writing, as several communications have become mislaid.

CHESS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A brilliant example of a favorite Gambit:—

Table showing chess moves for Game 25—Danish Gambit. Columns for White and Black moves.

The pawns are surrendered to give White an open game with the attack. Black is said to have a better game by declining the third pawn.

Table showing chess moves for Game 26—Danish Gambit. Columns for White and Black moves.

A curiously bad move, but not apparently so until White had replied to it.

White threatens the not very obvious mate by Q x P ch, followed by R-K 3.

Table showing chess moves for Game 27—Danish Gambit. Columns for White and Black moves.

A method of instruction which we have known many pursue with profit is mentioned by a country player, who says: 'I who learned chess in a country town where there was little or no practice, and that not good, may instance my own experience. I was in the habit of choosing some fine published game and of selecting the winning side as my own. Say that Morphy won off Anderssen. I selected Morphy's side, covered up his moves with a piece of paper, and endeavored to anticipate the great master's line of play. After due deliberation I compared my ideas with the course actually adopted, made Morphy's move, with the reply of Anderssen, and then proceeded to consider what might be the American's next venture. The experiment was generally humiliating at first; better results followed, and eventually I was able at times to do better than my teacher.'

HOW TO CHOOSE A CAT.

Most of the cats that children have for pets are never chosen at all. They just wander into a house, purr confidingly about some member of the family, are given a saucer of milk, petted a bit, and, before anybody realizes it, the stray visitor has settled down in the household. That is the way cats are usually adopted, and sometimes these chance pussies make the best sort of companions. But now and then a boy or girl is promised a cat and given an opportunity to pick one out at a regular cat store. Then, of course, the greatest taste and care are exercised in making the choice. Here is something a cat fancier has to say about selecting a pet:—

To find a good-natured cat, just the sort of one for children to play with, look for a well-developed bump on its head, between the ears. It should have a nose that is round and short, kind of a pug, and full cheeks and upper lip. The cat whose nose is thin and sharp, and whose ears twitch nervously, will never make a good pet. As for mousers they are rather tricky when it comes to petting. The keen mouser has a full, sharp and eloquent eye. The best and gentlest of cats, though, can be ruined by overfeeding. Too much meat is always bad, but especially in warm weather. Cats, as well as people, grow cross and irritable if their stomachs are out of order.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LITTLE HEROINES OF THE SLUMS.

Liquid Air—Laughing at Mistakes—Ways of Cooking Apples.

NEW YORK'S 'LITTLE MOTHERS.'

(New York 'Ledger'.)

In the most wretched tenement of one of the most miserable parts of the town lives a family consisting of a drunken father, of less than no use to anybody; a mother, who, because of this fact, must go out washing early and late to earn the daily bread; and seven children, upon the eldest of whom, a girl nine years old, devolves the task of attending to every need of all the rest, including the doing of whatever washing, scrubbing, cooking and sewing, are required for the whole household. A six-year-old girl baby, in another place, carries less care upon her shoulders, but is hardly less forlorn. Both her father and her mother being confirmed drunkards, she has to clothe, feed and warm herself, and her toddling brother according to her own wisdom. And as she is commonly penniless, that wisdom endures some sufficiently Draconian tests.

A third case was found in a Thirty-eighth street cellar. Here the father, once an industrious and well paid workman, has lost his sight by some injury incurred at his trade. Through illness brought on by consequent privation and worry, the mother also has become totally blind. The entire care of these helpless people, besides that of two brothers, two and four years old, falls therefore upon the only competent member of the family, a daughter eight years of age. Every morning, after helping her father to dress, and giving him his breakfast, this child leads him to the street corner, where he stands offering papers for sale until she comes to fetch him home at night. In the interval she waits upon her mother, looks after her little brothers, and does all the work—washing, ironing, cooking, etc., of the household.

Recognizing the lamentable fact that such 'little mothers' must exist in multitudes as long as the world goes on, an association was founded for their aid, which endeavors, not to remove them from their places, but to teach them to fill those places with more efficiency than, unaided, they could ever learn, trying at the same time to bring more pleasure into their hard, starved lives, and to lead them gradually into ways of thinking and living that shall prevent their repeating their parents' mistakes.

This society was organized seven years ago by its present director, Mrs. J. H. Johnston. Begun merely as a fresh air charity, it has gradually extended its field of usefulness until its object might now be defined as the whole welfare, spiritual and temporal, of its beneficiaries, while its limits, apparently, are only the limits of its purse.

The association's present headquarters are at No. 57 Third avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, whence it sends carefully chosen women visitors into the hearts of the slums to search for cases of need; and the things these visitors discover there sound strange indeed to unaccustomed ears. The sewing school, managed and supported by Mrs. George A. Hearn, who gives it her constant personal attention, is conducted on a plan very different from those in general use. No elaboration of theories, no practice of fancy stitches, no playing with dolls' clothes, is indulged in here. A 'little mother's' time is too precious for that; for during all her 'motherhood' every moment has its pressing work, while no sooner has she reached her twelfth year than she must ordinarily join the army of wage-earners, leaving the old post, its cares, and its opportunities, to the sister next of age. Mrs. Hearn's scholars are therefore set to work at the very start on distinctly useful articles, such as iron-boards and dish towels, from which they are graduated as quickly as possible to the making and mending of their own clothes. In the mending class, after a pupil's personal wardrobe is put in order, she is permitted to bring and work on any garment of 'her babies' that may need repair, but all garments so brought from the home to the school must be washed previously.

At the end of each lesson credit marks are awarded, on the scale of a possible eight, for attendance, punctuality, neatness and industry. These marks have a purchasing value, payable in clothes. Seventy-two credits earn a dress, but, to point a moral, dresses are not awarded unless the child's stock of underclothing is already sufficient. Great emphasis is laid on personal cleanliness here as in the cooking class.

The cooking class, although cramped for room, is strikingly successful and productive of lasting good. The children enjoy it immensely, from the wearing of the big, gingham aprons and the white caps to the singing of the 'motion songs' by which they memorize rules. Besides cooking, pure and simple, they are taught the nutritive values of cheap foods, some fundamental hygienic ideas, how to set a table neatly, how to wash dishes, etc., etc. And after having prepared the meal comprising the lesson of the day, they are shown a decent manner of serving, and finally sit down to dine, under supervision as to table manners—a point on which they are singularly ready to accept gentle hints. In this, after the

fashion of the sewing class, merit marks are given, redeemable in clothing.

The 'little mothers' have heretofore been sent to the cooking teacher at the age of nine or ten, but that lady has recently asked that they be given to her three or four years younger. The prematurely sharpened little creatures are quite able in their sixth year, she finds, to grasp her instructions; their strange, forced lives give them daily need thereof, and habits learned early are habits that cling.

To forestall the question as to how a child burdened with the care of a household, certainly with the care of a baby, can have opportunity to attend these classes, it should be explained that a part of the association's work is to make this possible—to secure, if necessary, some person to fill the place at home of the poor little soul who goes to learn her business of 'motherhood.'

The dispensary is open two afternoons in the week, and only to 'little mothers.' Here the children are encouraged to come with their smallest ailments. Dr. Cross, the physician in charge, especially welcomes these consultations over scratches and bruises, because in attending to such simple matters she not uncommonly finds a real and serious trouble, otherwise very unlikely to be discovered until it has settled into a pronounced malady; and because, too, the friendly intercourse thus established, offers opportunities to give general advice often incredibly needed. It is very much desired to provide, in connection with the dispensary, a room for bathing, dressing, and healthful exercises, where some of the lessons preached by the doctor could be shown in practice, and where, also, the 'little mother' could bring her baby and be taught the proper manner to bathe and to dress it. Funds for this purpose, however, are as yet lacking.

In the course of the seven years of the association's existence, many of its 'little mothers' have outgrown that name, having reached the age when they must become shop girls. Wishing not to lose sight of these Mrs. Johnson organized a club called the 'X.L.M.' or 'Ex-Little-Mother' Club, which, though primarily intended as an amusement society, to keep the girls off the streets, has now taken on a broader form. At each of its weekly evening meetings, an attractive and varied entertainment is arranged, and some small refreshments provided, besides which addresses are given, including practical medical talks by Dr. Cross, who also directs light gymnastics. Dressmaking, embroidery, and physical culture classes are soon to be established. The treasurer and secretary of the club are themselves X.L.M.'s, and the other offices will be filled from the ranks as rapidly as feasible. A special effort is made to teach these older girls the beauty of modesty in dress, and in this, as in higher ways, they respond generously to the influence of frequent and friendly intercourse with refined women.

In Pelham Bay Park the 'little mothers' have their holiday home. Here, twice a week, from May to October, relays of them are taken for a day's fresh air; but, again, owing to the large number to be served, no child can be bidden twice in a season. Children who are ill are occasionally kept for a slightly longer time, but the house quarters are small, and, moreover, the 'little mother' is essentially one who can be spared only with difficulty, and through much negotiation, even for a single day from her home work. Otherwise she might hope, as she cannot now, to benefit by some one of the ordinary fresh air funds.

Dr. Cross accompanies each of the bi-weekly summer excursions, and finds much occupation there, as many of the army of children thus passed before her eyes are in dire need of a physician's care. A scab bath forms a regular part of the day's programme; and if, as often happens, the clothes removed for that purpose are no better than rags, hardly covering the bruised, scarred, starved little bodies, clean, whole suits are given in their place.

It need hardly be said that her brief summer holiday, with its good food, good bath, good air, flowers, fruit, and unrestrained liberty, is a red-letter day in the 'little mother's' life. Yet the first hours often go by very quietly and gravely. Even the elasticity of a child can be overtaxed, and this heavily burdened mite of humanity, must have time to relax and shake off the oppression of her unnatural cares.

How seriously and conscientiously she takes these cares, how sternly she practices the precepts taught by her friends, is illustrated by many quaint stories. At Holiday House, one day, Mrs. Johnston complimented a seven-year-old 'little mother' on the neatness of her dress.

'Yes,' answered the capable young person, 'I washed and ironed it last night. I have more time for such things since we moved to — street.'

'To — street! How nice! Your father must be getting better pay, then?'

'No 'm, he isn't. But I told him he just must move, for I couldn't keep that old room clean anyway. I scrubbed, and I scrubbed, and I scrubbed until the water all dripped through the floor, and the woman down-stairs said she'd make trouble for

me if I didn't stop, and still I couldn't keep it clean. So I said we must move. And it really doesn't cost any more living where we do now. You see, there were three saloons on the old block, and my papa is—he's just the best, kindest man, my papa is—he couldn't ever get by all of those saloons without somebody making him treat. And in the block where we are now there's only one saloon, and my papa he gets rid of that by going 'round the other way. So you see it's just as cheap, 'm.'

Besides its oral instruction on the subject, the association prints and distributes a leaflet, 'How to take care of baby,' giving in the simplest terms rules for sickness and for health. These the children, almost invariably tender and loving nurses, are very glad to get. Some one once discovered a group of 'little mothers' sitting, each with her babies, on the roof of the tenement in which they lived, one child reading a 'Baby' leaflet aloud to the rest, and all very earnestly discussing its application to their respective charges. One inclines to smile at this, but as a matter of fact there is no child's play about it. If the 'little mother' who cares for 'her baby' day and night, is overworked or drunken real mother often knowing nothing whatever about it, does not understand her business, so much the worse for both.

The society performs a noble mission, which will be emulated by the formation of like institutions for the direction, instruction and encouragement of the 'little mothers' in the large cities of our country.

LIQUID AIR FOR TABLE AND KITCHEN.

(New York 'World'.)

It is now almost certain that liquid air will soon be put on the market at very moderate prices. The practical household-er, therefore, is already beginning to ask questions.

'Of what use will it be to me?' he queries. 'Why should I pay money for cans of air, liquid or other? It is very curious and interesting, no doubt, but what can I do with it? And isn't it dangerous stuff anyhow to have about the house?'

To answer these very natural questions as fully as possible, yet briefly and in plain language, is the purpose of this article.

First, how will it be supplied, how long can it be kept, and is it safe to handle? It will be brought to your house like milk or seltzer water, in protected cans containing any desired quantity from a quart or two up to twenty or thirty gallons. The style of the cans will doubtless vary. The simplest are nothing more than tin cylinders, closed at the bottom but open at the top and heavily felted.

In these liquid air can be kept about twenty-four hours. You can dip it out as wanted with an ordinary long-handled dipper. If, however, you should drop the dipper just after using it would shatter like thin glass when it struck the floor. With a ladle of copper or aluminum this little accident could not occur, as these metals are not made brittle by cold.

By the use of more elaborate vessels—some of which have already been tested and patented—the liquid air can be kept for a number of days. From these it is drawn off by a sort of siphon. It can be sent by rail and delivered at distant points. Liquid air is as safe to handle as boiling water, and requires about the same precautions. Here extremes meet. Intense cold burns like heat, and liquid air has even been used to cauterize ulcers.

Yet you need not fear to touch it. You may thrust your hand into a basin of it with perfect safety, just as you may touch hot iron with your moistened finger, provided the hand is instantly withdrawn. If spilled on your clothes it will not harm even the finest fabrics.

But never venture to put liquid air in your mouth—if you wish to live. And in taking up a dish containing it use a handkerchief or holder of some sort, exactly as if it were hot.

In another respect liquid air is like boiling water. It must not be confined. Plug up your teakettle and it will soon burst. If the plugged kettle contained liquid air it would do the same thing even though set upon a block of ice, for this strange stuff is always boiling and you can't prevent it. Be careful also not to wet cotton waste or any other loose, combustible substance with this fluid. Such a mixture is violently explosive, though only until the liquid gas has evaporated; and it will not explode unless fire is put to it.

These things remembered liquid air is more innocent than spring water. If a canful were upset on your parlor carpet there would be no harm done.

And now, assuming that a two-gallon can has been delivered at your door, what can you do with it?

Of course the most obvious use is for cooling things—any sort of refrigeration. A bowlful set in your refrigerator will do all the work of a big cake of ice, but much better. It will slowly waste away, but the product is nothing but air—and cold. It is absolutely dry; there will be no drip. In fact, any closet or cupboard can be used as a refrigerator with liquid air, only it will waste a little faster.

You want a glass of ice water. Pour the water into the tumbler and drop into it half a teaspoonful or less of liquid air. Then watch it a moment for it is a beau-

tiful experiment. After dancing and bubbling and showing all manner of jewel tints for about a minute the liquid air disappears. Your glass of water is now cooled and has a little lump of ice in it.

To cool an oyster let one drop of the liquid fall on it. Too much would freeze it harder than flint. Should you happen to put too much on a lump of butter you could pound it into yellow powder with a hammer, though it would soon thaw.

Many kinds of food and drink are much improved after being thus frozen and thawed.

To make ice cream pour a little liquid air into the cream or custard and stir vigorously.

To cool your parlor on a sultry day take half a bucket of liquid air and splash it about the room with a dipper, just as you would throw water on the sidewalk for a similar purpose. It will dance over the floor in bright globules and fill the room for a moment with a cloud of mist, but it will wet nothing and do no injury even to the most dainty upholstery.

It will not only cool the air but will make it pure and bracing, like a sweet mountain breeze, for there is always some excess of oxygen in liquid air.

In the sick room this cooling and freshening of the air will be simply invaluable, especially in fever cases. Many lives undoubtedly will be saved thereby.

In the case of diseases such as yellow fever, the germs of which cannot endure frost, all danger of contagion and spreading may be averted. The protection to nurses will be perfect.

LAUGHING AT MISTAKES.

(By Leander S. Keyser.)

The other Sunday I attended a church service in which the choir made a slight mistake while singing the anthem. It was a beautiful piece of sacred music, adapted to put the congregation into a worshipful mood; and, with the exception of the one blunder, it was well rendered. The mistake was of such a nature that almost every one noticed it; yet it was only an accident, caused by somebody turning two leaves of the anthem book instead of only one.

Although not a serious blunder, I noticed, to my regret, that both the choir and some people in the audience laughed. They not only smiled, but seemed to be greatly amused.

Now, which was the greater blunder—the mistake in the singing, or the laughing? The latter, by all odds. Do you ask why? Simply, because the anthem was a sacred one; intended to develop the spirit of worship; the theme was a solemn one. But when singers and auditors laughed at a slight blunder that could not be avoided, their conduct at once destroyed all feeling of solemnity. It did not seem that they were treating sacred things with proper reverence, or that they were really in earnest in their worship. Indeed, it looked quite frivolous, and gave one the impression that they looked upon the anthem as a performance, rather than an act of devotion.

Do you believe that a choir, or an audience that was truly reverent would regard a slight error as a matter of merriment? I cannot think so.

It seems to be quite a habit with some people to laugh at the mistakes of others. This is especially true of errors committed by public speakers and singers. There are persons who will actually laugh right out into a speaker's face, should he happen to commit a verbal lapse. Let me name some reasons why we should not indulge in merriment over the inadvertencies of other people.

First, it is not polite or well bred. Look into any good book or etiquette and see whether it is not regarded as a breach of decorum. The amenities of polite society are intended to put people at their ease and make them feel comfortable and pleasant. A truly well bred person will pass mere inadvertencies by as if they had not occurred. The fact is, it is extremely rude to grow merry over other people's mistakes.

Such merriment is likely to injure the feelings of the person who has blundered. It is humiliating enough for him to remember that he has made a mistake, without being laughed at on account of it. Many a person has become so much discouraged by the derision of others that he has resolved never again to venture before an audience, while fear of ridicule keeps many a timid person from doing his duty.

Back of the conduct of the derider lies his own character, to which his unseemly laughter furnishes an index. This is evident if he will think about it for a moment. Why does he laugh? Shall I tell you why? Because he fears that others will not think him smart enough to detect the mistake if he does not laugh at it. What is really going on in his mind as he indulges in his merry mood? This: 'If I laugh at that mistake, everybody will think me enough of a musician or grammarian to detect errors in a performance. If I don't laugh, they will think I don't know enough to see a mistake when it is made. You see, I have a reputation to maintain as a musician or literary critic, and so I'll laugh.'

Do you not see the vanity and self-conceit that lies back of the derider's laughter? And what is more offensive than conceit? It is always a mark of a small heart and a shallow mind.

Merriment over the mistakes of others, mild as it may seem, will some day act as a boomerang. He that laughs at others will some day be laughed at himself. He, too, is fallible, and the time will come when he will commit a humiliating lapse, and then it will be somebody else's turn to laugh. As all of us live in glass houses, it is never safe to throw stones, lest others should be moved to throw stones, too, and then our transparent dwelling will come toppling down about our heads with

a great clash and clatter. It is not a pleasant experience, but it happens according to a general law of equity.

As a rule, those who are so ready to make sport of others, are not the most accurate and interesting performers themselves. The very fact that they are given to making sport of their fellows is indicative of the superficial character of their minds.

Truly cultured people will never be guilty of derision; they know too well how difficult it is to perform in a faultless manner. To put it in a nutshell, if we would have other people to be lenient toward our faults, we must ever be ready to pass their imperfections by.

It is true, blunders are sometimes as ludicrous that we cannot help laughing. In such cases we should restrain ourselves as much as possible. If we cannot wholly control our risibles, we are not expected to do that which is beyond our ability. But, as a rule, the chronic derider might repress his merriment if he would. He often makes more effort to laugh than would be required to keep a serious countenance.

I would repeat the advice. Don't laugh at the mistakes of others. It is not polite—it is not kind; it savors of vanity and betrays a superficial mind; it will act like a boomerang sooner or later; it may discredit the performer and cause him to commit more blunders. The only well-bred and generous thing to do is to pass such inadvertencies by as if they had not occurred.—The 'Presbyterian.'

THREE GOLDEN GATES.

If you are tempted to reveal

A tale some one to you has told

About another, make it pass,

Before you speak, three gates of gold,

Three narrow gates—first, 'Is it true?'

Then, 'Is it useful?' In your mind

Give truthful answer, and the next

Is last and narrowest, 'Is it kind?'

And, if to reach your lips at last,

It passes through these gateways three,

Then you may tell the tale, nor fear

What the result of speech may be.

—Anon.



AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Miss McLean, Summerside.—The two dollars remitted for 'Northern Messenger' was duly received, and paid for four copies, sent during the past year to Mrs. Dr. McLaurin, Ben Moor, India, which were much appreciated, and gratefully acknowledged by Mrs. McLaurin in these columns.



NO. 35.

Children who have seen reaping going on, will appreciate a reaping song. A little talk will show them that the things we do, and especially the things we say, bring a harvest of good or evil by-and-by, and we must try to plant 'the seeds of good' every day so that our harvest will be such as we can rejoice over before God.

Sowing in the morning,

Sowing seeds of kindness,

Sowing in the noontides

And the dewy eyes:

Waiting for the harvest

And the time of reaping,

We shall come rejoicing

Bringing in the sheaves.

Chorus:

Bringing in the sheaves,

Bringing in the sheaves;

We shall come rejoicing,

Bringing in the sheaves.

Sowing in the sunshine,

Sowing in the shadow,

Fearing neither clouds nor

Winter's chilling breeze.

By-and-by the harvest,

And, our labor ended,

We shall come rejoicing

Bringing in the sheaves.

It may be better not to speak yet of the harvest of souls which those may reap who have sown 'the word of the kingdom' diligently. Let us emphasize one thing at a time and the simpler thing first.



Apple Charlotte—Take six or eight large apples, peel and chop fine, one-quarter of a pound of grated bread crumbs, one-half pound seeded raisins; cover the bottom of the pan with bread crumbs, then a layer of apples, raisins, then sugar, butter, slice very thin a little apple or plum jelly. Continue this until your pan is nearly full, over this pour a cupful of custard. Bake slowly. Make an icing of the whites of two eggs and fair tablespoonful of sugar.

Pour over the top. Brown; eat with a sugar and butter sauce.

Crab-apple à la mode.—With a sharp pen-knife, remove the cores from some large, crimson crab apples, fill the holes with raisins, sprinkle thickly with sugar, add a little water, and cook quickly. A cupful of raisins may be sprinkled among the fruit. When cool and thick place in a glass dish and cover with the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with a cupful of confectioner's sugar.

Apple Dumplings that every one may eat.—To one cup of flour, into which a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder is mixed, add six cups of boiled, finely mashed potato, which should be entirely free from lumps. This is best secured by passing it through a sieve. Make into a paste with sufficient milk to make it adhere, add salt, a lump of perfectly sweet butter the size of an egg, mix as quickly as possible and roll into wrappers about the size of a tea plate and half an inch thick. Cut the apples into quarters or smaller pieces if desired, and to one cup of apple add one rounding tablespoonful of sugar and a lump of butter the size of a hickory nut. Roll the dough around the apple and steam for one hour.

REV. F. B. MEYER IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Boston 'Congregationalist' writes:—The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who has just landed, is remarkable in physical endurance as well as in other excellent qualities. Few August Sundays in any season are hotter than last Sunday was in New York, but Mr. Meyer, after speaking at a tent meeting on Saturday night, addressed on Sunday morning, 1,500 persons at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. At four in the afternoon there were nearly as many present, and when that service was over, he went again to the tent and spoke, and at a quarter before eight he walked into the Forty-Eighth Street Reformed Church, to hear Dr. Pentecost; saying that he felt not the least fatigue and must bear his old friend for old friendship's sake.

The congregations at the Rev. Dr. Hall's Church were typically summer. The stranger was in evidence in fully 1,000 to 1,500. The sermon in the morning, from Heb. xii., 2, was a powerful presentation of the Christ, especially in his supreme act of choosing death for us rather than the glory which was his and might have been selected. Mr. Meyer, for the first time in the history of the Fifth Avenue Church, came down from the pulpit, received the offering and made a short prayer. This act has been recommended by the General Assembly, but it had never been performed here before, and the elders, and even the sexton, made no effort to hide their surprise.

Mr. Meyer, in conversation, said that we on this side of the water did not seem to appreciate the immense importance of the recent decision rendered by the English archbishops. He said that the compact between Church and State in England is the Book of Common Prayer. The State, in the Privy Council, had spoken, but the ritualists had refused to obey. Now, the archbishops for the Church, although they have no very clear right to sit as a court, render a decision. That decision, said Mr. Meyer, with emphasis, 'is the most momentous thing which has happened in England in many generations. If the ritualist party acquiesce, the Establishment is safe for a long time to come. If it does not, disestablishment will come almost at once.' 'Will the ritualists acquiesce?' was asked. 'God only knows. The responsibility upon them is tremendous. I think they will. The next three months will tell. Watch.'

HENRY VARLEY ON BOSTON.

A reporter of the London 'Christian Herald' interviewed Mr. Varley with regard to his recent visit to Boston and received the following expression of opinion: 'It is a great educational centre, but the estimate concerning its extraordinary culture is, in my judgment, overdone. It has its Cambridge and three thousand students at Harvard, but its chief range of thinking from Unitarianism to mere materialism is not attractive to me. I like something much broader and deeper. Systems of thought which do not embrace the Lord Jesus Christ in his massive grandeur, as set forth in the scripture are too narrow and superficial. Nevertheless Boston is a great commercial and home centre, and I like it. For fourteen weeks in succession I held a daily noon meeting wherein hundreds of men listened to the exposition of gospel truth. The fact is, thousands of Christian men and women in Boston are tired of the intellectual platitudes which a few leading minds amongst the Unitarian made popular a generation since. Wild gourds of delicate fashioning were garnered by these clever thinkers, and the cry is now heard, "There was death in the pot," and the return favors the pure and wholesome meal of God's word. The full-orbed gospel that "Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures, that He was buried, and that He rose again from the dead, according to the scriptures," intelligently, fervently, and lovingly preached, was the strength of my ministry from San Francisco right through to New Orleans and New York. Thousands of believers have expressed to me the permanent blessing which they have received, and many hundreds have been arrested, convicted, and, I trust, brought to Christ. That which God has made "His power unto salvation to every one that believeth," we are not going to distrust, much less discard, for modern novelties.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Sept. 11, 1899.

ENCOURAGING THE BUILDERS.—

Hag. ii., 1-9.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—'Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you.'—Hag. ii., 4.

The laying of the foundation of a material Temple, and the upbuilding of the superstructure are two very different things. The one is a comparatively simple operation, and is quickly performed, although everything depends upon it. The other is a matter of engineering skill, careful elaboration, patient industry, and much time. It is that, moreover, upon which all eyes are fastened, whilst the foundation attracts but very little attention. In like manner, the laying of the foundations of the spiritual temple and the building of it present to us very different phases of truth and experience.

Last week we saw how the foundation of the Temple in Jerusalem was laid by those who had returned from their captivity in Babylon. Their first act was to set up the Altar of Sacrifice. It must have been done very promptly after their arrival, and have been made very quickly ready for use. They probably arrived in the sixth month, and when the seventh month was come the people gathered themselves together and builded the altar of the God of Israel, and from the first day of the seventh month, began they to offer burnt offerings to the Lord.' (Ezra iii., 1, 2, 6.) Then in the second year of their coming into the house of God at Jerusalem, in the second month, they 'set forward the work of the house of the Lord.' (Ezra iii., 8.)

Now we are to consider how they completed it. It was a slow and tedious work, constantly interrupted, and at the best, carried on with difficulty. It demanded all the authority of Zerubbabel, the zeal of Joshua, the exhortations of Haggai, and the encouragements of Zechariah, to carry it on to completion and at last 'bring forth the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying Grace, Grace, unto it.' (Zech. iv., 7.) And that was not done until more than twenty years after the foundations had been laid.

During all of this time constant difficulties and hindrances arose to prevent the progress of the work. They came from two sources; one from without, the other from within. They are apt illustrations of the power of the world without, and of the corrupt nature within, to prevent, in every child of God, the upbuilding of an earnest, holy, consecrated, Christian character.

The first hindrance to which our attention is called came from without. (Ezra. iv.) J came from their nearest neighbors on the north—the people most like themselves—the Samaritans. These Samaritans were the descendants of those heathen nations whom the King of Assyria had transplanted from his own land. They feared the Lord and served their own gods.' (II. Kings xvii., 24-41.) They were the children of God, only in name. They had no real desire to build the Temple, or to see it built by others. It was very evident to them, however, that those who were building were enjoying the patronage and favor of the king. Even the revenues of Samaria, according to Josephus, were paying the expenses of the building, and they were aware of it. It was, therefore, to them a matter of pecuniary interest, and of social standing, to be associated with God's people. So they came forward promptly with the offer of their services. 'Let us build with you,' they said, 'for we seek your God as ye do.'

'But Zerubbabel and Joshua, and the rest of the chief of the fathers of Israel,' at once saw through their duplicity, and that their companionship would add nothing either to the strength or the earnestness of the builders. So they answered promptly and decidedly: 'Ye have nothing to do with us to build a house unto our God; but we ourselves together will build unto the Lord God of Israel, as King Cyrus, the King of Persia, hath commanded us.'

The result of this refusal was that 'the people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah, and troubled them in building, and hired counselors against them to frustrate their purpose all the days of Cyrus, King of Persia, even until the reign of Darius, King of Persia.' Spiritually, they did not cease even then, for they are just as active in our day, as they were in the days of either Cyrus or Darius, and it is just as true to-day, as it was in those days, that affiliation with the world weakens the children of God. Even more than that. The apostle says, 'whosoever will be the friend of the world is the enemy of God,' himself. (James iv., 4.) As has been well and often said, the ship may be in the water in perfect safety, but if the water begins to enter into the ship, at once danger is to be feared. If there is attempted any co-partnership between the believer and the world, the believer will very soon become a very silent partner, and in his upbuilding as the child of God, his hands will be weakened, and his work stopped.

This 'weakened' and 'troubled' condition continued in Jerusalem for seven years. Then Cyrus died, and God's people themselves were subject to those who cared nothing for Him, or for them, or for the building of His Temple. Then those who had once offered to assist them as their friends showed themselves to be their open enemies. Their accusations and appeals to Ahasuerus and Artaxerxes were successful. They were founded on the past records of the builders, and when search was made it was 'found that this city of old time hath made insurrections against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.' (Ez. vi., 8-24.) The records proved the truth of the accusations.

So the work on the Temple was forbidden, and for more than seven years but very little was done. So it has often been with the building of the spiritual temple. Once under the dominating influences of the world, and reproached by a conscious sense that the records of their own past lives will not bear examination, many of God's children, in every age, have utterly ceased to build for Him. They have become like the world around them.

'In the second year of Darius' (Hag. i., 1), however, there was an awakening. 'Then the prophets—Haggai, the prophet, and Zechariah, the son of Iddo—prophesied unto the Jews that were in Judah and Jerusalem, in the name of the God of Israel.' (Ez. v., 1.) Haggai was an old man. He was probably one of those who wept as well as rejoiced when the foundation of the Temple was laid. (Ez. iii., 12.) It must have greatly distressed him to see the work of building suspended so long. Zechariah was much younger. He was the son, or the grandson of a prophet, Iddo. (Comp. Ez. v., 1 with Zech. i., 1.) He was probably born in Babylon soon after the captivity began, and must have been about the same age of Zerubbabel.

They say at once that the real difficulty in building the Temple—as it has been ever since in the upbuilding of every spiritual temple—was not want of liberty to build, or of the means by which to build, but it was in their own indifference and want of faith. They had been so long under the influence of the world about them that they had no real spiritual desires.

The excuse of the people, however, for their supineness was, that they were not in any condition to build. They were poor, and weak, and had no ability whatever to undertake so great a work. Besides, they had no authority, or even permission, to build as yet. (Ezra iv., 21.) 'The time is not come,' they said, 'the time that the Lord's house should be built' (Hag. i., 2) we must wait until we have more strength, or at least permission to do it. This argument has been repeated by many an indifferent soul over and over again from that day to this.

With all earnestness, and indignation, Haggai answered it. 'Thus saith the Lord of hosts,' he said, 'Consider your ways; ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe, but there is none warm; and ye that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes.'

Why? Because 'ye looked for much, but when ye brought it home I did blow upon it.' And why did I blow upon it? 'Because of Mine house that is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house. Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lies waste? Therefore, the heaven over you is stayed from dew, and the earth is stayed from her fruit.' (Hag. i., 4-10.)

All this they had never realized. Men very seldom do. They thought, as men in every age have thought, that their spiritual indifference was justly due to their outward circumstances, and not that their outward circumstances were actually due to their spiritual indifference.

These earnest appeals of Haggai met with a warm response in the minds and hearts of Zerubbabel and Joshua. Without waiting for permission from the King of Persia, and without any consultation with the surrounding authorities, they at once organized work on the unfinished Temple. (Ez. v., 2.) The people thus led, entered with enthusiasm into it themselves, and 'they came and did work in the house of the Lord of hosts, their God.' (Hag. i., 14.) They went up into the mountain and brought wood (v. 8), and they 'builded with great stones and timber.' Even their enemies said: 'This work goeth fast on, and prospereth in their hands.' (Ez. v., 8.) Apparently, it took just twenty-four days to awaken this activity. (Comp. Hag. i., 1 with v. 15.)

Then the attention of the world about them was aroused, and 'Tatnai, governor on this side of the river, and Shethar-bosani, and their companions,' began to enquire into it. (Ezra v., 3.) They met with very little satisfaction, however. The builders simply said, 'We are the servants of the God of heaven and earth,' and that they were building according to authority received from Him through Cyrus the king. (Ezra v., 11-16.) This their neighbors could neither believe nor contradict. So they brought the matter before Darius, and search was made in the royal archives for the decree of Cyrus. It was found at Achmetha, in the palace that is in the province of the Medes, or, as it is in the margin, at 'Babathana.' (Ezra vi., 2.) It was based on the proclamation of the king, and had nothing whatever to do with

their personal character. At once Darius issued directions not only that the work should go on, but that all the resources of his kingdom should be used to further it, and all of his people about Jerusalem were directed to give every aid possible to the builders.

Whilst all this was going on, the prophet Haggai filled the people with courage and zeal, assuring them that they were not dependent upon their own strength or on the strength of any man, but on the Lord alone. A month after they had thus begun to work in earnest, on the twenty-first day of the seventh month, he appeared before them again, saying, 'Be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts. And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts. The silver is Mine and the gold is Mine, saith the Lord of hosts. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts.' (vr. 4-9.)

It was a grand prophecy and promise. It is just as assuring to every believer to-day as he strives to grow in grace, as it was to Zerubbabel and Joshua, as they built with great stones and timber.

HOME READINGS.

- M. Haggai ii., God's call to build. T. Haggai ii., 1-9. Encouraging the Builders. W. Ezra v., 1-5. The call obeyed. Th. Ezra v., 6-17. Opposition. F. Ezra v., 1-12. Enemies defeated. S. Ezra vi., 13-22. The Temple completed. Su. II. Chron. v., 11-14. God's glory.



DEPARTMENT.

Topic—Sept. 10, 1899

AN EARLY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORER—II. Tim. iii., 10-17.

(A Union Meeting with the Juniors.)

'Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst.' (Matt. xviii., 2.)

When Timothy was a little lad playing in the streets of Lystra, he probably looked just like most of the other lads with whom he played. There was no distinguishing mark to say that this boy, rather than any of the others, should grow up to be a mighty man of God. His mother and grandmother no doubt were very proud of little Timothy, but even they could not have imagined that his name would come down through the long centuries as a faithful and honored servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. But they doubtless prayed much for him and daily taught him the scriptures, those ancient inspired writings of prophet, historian and poet. They had only the Old Testament, but oh, what a rich mine of literature they found it! How the little lad must have loved those long majestic psalms. When he studied Ps. cxix, how glad he must have been to find that the word of God could bless and purify, strengthen, guard, and guide his life. How his heart must have thrilled with the stories of Moses, Joshua, David, Jeremiah, Nehemiah and Daniel. Probably he often wished to have lived in the days of his nation's glory and power, or long to be able in some way to imitate the great men of old. In early youth he must have consecrated himself wholly to God, and God honored him by accepting and allowing him to go forth and proclaim the wonderful news of salvation through faith in the Lord Jesus, the Anointed One of God. (Acts xvi., 1.)

Thus Timothy became a missionary. But all over our country, in the little villages and towns, as well as in the great cities, there are little lads growing up with all the latent possibilities of a Timothy, a Paul or a Luther. There are children growing up near you in whom are wrapped up enormous capabilities for right or wrong doing. If they are not trained for God they may become awful instruments in the hand of the evil one. If they are not taught to pray they will learn to curse. Many a lad rises from the most humble circumstances into a prominent place in life, but many more with as fine capabilities simply sink down to the lowest level through lack of any helping hand stretched out to aid them, or any friendly interest shown in them. The lad who runs your errands may have in him the makings of a great explorer, he has a great ambition for discovering things, but if he is not encouraged in any way, those yearnings for knowledge may be stifled, that bright mind may become sullen and dull and that man may remain all his life at the foot of the ladder which God had given him a mind to scale. God means himself to be a great explorer or railway builder in the dark lands, preparing the way and carrying the gospel where it has never been taken before.

That little girl who is always in mischief has in her the makings of a great woman. God has given her the natural gifts and capacities which will fit her for a great work in his kingdom. But through neglect, the child may never hear of the claim God has upon her, nor of the cleansing and keeping power of the Lord Jesus, and her life may be ruined and spoiled through the lack of that knowledge, and the splendid intel-

lect God created for his own use may be turned against him forever. Why? Why does God allow these things? He has done his part. We could not make a mind nor endow it with any gifts, but it is our duty to carry the message of salvation and righteousness to those souls.

More than this, it is our duty to pray for these little people of great possibilities. We should pray for the children we meet on the street or in the home or at school. We should pray for those who have most to do with the little lives, the parents and the school teachers, their responsibilities are little greater than ours, for they may not have as much time to pray as we have. Whenever we pass a school we should pray God to bless it, and to raise up from among the children those who will glorify God in their daily lives, those through whom he can work. Do not be afraid of praying too great prayers, if you have a longing that the children shall be saved, it is a longing from God. He is not willing that any should perish and if we are filled with the same unwillingness we know that it is God's love in our hearts and that he will answer the prayer, for this is the confidence we have in him that if we ask anything according to his will he heareth us; and if we know that he heareth us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In one field in China nearly 7,000 natives have 'enrolled themselves as learners,' and they are entirely dependent on the native preachers for instruction.

The Rev. D. L. Breyton, a Baptist missionary, celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Rangoon, Burmah, on Oct. 27, having spent nearly sixty-two years in missionary work in Burmah.

Forty-five counties in prohibition Kansas possessing poorhouses and farms, are without a single pauper, and in thirty-seven counties there were no criminals for trial in the district courts.

The Church Temperance Society of New York supplies iced water during the summer to poor inhabitants. Ten ice-water fountains, built at a cost of three hundred pounds, are placed in the poorest quarters of the city.

In Prague, where seventeen years ago there was only one Protestant church, which had to worship in a hired room, there are to-day three prosperous congregations with homes of their own, each doing admirable practical Christian work.

The Rev. Harry Wiersma, just ordained, is to set out for Arabia in August, as the special missionary of the Sioux county (New York) Syndicate of Reformed Churches, which supported the late Rev. P. Zwemer as such.

The 'Utah Gospel Mission Movement' started by Rev. John D. Nutting, gives promise of crippling Mormon influence in Utah. It is proposed to have traveling missionaries to go from place to place, hold meetings and distribute literature among the Mormons.

The Pacific states that 'recently a Jew united with the First Congregational Church in San Francisco at an age beyond three score. Fifty years ago very few Jews would look into a New Testament. Now, hundreds of thousands read it with an honest desire to learn the truth.'

The faculty of the Stanford University, not content with having carried this town for prohibition, are now making a fight against the saloons of the neighboring town of Mayfield, the evil influences of which have been felt by the students of the university. A protest against the granting of licenses in that town has been presented to the supervisors, and in addition to the signatures of the citizens of Mayfield, it also bears the name of President Jordan and of all the professors of the Stanford University.

It is a notable fact that ever since the establishment of the imperial diet of Japan the number of Christians who have been elected as members have been quite out of proportion to the Christian population of the empire. The president of the house of representatives of the late diet was Mr. Kataoka, an elder of the Presbyterian church in Kochi, who has been a member of every diet since a representative government began.

The successful plan of appointing holiday chaplains and preachers in the popular resorts of Switzerland and Norway has suggested arrangements for the holding of interdenominational evangelistic services in Paris during the International Exhibition of next year. It is proposed to erect a temporary building in the Exhibition grounds, or near to them, wherein to hold services throughout the period of the Exhibition.

At the recent annual convention of the Catholic total abstinence union of St. Paul (Archbishop Ireland's), the attendance was unusually large, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the 'entire' and characterizing the Griggs decision as 'unparalleled.' When the language of this and other resolutions was criticised as unnecessarily severe, Miss Mary Cramsie, chairman of the committee and one of St. Paul's cultured ladies, stated that the reason they were not in more vigorous language was because a lady was their author, and she could not command words as strong as the situation justified.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the noted authoress, was presented with an illuminated address at the Winchester High School for Girls the other day and with

a book containing the names of the subscribers to the new 'Charlotte Yonge' scholarship at Newnham for pupils of that school. Over £1,880 was subscribed on the initiative of Sir Walter Besant. The Bishop of Winchester spoke of Miss Yonge's beneficent influence on Tennyson, William Morris and Burne-Jones, and said he thought no other writer could look back on sixty years of such unflagging and useful work.

Announcement is made that the fifth biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 25, 1900. The executive committee meeting will be held on Friday, June 22. The call for the convention is signed by Lady Isabel Somerset, acting president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Castnor Castle, Ledbury, England, and Agnes E. Slack, secretary, Ripley, Derbyshire, England. It expresses an earnest desire that at the coming convention, the first in the new century, there should be an unprecedentedly large attendance of delegates and visitors from every affiliated society.

As the date for the holding of the International Council of Congregationalists, in Boston, September 20 to 28, approaches, interest in the gathering increases rapidly. Some New England pastors are, by sermons or otherwise, drawing the attention of their people to the purposes of the great convention, and extensive arrangements are being made for the entertainment of delegates. Much to the regret of a wide circle of friends and admirers, the announcement is now made that by advice of his physicians, Dr. R. S. Storrs will not be able to preside at the meetings. President Angell, of Michigan University, has been selected to fill the post of president.—New York 'Observer.'

The work done by the Universities' mission in Central Africa was described during the centenary meetings of the Church Missionary Society by the Bishop of Rochester. The mission was founded in response to an appeal of Dr. Livingstone. The missionaries receive no stipends and bare maintenance allowances are paid only to those who cannot support themselves. At the consecration of Bishop McKenzie, Bishop Gray had spoken of the new bishop's field as the first link in a chain of missions which would one day stretch from Capetown to Cairo. The staff now numbered 200 persons, of whom 118 were natives. In the last year 850 men and 478 women had been confirmed. Peace had been established where everybody had been at war before the coming of the missionaries.

Dr. Fairbairn, in an article in the 'Contemporary Review,' gives to English readers a striking instance of how the idolatry of the mass, as practiced by ritualists in England, is looked upon by the Hindu. 'We,' said the Hindu, 'make an image, or a symbol, of our god; and we never confound either with the god it speaks of. The most illiterate person knows that there is one Vishnu and one Siva, one Krishna and one Vali, and that there is not such an infinite multitude of these deities as there are symbols or images in the land. But you, you take a piece of bread and a cup of wine; you mutter over them a prayer, and they straightway become the flesh and blood of your God, which you offer up in sacrifice and then consume. In all Hinduism you will find no idolatry so gross as this.'

At Ya-tung, on one of the highest passes separating India and Tibet, Miss Taylor is the sole occupant of the group of houses, otherwise deserted by traders, which the Chinese, according to the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890, undertook to build for the promotion of trade. Although she has tried again and again, but in vain, to enter Tibet proper, she continues to circulate portions of the bible in their own tongue to the Tibetans passing through with caravans. In order to comply with the regulations which prohibit residence in Yatung to any but traders, this lady has a store in which miscellaneous wares may be bought. This is the only trading establishment in Yatung. Half a mile or so beyond a great wall has been built to prevent traders entering Tibet or Tibetans from going to Yatung. Tibet remains a land of jealously guarded trade and national monopolies in the hands of the Lamas, yet, sooner or later, the Moravian missionaries, who have waited and toiled at the door of Tibet, at Leh and elsewhere, will be rewarded, in company with Miss Taylor, their now dauntless ally.

THE NINETY AND NINE. FAMILY PRAYERS AT NORTHFIELD.

(Correspondence New York 'Observer'.)

When the announcement was first made that one of the Seminary buildings at Northfield had been reserved for the members of the New York Presbytery, especially the pastors, there were those who believed that a greater blessing awaited the men who were able to attend the Bible Conference, than they had ever dreamed of receiving. Two or three of the pastors had been there in former years, and the effect of the meetings had been apparent in their public and private life, in their pulpit work and in that hardest of all meetings for a busy pastor—the Presbytery. It was known to some of the brethren that the better spirit in the Presbytery could be traced directly to the men who had come under the North-field influence.

The hours devoted to morning prayers in the Weston Hall have been seasons of great blessing, whether the leader was Mr. Moody, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Selwyn, or Dr. Shaw, Dr. Smith, Dr. Rossiter, Dr. Thurber, Dr. Young, Dr. Atterbury, Mr. Wilds, Mr. Bushnell, or Mr. Tyndall. In fact, not a few of the guests will carry away deep impressions of the practical, sympathetic addresses, expositions and prayers heard at these home-circle meetings, as they will of the great gatherings in the Auditorium. A pleasant feature of the parlor gatherings in that hall as can be spared from their duties at that hour, shared with the guests, the blessings of the family prayers. The singing is especially fine. Mr. Sankey accompanied Mr. Selwyn the morning that he led the service, and after several rich lessons had been drawn from the hills of the Lord—Calvary, Moriah and Olivet, Mr. Sankey was asked to sing a hymn. Before singing, 'It Never Grows Old,' from 'Special Sacred Songs No. 2.' he said that he believed it was a good thing to get one truth in a hymn, especially in the chorus and by repetition drill that thought into the heart. The hymn, written by Dr. James M. Gray, of Boston, and set to music by Mr. Sankey, begins as follows: O, tell me the story that never grows old, The story of One whom the prophets fore-told; The Hour of salvation, the Sceptre and Star, The Light in the darkness they saw from afar.

Chorus— It never grows old, it never grows old, The story of Jesus will never grow old. Mr. Sankey also sang 'Moment by Moment,' Major Whittle's beautiful hymn, his daughter, Mrs. William R. Moody, having written the music. There is a singular appropriateness in using the hymn, at this time, when the author is lying on a bed of pain from which he may never rise, and Mrs. Moody is with her daughter of four summers in the Adirondacks the sweet child being very low with consumption. Within a year Mrs. Moody has lost her little son, D. L. Moody, jr., and it is not probable that Irene will recover. The last verse of the hymn means much to several families at this time: Never a weakness that He doth not feel, Never a sickness that He cannot heal; Moment by moment, in woe or in weal, Jesus, my Saviour, abides with me still.

Chorus— Moment by moment, I'm kept in His love; Moment by moment, I've life from above; Looking to Jesus till glory doth shine; Moment by moment, O Lord, I am thine. Mr. Sankey was asked to give an incident connected with 'The Ninety and Nine,' which he has sung thousands of times in the last twenty years. He said: When Mr. Moody and I came home from London the first time, we had a great welcome in this town, the home of his childhood. The Congregational Church down in the village was crowded when he reached there and more were outside than inside. Mr. Moody did something then that he is very fond of doing—after all the best seats had been taken, get the audience to change, so that some of the late comers will have a chance. He said that the meeting would be held on the lawn in front of the church. They carried the little organ out on the platform, which was just large enough to hold the singers. P. P. Bliss stood beside me. I asked him to sing his 'Ninety and Nine,' as mine is a solo, and is not intended to be sung by a chorus. Sometimes people complain because in singing this hymn, I do not follow the time, holding some notes longer than others of the same length. I tell them when they speak to me about it that I made the notes and I can hold them as long as I see fit. But Bliss said: 'You sing your solo and I will pray for you.' And he did. He stood beside the organ and leaned his head upon his hands and prayed that the hymn might that day be the means of finding a wandering sheep. In the white house across the Connecticut River, which you can see from this window (apparently a full half mile from the church) lived a man named Caldwell. His family had gone over to attend the meeting, and he came home and was intensely angry to find the house alone. He sat down on the piazza, bitter against his own people, and still more so against the 'humbugs,' as he termed Moody and me. He had known Moody as a boy, and it disgusted him to think that people had made such fools of themselves over him. He didn't believe a word about the English meetings. The air was still, not a breeze stirring, and as the hymn floated out on the summer air, Mr. Caldwell, as he told us a year later, heard the words, and was pricked to the heart and there converted. He did not meet us that time, but the next year when we came back, he came up to me and said that he was now leading a Christian life and that he owed his conversion under God to 'The Ninety and Nine.' When Mr. Moody began his school work here Mr. Caldwell said: 'Whatever I can do to help you I will do.' He sold his farm and came over here and carried the trunks for the students and built up quite an extensive business which his son now carries on.

Nine years later we laid the cornerstone of the new Congregational Church, and after the stone had been lifted in to place Mr. Moody asked me to stand on it and sing 'The Ninety and Nine.' The tackling was removed, and I stood there offering a prayer to God that again the singing might be helpful to some one. In Bonar Cottage, one of the seminary buildings (more than half a mile from the church) our friend Caldwell lay very near his death. Suddenly he roused himself and said to his wife: 'I hear singing. Open the south window.' Thinking that it was a fancy, Mrs. Caldwell tried to pacify him, but when he insisted that he heard 'The Ninety and Nine' the window was opened, and he and his wife heard together the hymn that had led him into the Kingdom of God on earth and which ushered him into the Kingdom above.

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

When people are armed in expectation of war, and excitement runs high, as on the borders of the Transvaal at present, a single act of provocation on either side may set the whole country aflame and precipitate hostilities before the heads of the governments on either side can take formal action one way or the other.

The appearance of the bubonic plague in Lisbon and Oporto is accounted for by the fact that Portugal possesses two dependencies in India—Gos and Damao—the former two hundred miles from Bombay, the latter a little north of that city, ships from which must have brought the plague direct to the European ports named.

voyage shows the need of vigilance with regard to vessels coming from infected ports.

The effect of Christian rule in India has been benign, but not altogether so. The Englishman has taken his curse as well as his blessing with him, and we gather from the well-informed correspondent who sets forth the ravages of drink in India that in many cases the Hindoo and the Mohammedan, who are both total abstainers, have from their point of observation much reason to despise Christianity as a religion of drunkards—a religion which not only sanctions drinking as theirs do not, but which seems to treat the voluntary imbecility and the moral humiliations which follow excess with the tolerance which custom breeds.

A great deal of highly interesting and instructive criticism by yachting experts has been published concerning the 'Shamrock' and 'Columbia' since the arrival of the former in American waters. It is more suggestive than singular, the critics being all Americans, that this elaborate analysis of the capabilities and chances of the rival yachts should result in the unanimous opinion that the 'Shamrock' will be beaten.

If reducing the tariff on British goods by one-fourth has been followed by an increase of revenue from thirty-four to forty-six millions, or more than one-third, it would appear a comparatively safe experiment to make a further cut of the same amount. The present is a free trade government. Its only reasons for not abolishing import tariffs altogether are two, first, the danger of reduced revenue, and second, the danger of giving a fatal jar to some industries.

So long as the forgeries connected with the Dreyfus affair only concerned Frenchmen it was quite proper that the persons concerned should be left to settle the responsibility among themselves. But when it comes to forging documents implicating foreign diplomatists in transactions of a shady character, the situation assumes a more serious aspect.

ed that the Panizzardi telegram and the Schneider letter will have to be thoroughly explained, and it seems clear that there can be only one explanation. That spies should systematically search the rooms and examine the papers of attachés of foreign embassies in Paris was scandalous enough; that they should steal such documents as suited them was not only a breach of common law, but a distinct violation of the immunities which all civilized governments concede to ambassadors and ministers of foreign powers, but that documents thus stolen should be altered so as to convey a meaning they originally did not possess is a crime for which there is no palliation.

Spanish Republicans must feel themselves pretty strong or they are singularly bold. They held a convention on the ninth of August at San Sebastian, and resolved that all religious orders ought to be expelled from the country. It was also decided to organize a popular campaign with that object in view. The radicals would thus appear to have thrown down the gauntlet to a class which has still a vast influence in the internal affairs of the kingdom.

If Russia really desires peace, why, it has been pertinently asked, is she building so many warships? She has no maritime commerce to protect, and is perfectly free from all apprehension of invasion. She has no colonies abroad to defend, there being ample room for expansion of population within her own borders for centuries to come.

A curious fact is stated in connection with the Washington pension bureau. It appears that while the number of veterans decreases, the number of veterans' widows increases. Only \$193 was paid last year to survivors of the war of 1812, but to the widows of men who served in that campaign the amount paid was \$265,097.

The formation of a company with twenty million dollars capital to develop the iron and coal industries of Cape Breton, and to enter largely into the manufacture of steel, has attracted the attention of capitalists and manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States to the possibilities of this new rival in the most important sphere of modern industry.

or by reason of, the war, and if a quondam soldier finds himself as hale in health and in fortune as to take upon himself the responsibilities of matrimony he and his wife should do that at their own risk.

A remarkable instance of the manner in which great distances are overcome in these days is given in the now familiar phrase, 'from Montreal to Dawson in twelve days.' Three years ago Dawson was unknown, and not much more than a year ago a journey to the capital of the Land of the Midnight Sun was regarded as more hazardous than a trip to Central Africa.

No city on this continent has suffered more from labor disputes than Quebec. When in the full tide of its prosperity its business suffered serious damage, culminating afterwards in permanent loss, through the action of organizations whose members thought more of exacting what they could than of interests of the business that paid them.

The federal statute proposed by the Afro-American Council of the United States, making lynching or taking the life by unlawful means of any person who has been accused of crime without due process of law, an offence against the government of the United States, and giving the federal government the right in such cases to interfere in any state or territory, however abhorrent it may be to the federal principle adopted by the United States, would seem to be growing into a necessity.

the great steel-producing countries of the world. The exploitation of this wealth comes none too soon. Only the other day Mr. Fielding was reported as having admitted that the exodus of young men and women from the Maritime Provinces to the United States still continues, and it is an old saying that there are more Nova Scotians in Boston than there are in Halifax.

The Japanese have got it into their heads to docket all the religions and to tie them all up tight in red tape. The Japanese, in adopting the civilization of Europe, did it after an eclectic fashion. They sent commissions to the various countries to find out what each excelled in, and then set themselves to work in the most docile way to imitate that.

LYNCHING.

The federal statute proposed by the Afro-American Council of the United States, making lynching or taking the life by unlawful means of any person who has been accused of crime without due process of law, an offence against the government of the United States, and giving the federal government the right in such cases to interfere in any state or territory, however abhorrent it may be to the federal principle adopted by the United States, would seem to be growing into a necessity.

lished and regarded with too much veneration to permit of the invasion, even on behalf of humanity, by the federal authority, except at the behest of an overwhelming majority of the electors.

It is, nevertheless, true that exceptional action on the part of the supreme authority is urgently demanded, if the United States is to free itself from a crime which renders it a byword among civilized nations. During last year the number of persons lynched was 127, of whom 102 were negroes, while the number of legal executions was only 100, including those of 48 negro malefactors.

Of a different character, but equally unsatisfactory from an international standpoint, is the result of the trial of the sheriff and his posse who at Hazelton, in Pennsylvania, shot down in cold blood a number of unarmed Hungarians. The state courts having decided in favor of the accused, the federal government takes shelter behind state sovereignty and disclaims all international liability.

BERTILLON.

M. Bertillon's curious system for demonstrating criminal anthropology calls attention to a branch of scientific investigation to which that alleged expert's theories and deductions stand in about the same relation as astrology does to astronomy.

self, so also has he a mental and moral personality equally distinct from all other men. When a crime is committed detectives and others consider who, among those whose character, conduct, antecedents, associations and interest in the affair would place them under suspicion, were the most likely to have performed the criminal act. This is an obviously natural and logical proceeding, but it is not the method pursued by M. Bertillon. One of his statements gives an insight into his way of reasoning. 'When persons are accused,' he said, 'it is not sufficient to meet the charge with denials, but it is necessary to prove that they have not done what they are charged with. In this case the handwriting was disguised. There is, therefore, presumptive proof that the prisoner is guilty.' That any man pretending to knowledge of the rules of evidence should calmly state such an outrageous perversion of reasoning as this is surprising, and ought to be sufficient to condemn him and his system to contempt. It is so illogical as to verge on imbecility, and it is hard to see how men could retain their gravity while listening to such absurdities. Because M. Bertillon turns out incompetent, however, is no reason why his suggestion of reducing criminology to an exact science should not be pursued with some hope of valuable results.

Meantime we are dependent on the obvious methods of the past. Taking all the persons implicated in the affair, investigation into their antecedents indicate which of them is most likely to have committed the crime. Dreyfus appears to have been a studious man without particular vices; ambitious, vain, but not profligate, extravagant or in want of money. He was something of a spoiled child, and seemingly incapable of discerning evil in those around him. Esterhazy, on the other hand, was known from his youth as an idler, given to unbridled self-indulgence. His three most prominent characteristics were sensuality, gambling and delight in inflicting pain 'for the fun of it.' His constant association with degraded women, his cruel revenges for insignificant causes, the impudence with which he boasts of his crime, his devouring vanity, and the fact that he was always in want of money, all point to a man likely to commit just such a crime as that of betraying state secrets. This old-fashioned method is certainly not an exact process of deduction, but it is at least more hopeful than the new Bertillon system.

ETHICAL CHRISTIANITY.

We take great pleasure in the belief that the vigorous and able discussion which has been going on for some time in the 'Witness' on the questions whether or not the working classes are estranged more than formerly from the Church, whether the Church preaches the ethics of Jesus or not, and whether the Church does or does not take an interest in the temporal well-being of men, has proved of great interest to very many, and has done much to set good people thinking on these all-important questions. It is obvious, too, that with some, at least, this interest does not flag. Indeed, if we may base any judgment on the growing amount of writing on this subject, it is growing almost alarmingly, in view of the possibilities of our space. We lack, however, the means of assurance that the interest of the general reader is equally maintained, and we are haunted by the fear that readers are beginning to shrink from these letters because of their length or because they look too like their predecessors. Indeed, when writers begin to expend their space in telling what their interlocutors did say or did not say, and what they themselves did or did not say, and what they proved and what the others did not prove, they may count on being themselves the most interested parties to the discussion, and, if even these most interested parties fail to be edified by, or even to understand, each other, we may question how much others learn or understand.

The letter from 'A Close Observer' in the present issue has an interest all its own, especially for 'Humanitas,' in that the writer deals with personal experience, which he is so anxious that his correspondent and the public should share that he offers to pay the expenses of 'Humanitas,' during a tour of study of the good works of the Church in the London slums, on condition only that he shall publish the result of his investigations. We sincerely hope that, for the public good, he will accept this generous challenge. 'A Close Observer' shows at great length how very wrong it is to say that the Church is doing nothing for the

poor; yet one cannot help realizing how very little all he says may mean to those whose utterances he questions. How much would it have meant to an abolitionist of fifty years ago who was denouncing the Church for practically siding with slavery had one told him that he had been in the South and had there seen the gospel preached to the blacks, and had seen Christian women giving much of their leisure to the visitation of the cabins of the slaves and caring for their health and well-being, with advice and medicine? We acknowledge that we have made a comparison that is in no way a parallel; but the question is, how it looks to writers who seem to have in their mind some well-defined cure for the ills of society, and who look upon all the efforts that may be made under the present social order as little better than direct contributions to the continuance of a malign order of things.

As another instance of mutual misunderstanding between our correspondents, we have had more than one writer repeatedly quoting Canon Farrar and other writers belonging to the Church of England as authority for the statement that not more than three percent of the workmen are found in relations with the Church, yet not pointing out, or apparently noticing, that the expression 'the Church,' as used by those authorities, means something entirely different from the use they themselves make of it. In the one case it means simply the Church of England in England; and the condition of things explored, whether correctly estimated or not, is one which that Church has of late years made the most strenuous, self-sacrificing and successful efforts to mend. In the other case the expression 'the Church' is used to mean organized Christianity of whatsoever form. When people use phrases in such different senses the power of argument to convince is lost. All the writers have now had their say pretty fully, and it might be well, if possible, to draw this discussion to a close.

THE KAISER AND THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The fat seems to be in the fire in Germany. Though the emperor has been proclaiming publicly that his canal policy is inflexible, and, telling his intimates that to allow it to fail would be equivalent to abdication, the lower house of the Prussian Diet has given him a flat snub and thrown out his canal bill by an enormous majority. It is now war between the king of Prussia and his people as represented in their parliament. William is determined to carry his policy, whatever the people say, and parliament seems equally determined to refuse concurrence. One or the other must give in. The question is, what may take place before either does. While Germany as a whole is well supplied with natural waterways, the aggregate length of which, for purposes of navigation, is estimated at about 7,000 miles, it is only within a very recent period that efforts have been made to supplement the rivers with artificial canals. This was of course due to the fact that prior to the establishing of the present empire it was practically impossible to get the numerous petty states collectively to adopt measures looking to the development of the country at large. Now, however, the canal system of the empire has attained a mileage of about one-third of the navigable rivers, and, as may be surmised from the Kaiser's somewhat oracular language at the recent opening of the Dortmund-Ems canal, the projects for the extension of the system are of a sufficiently ambitious character. It may be mentioned that although rivers are numerous and tolerably large, hardly one, with the exception of the Rhine, in its middle course, retains sufficient water all the year round to constitute a fairly good navigable river, hence the necessity, in view of the remarkable expansion of Germany's mining and manufacturing industries, of carrying out a complete scheme of canal construction. For the most part German canals are merely deepened and enlarged river courses, with the adjuncts of locks and feeding reservoirs as required. The Kiel canal, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea, is a military rather than a commercial work; it is such constructions as the Dortmund-Ems canal which are likely to prove of the first importance to industrial Germany.

This canal starts at Dortmund, in Westphalia, and passing Munster, N. Eppen and Leer, ends at the port of Emden, the river Ems being utilized as the canal bed, so far as is possible. The total length is about 170 miles; depth, eight and a half feet; width at surface, 102

feet, and at the bottom, 59 feet. There are twenty locks, and the total cost is estimated at about \$17,500,000. The primary purpose of the canal is to afford a much-needed outlet for the extensive coal and iron traffic from Westphalia for the ports of the North Sea. In urging the construction of these canals the Emperor has the support of the maritime towns and of the industrial centres, but he has to contend against the inertia of his Russian fellow countrymen, the jealousy of the various states of the empire, and the less than half-hearted assistance of the German Parliament. This has been conspicuously shown in the case of the Elbe-Trade canal, originally projected by the city of Hamburg. The Emperor and his advisers thought, however, that the work was too important and far-reaching to be left under the sole control of the somewhat monopolistic and ambitious Hanse Town, and, with much difficulty, obtained an altogether insufficient grant to aid in its construction as an imperial work. As a result, the project, which aims at providing a navigable waterway through nearly the whole extensive districts traversed by the Trave and the Elbe, has made but small progress.

The Kaiser is reported as having stated at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems canal that he regarded the work as destined to form part of a greater whole, which he and his government had inflexibly determined to further. This evidently has reference to the proposal to connect the canal in question with the River Danube, and thus create a waterway running right across Europe, having one terminus at a North Sea port and the other on the Black Sea. Considering, firstly, the serious engineering difficulties to be overcome in carrying out this ambitious scheme; secondly, the extreme costliness of such a work, both in construction and maintenance, and, thirdly, the diplomatic opposition it would be likely to arouse in the various foreign states for which the Danube is the highway to the ocean, it is perhaps not surprising that the project has met with small favor with any section of the German Parliament. Its opponents argue that if the government fails to reconcile the component states of the empire to support sundry of its canal projects, there is still less likelihood of overcoming the jealousy of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states toward such an aggressive work, albeit the Lower Danube is by treaty open to the navigation of all nations. The Emperor is, however, nothing if not persistent, or, as he prefers to term it, inflexible, and it is therefore quite within the bounds of probability that his dream of a canal from sea to sea will yet be realized.

BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION.

British manufacturing concerns are reported as having adopted the American system of combination for purposes of economy in production and distribution. It is a mistake, however, to call these amalgamations 'trusts.' Even in the United States the original trust arrangements have practically ceased to exist. The genuine trust was an alliance of corporations under a board of trustees. The trust itself was an evolution from the combine, a word invented less than a quarter of a century ago to express the tendency then everywhere prevalent for those in one line of business to agree on the rates and terms on which they would sell their product. The combine proved a failure. For one thing, it was pursued by law. While law was in many countries giving special legal sanction to combinations of wage-earners to control the price and terms of labor, which under common law had been treated as conspiracies, legislation was taking a directly opposite course with regard to commercial combinations, and every resource of the law-maker was brought to bear to protect the public against this analogous form of conspiracy against its interests. The combine could laugh at law, however; yet it fell before a much more subtle enemy. The combiners could evade any law that could be made against them, but, unfortunately for the success of their agreements, it was found that these could also easily be evaded by the parties to them. By one process or another the members of the combines always got the better of each other; so that it was not so much to avoid the laws against them as to protect themselves against their own members that the trusts were formed, which took the selling of the product entirely out of the hands of the several producers, thus effectively abolishing that competition which was the protection of the public, and which was the enemy of combines. The trust was harder to be reached by law than the

combine, but still the law pursued it, and, being an inherently unnatural and weak arrangement, fraught with countless jealousies, it in turn gave way to more complete consolidations of interests by a process that can best be likened to the method pursued by Aaron's rod, one swallowing up all the rest. This was done by resolving each and all of the businesses into joint stock companies, and the same parties securing a controlling share in all.

As this process went on, however, it was found that the public interest did not suffer, as was expected and intended. The combines had no object but to keep up prices, a distinctly injurious object to the public. The trusts combined with that the object of securing cheaper production by more highly specialized methods. Instead of each factory making everything the trade wanted, each ran on a special line and perfected its means of producing that line, thus serving the public while it killed out competition. The final consolidation of businesses is by no means an American invention. On the contrary, the consolidations which have been going on to such an extent in the United States have been largely prompted from England and promoted by British capital. These consolidated businesses are no doubt quite willing to maintain monopoly prices as high as they can fix them; but in working their effect has been to lower prices. They are still open to competition at the hands of new moneyed combinations, and their only protection against such invasion of their field is by making use of their unexampled powers of cheap production to render such competition impossible. Improved machinery and methods, high specialization, and the reduction in the cost of management afford means of indefinitely reducing cost of production. But a much larger reduction of expense is the abolition of the travelling salesman and all the machinery for getting ahead of one's neighbor in the disposal of the product. This, far more than difference in the cost of production, has affected prices. When once the consolidation of the production of any commodity is fairly complete the 'drummer' can be dispensed with altogether, and the price can be kept at a point that will prevent competitive producers from employing that method.

However these developments may be regarded by those whose interests they control, there is no doubt that they are part of the economical evolution of the age. We cannot hope to check them. The only question that needs exercise us is as to what may follow. The combine was not a permanency. It necessarily gave way to the trust, and the trust as necessarily gave way to the consolidated company. The process of consolidation is going on under powerful compulsion and at a very rapid rate. What is forcing it just now upon conservative England is said to be competition from the United States. It has been claimed that the change from two hundred millions excess of imports of manufactured goods into the United States in the year 1891, to sixty millions excess of exports of the same class of goods in 1898, is owing to the development of economic manufacture through combination. In support of this claim it is stated that ninety percent of the increase referred to was the product of the combinations, or, as they are still called, 'trusts.' It is therefore held that no nation can hold its place in the manufacturing world that does not secure the advantages that combination bestows. No one, however, looks on the present phase of business as any more a finality than those before it. A condition of things in which it is found that half a dozen or a dozen names in each country are rapidly coming to be found in control of each and all of the industries of that country, is obviously one that cannot last, and we are all naturally awaiting with interest what the next phase of social evolution will be. Meantime, as every kind of creature has its own natural enemies, so the commercial combination has its natural enemy in the stock-jobber. A large proportion of the gigantic concerns now being put on the market are simply bogus. More have their blood so completely drawn off by the parasite and replaced by water that their constitutions are ruined. This is apt to be the condition when the knowing ones seek to unload upon the public. There are as many failures as successes, as many losers as makers. The present is a period of inflation and consequent danger to those who crave to get within the charmed circle of those who are running the world's affairs.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN ALGERIA.

Anti-Semitism, militarism, ecclesiasticalism and the Dreyfus question are so inextricably linked together in the minds of the Parisians that this fact alone explains much of the unreasoning partisanship of the press and people of the metropolis of France, in dealing with these matters. But the conditions are very different in Algeria, where the Hebrew population forms an essential substratum of the enfranchised community, and the war that is there being waged against that element is somewhat inexplicable to foreigners unacquainted with the reign of violence and injustice which appears to be the chief feature in the social life and management of that magnificent colony. The avowed aim of the anti-Semites is the revocation of the Crémieux decree, which gave the franchise to the Algerian Jews, and thereby added a few thousand loyal subjects to the republic. Under the rule of Napoleon III. the policy of the French Government was to make the Mediterranean into a French lake, and to assimilate the countries on the opposite shores in all essential respects. The decree was not, however, issued till the Franco-Prussian war, when it was promulgated by Gambetta and Crémieux to reward the Jews in Algeria for their loyal and sympathetic attitude towards France. These statesmen, moreover, saw in the Jews of Algeria a nucleus of indigenous inhabitants capable of being readily imbued with French culture and French patriotism in a country where the Mohammedans vastly outnumber the Europeans. The French population of Algeria is of a floating or drifting character, and few of its members voluntarily spend their lives in the colony. The Jews, on the other hand, are rooted to the soil, and are well adapted to play the rôle the French Government assigned to them, all the more ardently by reason of the hostility with which they are regarded by their Mohammedan neighbors, who, apart from their traditional and religious hatred of the Hebrew, have a peculiar grudge against him in this instance, inasmuch as citizenship has been conferred on the despised race, while they are still treated as a subjugated people.

MM. Morinard and Marchel, who are, after M. Drumont, the most violent of the anti-Semites, were formerly deputies depending on the Jewish vote in Algeria, and it was not until they lost their seats that they became anti-Semites. The net result of the present suicidal agitation is that French rule and the French Government are utterly abhorred by all parties and sections of the fixed population of Algeria. Commerce is rapidly passing out of the hands of the comparatively few French traders. The Italian, Spanish and Maltese elements are daily getting the better of the French, and Oran is a Spanish city with a French garrison. Even M. Max Regis, the ex-mayor of Algiers, who is largely responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, is a naturalized Italian. The position has now resolved itself into this: If France disfranchises the Jews, or does not yield them effective support against their enemies, she will destroy the one element capable of becoming French, and will ruin the colony for many years to come.

A PIOUS PEOPLE.

There has been a day of fasting and prayer throughout all South Africa, wherever there are Dutch, to pray that war may be averted, and apparently incidentally to pray that the Boers may be able to hold their own; for that the sympathy of the Dutch all over the southern end of the continent is largely with the Boers is just what was expected. Forming our ideas from the accounts which daily reach us, but which, it must be admitted, come almost exclusively through strongly partisan channels, makes it a little difficult to see how any one can approve of the attitude and course of the Boers in practically defying the British power in the interests of a hopeless independence which they at one time surrendered, and in their intolerant attitude towards sojourners to whom they once promised political rights. We have to remember, however, that race autonomy is as dear to the Boers as it is to ourselves, and that Britons would invariably die rather than sacrifice that. We have to remember that when they promised political rights to incomers they were in no visible danger of being swamped by them, whereas now to admit them to an equal share in the suffrage would be to wipe the country out, as the majority would certainly be not only for Imperial annexation, but for the local ascendancy of British ideas.

Self-preservation is the first law with peoples, as well as with individuals. Even the British regard any peril to their supremacy in South Africa as though it was an unanswerable argument in favor of any measures, however inconsiderate of other people's natural rights, which they may deem necessary for the maintenance of that supremacy.

We have to remember also the peculiar make-up of the Boer's mental economy. He has studied scripture exclusively, and his ideas are early Hebrew. He thinks his people the chosen people, before whom all other peoples are bound to fall. Even the British power is to fall before them. They have been greatly strengthened in this fatuous notion by their paradoxical successes every time they have fought the British throughout the memory of living men. It is true that in no case was there a fair stand up fight on their side. In every case they simply shot down the sons of the stranger from behind stones. That, however, is only the better evidence to them that they are the favorites of heaven. Did not the Lord deliver their enemy into their hand, with no loss on their side? Mr. Kruger is completely under the influence of this conviction, and turns the tables effectually on our friends, the Anglo-Israelites. A newspaper writer who accompanied a recent diplomatic deputation tells how the president would hear nothing before he had set forth for an hour the scriptural claims of his people from what seemed to those who listened to him the most irrelevant texts. He showed from Genesis, Habakkuk and St. John that the Boers are the descendants of Isaac, while the people represented by the deputation are the descendants of Ishmael, and that, therefore, it would be against the letter and spirit of scripture that the two peoples should inherit the land together. It is said that Sir Bartle Frere, when confronted with this style of reasoning, proved himself quite a match for the Boer prophet, answering scripture with scripture, to his momentary discomfiture, but it seems to be a form of polemic in which Sir Alfred Milner is not versed.

RIOTING AT SANTIAGO. Five Cubans Killed and Several Wounded.

DISAPPOINTED AT NOT GETTING THEIR PAY, THEY ATTACKED THE PAYMASTER'S GUARD.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 23.—Five men are dead and ten wounded as the result of a fight last night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and after three days only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas, as the last place of payment in the province. The imperfect lists cause great dissatisfaction, and a rumor circulated yesterday that the paymasters would leave to-day alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoyance. Finally, their threats became serious. Captain Bahat, with 20 gendarmes, was present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States troops protected Col. Moale, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly, Captain Bahat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and twelve wounded, two of whom died this morning. Col. Moale's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting. For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Captain Bahat was the only gendarme wounded. All the dead were colored Cuban soldiers. This morning payment was resumed under a heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

CHICAGO FESTIVAL. SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND HIS CABINET MAY ATTEND AFTER ALL.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The Canadian Veterans' Association has received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that he, the Earl of Minto, the Canadian cabinet, and the members of the Canadian Parliament would accept an invitation of the Chicago festival committee to participate in the festival exercises to be held during the second week of October.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE CHURCH AND THE POOR. (To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—The correspondence now going on in the 'Witness,' respecting the condition of the poor, if it does nothing else, will illustrate the truth of what was once wisely said, that not only is one-half the world ignorant of how the other half lives, but that one-half the world does not know what the other half thinks. Here have I, for example, (and doubtless, there are many like me), been continuously for years back connected with various Christian congregations, in different places where my lot was cast, and in every one there were arrangements, regularly carried out, for the care and relief of the poor. Several of the congregations had a considerable percentage of their membership from the working classes. In other congregations, with which, though not a member, I was connected by intercourse and visitation, there was also a considerable percentage of the same class, and also a constant care for the poor, the widow, and the orphan, among and about them. In more than one of the larger congregations that have come under my observation, where the majority of the members were well-to-do, and a few of them rich, a person is employed, in addition to the pastor, whose business it is to visit amongst the poor of the congregation and neighborhood, and to minister to their wants, both temporal and spiritual. For, according to my observation and experience, (and it is of this I am now speaking) a care for the one is generally accompanied by care for the other.

In other cases that have come under my observation, several congregations have joined together for the same purpose, and maintained along with their own pastors, an officer of the church, generally a clergyman, whose sole work was amongst the poor. All this is in addition to the many visitors from the ranks of the membership, principally devoted women, many of whom come from wealthy surroundings, and spend time, money, and loving care in ministering to the poor; in the spirit of the Good Samaritan. All this may be seen in the city of Montreal.

In another Canadian city, a member of the church, whose residence adjoined a slum district, spent years of labor, in connection with his fellow-members, and as a part of the work of the church, in Christian work in that district, seeking to bring the power of the gospel to bear upon the population, caring withal for their temporal wants, paying the stipend of a missionary to ensure that the work should be continuous; and risking his life (I speak quite literally) in one terrible summer season in carrying on the work. Those who did the work had their reward. Gradually the whole character of the neighborhood improved. Homes of dirt and misery became clean and comfortable by the transformation of the character of their inmates, and saloons were shut up because of the lack of customers. For, as has been recently observed by one who cares for the poor, (a man of title and position), while 'one of the great difficulties in the way of improving their sanitary condition is that they do not want to be improved, and cling to their wretched surroundings, it is certain that when men and women get clean hearts they generally desire sweet surroundings.'

In these words will be found the key to the whole position.

The writer was one of the band of workers referred to; indeed he will risk being sharply rebuked for being a 'fool in boasting,' by confessing that it was his own life that was so nearly sacrificed. He will risk this rebuke, (and 'Humanitas,' if he pleases, may make it as sharp as he likes), if by any means he can make an unbeliever see that the Church does have some concern for the poor, and has done something to uplift them.

Yet, how hard it is to overcome the inertia of prepossession. The writer, in a former letter, of the improvement of the temporal condition of



A FREE HAND!

Harthur B. (to the Butler).—'Well, thank 'e vins, Mr. Salisbury, they've all left the 'ous!' Joe (the Buttons).—'Now, we can do just as we like, and no questions arst.'—'Punch.'

the poor, as following upon the reception of the gospel, from his own experience; and was told to go to the teaching of the Great Teacher. Well, he has been familiar with that teaching for some years, and he finds there what exactly meets the case.

The Great Master, on one occasion, was impressing upon an educated Jew the necessity of a radical transformation of character; expressing, in the language of divine authority, the same truth that Stuart Mill so sadly expressed as the result of the study of a life-time. 'There can be no great change for the better,' said he, 'till there is a total change in the character of human nature.' Thus said the philosopher, himself an unbeliever in Christianity. 'Ye must be born again,' said the divine teacher. In the course of that memorable conversation, as his auditor doubted and questioned, our Lord said to him, 'Art thou a master (or teacher) in Israel, and knowest not these things?' 'We speak that we know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.' A precise counterpart to the present case. Yet, Nicodemus ought to have known. For our Lord began his ministry, not with the Sermon on the Mount, but by preaching repentance and the gospel of the kingdom, (the word repentance then carrying the same meaning of radical change that the words 'born again,' did, when spoken to Nicodemus). It was after this deep and philosophical foundation was laid (for Jesus knew what was in man) that the Master opened up to his disciples, to the men who had believed and followed him so far, the great ethical and spiritual teaching of the Sermon on the Mount; and all his preaching and teaching, and also that of the apostles whom he commissioned to preach and teach after him were based on the same rational principle, viz., first become disciples by repentance and faith, 'under the power of the Holy Ghost, then show the fruits of discipleship by obedience to my commands. The great commission, that was to be the charter of the Church in all ages, spoken just before his ascension, was this, 'All power is given to me in heaven and in earth: Go ye, therefore, (mark the therefore; advice founded on doctrine), and make disciples of all nations, (the word translated teach meaning this in the original). This first. Then comes the words 'teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you.' A natural and philosophical order of two things; for discipleship brings both inclination and power to obey.

The Church, speaking broadly and generally, has not been against ethics when ethical teaching has been put where the great Master put it, and used as he used it. But when ethical teaching is misused, misplaced and perverted; when it is put in the place of repentance and the gospel of the kingdom, and the neces-

sity of being born again, then, to use a very homely phrase, the cart is put before the horse, and it is the bounden duty of the Church now, even as it was in the days of Christ's apostles, to warn and protest, and to tell men that it is not by obedience to the law that men can be saved, but by laying hold of the salvation offered in Christ and proving this laying hold by obedience.

Now, I am almost absolutely sure that most, if not all, of the so-called opposition of the Church to ethical teaching is for this very reason, and is simply a protest against ethics being put in place of the gospel, and taught apart from the gospel of Christ, and the power of the Holy Ghost. And the Church in doing this is only acting in loyalty to her Divine Head and Master and is following in the footsteps of his apostle St. Paul.

But, returning from this digression to the point from which we started, viz., to speak of the things that have been seen and heard, I will now ask your readers to accompany me to the slums of London. These slums I have visited again and again, in company with devoted Christian men and women who have drawn all the inspiration for their work from the sources just mentioned. It is here that the Church exhibits most eminently the power of consecrated obedience to the Master. In these slums there are hundreds of good Samaritans working, all connected with one or other of the various forms of church organizations now existing. Amongst them are the zealous and hardworking rectors of parishes, some of them high ritualists, with whose ritualism I have not an ounce of sympathy, but whose zeal and self-denial in working amongst the poor I will defy anybody not to praise who sees it. And there are members of the Roman and other communions also, besides the Salvation Army, which must undoubtedly be included for the present purpose, with men like Barnardo and women like Miss Macpherson, and a host of others. I have been present and taken part in their meetings, have gone with them to low lodging-houses and dens of iniquity; have watched the operation of those forces which they have set on foot for the rescue of these denizens of the slums, have seen the wisdom of their plans for the care of widows and orphans, and for the reclamation of the drunkard, and I have seen the success of the efforts made for the rescue of the young from those surroundings and their transfer, after careful preparation and Christian training (without which none are sent) to the free and happy Christian homes of Canada. Some of these workers were members of titled and wealthy families, whom I have met in the lowest of the purlieus of London, and one of whom said to me: 'My wife says we had better come and live in St. Giles's, for I spend most of my time here.' One of these workers of former days, before his entrance upon the active

duties of public life, was our own late Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen.

Yes, the Church, in her many-sided manifestations (for the disciples of Christ in the world are organized in manifold ways) is at work in Whitechapel, in Spitalfields, in Radeliff Highway, in Stepney Causeway, in St. Giles's, in Lambeth, and in this work all sections of Christians are engaged.

Now, mark, I am not asserting that all this work is fruitful, or that it makes as much impression as Christians would desire. What I am asserting is that the work is done. The picture that 'Humanitas' has so eloquently drawn of the Church in her luxury and her zeal for dogma, standing idly by and doing nothing for the physical relief and moral help of the 'submerged tenth,' is a scandalously false one, or else all that I have seen with my own eyes in London, and Canada too, was a dream.

But now, having seen and known all this in an actual experience extending over more than forty years, I come across a person in Montreal, a person of intelligence and ability, skilled in dialectic fence, and the arts of the logician, who, looking at the matter from his standpoint, cannot see that the Church is doing anything. His vision is of a Church standing idly by, while the surging and suffering mass of humanity is looking up with its bleared and besotted eyes and reaching up with grimy and attenuated hands for relief which the Church has not seen it to be her duty to give.

As I read this I rub my eyes in astonishment and ask, 'Can such a vision as this be passing before the eyes of any educated man in these days?' I am bound to believe that the vision is there, but I am equally bound to say to the readers of the 'Witness' that the picture is an utterly false one. 'Humanitas' is deceived. He has drawn on his imagination for his facts. The picture is not true, either of London, or Glasgow, or New York, or Montreal. The Church is at work for the suffering poor in a hundred places, through a variety of instrumentalities and a variety of methods, and to the fruit of our portion of her work none can bear better witness than Canadians, for it is to Canada that some twenty-five thousand children have been sent (as I say and emphasize the statement, after careful and well-considered preparation), rescued from the slums of the old world and planted in the country homes of Canada. What has happened to them here I know well, and in spite of all that has been said against it, generally in ignorance, I am very sure the work is a good and Christlike one.

But as I affirming that the Church has done all she ought to do? God forbid. That the Church is faultless and above criticism? Nay, verily. The Church gets abundant criticism every week in the year, and a vast deal of the criticism is done by her own members. Sometimes wisely, sometimes unwisely.

And apparently criticism will always be needed. And in addition, to this, when criticism comes from those that are without, if it is founded on knowledge and characterized by sound judgment; the Church does well to listen to it. But when criticism displays dense ignorance of what she is doing, and utter misconception of her standards of doctrine, and duty, the Church has the right to say to a detractor, go and learn; look and read. Enquire what is doing in your own city and your own country. If you have time, go abroad and see. Visit Whitechapel and St. Giles's yourself. Go to Glasgow, and Liverpool, and other great cities of the Old Country and observe the work that is carried on, and if you have hints of better methods of work, make them. They will be listened to.

As a humble member of one of the churches, I will help 'Humanitas' to make these enquiries by giving him letters of introduction; and I will do more. If 'Humanitas' happens to be in England during the coming year I will undertake to pay his expenses in London for a fortnight if he will undertake to make investigation of Christian work in its slums and its results, and will undertake also to make a report, on his return, of what he has heard and seen.

One word more: I have no desire to spend time and labor on mere logomachies. Strifes about words are not for busy men like most of your readers. What I desire is that the truth shall be set forth, and nothing that is not the truth. It is because of a conviction that nearly every assertion of 'Humanitas' respecting the Church is misleading or untrue that I have entered on this correspondence. His assertion respecting catechism for example, is utterly untrue as respects the Anglican Church, and largely untrue as regards the Presbyterian. The paragraph beginning 'Chrysostom preached ethics' is a misconception from beginning to end, especially as to Drummond and Watson, if, as is implied, the things that are said to have happened, were in consequence of their preaching ethics.

Drummond did indeed cleanse the Augean stable of student life in Edinburgh. But how? By preaching repentance and the gospel of the kingdom. The only reason why, in after years, any coldness was shown to him by some members of his church (but only some) was that his scientific teaching was considered by them to contradict its fundamental doctrines. They were possibly mistaken. (See his life, recently published) but that was the reason. He was no more ostracised for teaching ethics than for teaching mathematics.

But the most glaring misstatement of all is in the picture of the Church's apathy to the miserable poor. This, however, has already been commented upon.

To bring the matter to some practical issue, let me suggest to 'Humanitas' that he call a meeting some time this fall of persons interested in the welfare of the poor. In that meeting, views can be exchanged, misapprehensions (if any are still entertained) corrected and possibly measures set on foot, in addition to those which exist at present, for the relief and uplifting of the class intended to be benefited. And if the measures recommended by 'Humanitas' include a consideration of economic conditions, doubtless he will be carefully listened to, provided that he suggests what is reasonable and possible to be carried out.

A CLOSE OBSERVER. P.S.—To such a meeting, if called, I trust your correspondent 'Workingman' would come. If he does he will probably have some singular illusions dispelled under which he labors, as to the workingmen of this country, the dwellings in which they live, their physical condition, and their power to educate their children, and get on in the world.

THE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—In Mr. Huxtable's letter, in your issue of Aug. 12, he merely repeats the substance of his first letter, the 'force' of the 'arguments' of which 'Workingman,' not only 'tried to break,' but, in the opinion of some, did so successfully. He not only 'gained' and 'contradicted' Mr. Huxtable's statements; but, by arguments of greater force proved them incorrect. Mr. Huxtable repeats his statement that ninety percent of the people of Canada are proved by the census to 'belong' to the Church. In a former letter, which appeared during this controversy, figures were given from the 'Statistics of the American Evangelical Alliance,' (the truth of which figures Mr. Huxtable has not contested), which show that in the United States the Church is not gaining but losing ground. Now, in Canada, to which Mr. Huxtable's observations refer, human nature is the same as that in the United States. Similar causes exist in Canada. At all times and in all places, like causes produce like effects. Mr. Huxtable may say, in reply, that the foreign population of the United States being estranged from the Church, accounts for this decline; but in that argument he should remember that the estrangement from the Church of the thousands of the foreigners of the United States means the decline of the Church in the countries of Europe from which they came.

If Mr. Huxtable will only take a broader view of the matter he will be able to see that there must be some reason for the question which is now so frequently asked concerning the cause of the generally accepted fact of the decline of the influence of the pulpit. Some of the signs of that decline are the figures above referred to. No such fig-

ures are obtainable in Canada. No statistics exist. Were such statistics tabulated, they would probably tell a similar story.

Figures have recently been given by the Washington Reform Bureau which show that during the last quarter of this century, crime in the United States has not decreased. If—as Mr. Huxtable states—the percentage of increase of church membership has been 'greater than that of increase of population,' the fact that there has not been a synchronous decrease of crime is a fact worthy of the consideration of those who have been advocating doctrinal and condemning ethical preaching. It is, however, somewhat significant that Mr. Huxtable makes the statement concerning the increase of church membership without giving figures to substantiate his statement. (In his first letter he denounced the 'little corporal's guard' for making statements without 'substantiating' them by collateral facts—although their statements were substantiated by both facts and figures.)

He says that there is an urgent 'demand for ministers.' Here again as figures are given. Figures tell on the other side. Statistics of New York Synod show that in connection with one denomination in New York state there are a hundred ministers for whom the Church has no congregations. The superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions gives figures which show a similar condition in at least one denomination in Ontario. Any one who has studied the question in the United Kingdom knows that there, in all parts of the country, there are many ministers without charges, and that those who have congregations are as a rule preaching to congregations so small that several of them might be joined in one. Similar conditions in the United States inspired Sheldon to write 'The Miracle of Markham,' to which 'Workingman' referred in his last letter.

Concerning the defection of workingmen from the Church the clearest argument given by Mr. Huxtable, as alleged proof that workingmen are still loyal to the Church, is definite information concerning one church in this city. The only answer that needs to be made to that statement are the figures given by such world-wide observers as Lord Shaftesbury and Canon Farrar—last of the workingmen of England not more than two percent are communicants in the Church and that not more than three percent attend church. The opinions of such men are reliable as compared with the opinions of men of more limited means of observation. If Mr. Huxtable will study the labor question of Germany and other continental countries he will find an antagonism to the Church amongst workingmen even more pronounced than that of England.

Mr. Huxtable says that in his forty years' active work in the Church he has never known of such an 'awful stampede' from the Church. His statement proves merely that during those forty years, both his personal observation and his study of world-wide social conditions have been limited. He denounces socialism and anarchism. This would be quite opportune were he writing against socialists and anarchists. Not one of the members of this 'little corporal's guard' has any sympathy with ordinary

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

The Fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the Only Cure for Bright's Disease. Always Coming to the Front.

Neepawa Lady's Life Despaired—Sick for Ten Years—As a Last Extremity Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and was Cured.

Neepawa, Man., Aug. 25.—There is an old saying that murder will out. It seems to be still more true that the merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills should always be coming to the front. Dodd's Kidney Pills are life-savers, not life-takers, however, and the more the knowledge of their value spreads the better it is for mankind. That Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine that will cure Bright's Disease, people are continually finding for themselves by experience. When everybody has this simple, absolute fact, imbedded in their minds—Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only cure for Bright's Disease—that disease will never claim another victim.

Mrs. T. H. McKee, of Neepawa, writes:—"For ten years I had poor health. I doctored in Ontario for weakness; came to Manitoba four years ago, and still grew worse. Eight months ago I was seized with Bright's disease. My physician tried his best skill with no good results. A friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four and a half boxes, and they have made a new person of me. I am in perfect health now."

In a letter written since in response to an inquiry as to her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mrs. McKee says: "Yours to hand. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills. I believe they saved my life with our blessed Maker's wish. I have the greatest faith in them, and have advised dozens of our Neepawa friends to take them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills for sale at all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

socialism and much less sympathy with anarchism. In not one of these letters...

They grew more disloyal still, when at these rare times the sayings of Jesus were not interpreted literally by the pulpit.

Many will highly appreciate Mr. Huxtable's burning words concerning the evils of our present economic system.

AN ANTI-RHODES VIEW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—While on a visit to a friend in this city I came across a small pamphlet...

And now, to discuss the matter in as few words as possible, what about the political situation in the Transvaal? What is the truth about it? What does Mr. Kruger want? What do the foreign population of Johannesburg—the Uitlanders or 'Outlanders'—want? What does Mr. Rhodes want? In answering these enquiries, attention may be drawn to a very remarkable phenomenon.

As for what Mr. Kruger wants, his first care is the independence of the Transvaal, and no one can quarrel with him on this ground. His next care is the country's prosperity, including the prosperity of the mining industry, to which he has often, and most unjustifiably, been represented as hostile.

How do they work the grievance business, and with what object? Well, they have their newspapers in all parts of South Africa, all ready to sing the same tune at the same moment. They inspire, and to a considerable extent, control, telegraphic agencies. They can pay for demonstrations and revolutions; these things are to be done cheaply in a town like Johannesburg, half-filled as it is with able-bodied loafers.

This disposition on the part of the South African colonies—Natal and the Cape—to live upon the industry of one solitary mining centre reveals the great economical blot in the world of South African politics. The two colonies lived upon the Kimberley trade—the customs duties and railway carriage paid upon goods imported for use or consumption in Kimberley—until Kimberley trade was killed by Mr. Rhodes's great amalgamation. Providentially for the two colonies, just as Kimberley trade was killed,

controlled by, and for the benefit of, half a dozen millionaires and their immediate friends. That was the object of the manufactured revolution and the raid of three years ago, and the grievances one then heard so much of were cooked up to justify the revolution and the raid. Mr. Chamberlain, true to his position, did his best to help the conspirators; for, even after the raid and the revolution had miserably failed, he suggested the very thing the raid was intended to bring about, viz., the placing of Johannesburg under a separate government, in which, as may be well guessed, the capitalists, with their weapons of intimidation and bribery, would have been absolutely supreme.

Do the Uitlanders in Johannesburg wish this? So far from wishing it ninety percent of them dread it. They have learnt the lesson of Kimberley, and know that the political ascendancy of the millionaire would for them mean commercial ruin. Already they have witnessed a process of amalgamation which, if carried only a few stages further, would parallel the famous amalgamation that made Mr. Rhodes the master of the diamond industry. In the following of such a final amalgamation would infallibly come the introduction of the 'compound' system for native laborers, coupled with the 'truck' system, a step which would wither the commercial prospects of Johannesburg as it has withered those of Kimberley.

The agitation in which the South African question is now plunged is to be viewed strictly in connection with the endeavor of the capitalist group to get sole possession, for their sole benefit, of the Transvaal goldfields. Mr. Rhodes, when discredited through the Jameson raid, declared his intention to work in future by 'constitutional means.' The 'constitutional means' he has employed has been the organization known as the South African League, which, in connection with a corresponding organization in England, has the last three years been bent upon bringing about a fresh crisis in the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

It is a lamentable fact that most of our papers rightly deserve the name applied to them, viz., political papers, looking for a share of the spoils as fortune may happen to favor their respective parties. This is evidenced in the way the party press will ring out in unison some note, sounding its praises and trying to bring about results advantageous to the party, often regardless, and we are sorry to say, of the moral side of the question.

On the other hand, had it suited the purpose of their party the press would have claimed the result of the plebiscite as a great victory, as indeed it was when an unbiased view is taken of the conditions under which this result was obtained. The fact, however, was that the politicians, who, as you say, scan the political horizon carefully, realized that something had to be done about this troublesome question, as they are wont to term it. They had promised the temperance people to have this vote taken, and while fulfilling this promise in letter rather than in spirit, they were careful to have it brought on when there was no other great question to bring out too great a number of voters.

Having taken the vote, have they not taken pains to belittle the result, which

of the South African Republic. In this unfortunate position, while the Cape minority, in the shape of the South African League, have been leaping upon the altars of their own jingoism, and invoking every possible warlike and disruptive force, the best men of South Africa—statesmen in the Cape Colony, in the Free State and in the Transvaal—have been silently and industriously laboring to find some middle platform which the Transvaal can accept without danger to its stability and independence, and which the Imperial Government can accept without laying itself open to be charged by its excited supporters, with having backed down. Whether these attempts will be successful is still, at the moment these lines are written, a matter of doubt. If war should break out, it will be at once the most infamous, unnecessary, and destructive war in which Great Britain has ever been engaged. It will be a war waged on false pretences on behalf of utterly unworthy interests against a people who have never had any other desire than to live in perfect cordiality with Great Britain, and who by history and character, are qualified to be the very best friends of the British Empire.

of Johannesburg trade came into existence, and still more providentially (for the Cape especially), the railways built with a sole view to the Kimberley trade served equally well for the Johannesburg trade. For the sake of securing this trade—a mere transient trade—every other consideration has been neglected. The Cape Colony frequently boasts of its commercial progress during the last ten years. Certainly there might seem to be some foundation for the boast, when the exports for 1887 are compared with those of 1897, the total value being £8,876,600 in the former case and £19,436,304 in the latter. If, however, the export of gold in both years is deducted from the total, the figures stand at £8,358,838 for 1887 and £8,444,378 for 1897. That is to say, that while the exports, including gold, which is really not a Cape export at all, have increased in ten years by £10,559,045 or 118.84 percent, exports, apart from gold, have only increased by £85,540, or just one percent. Official figures show, moreover, that in these ten years the export of wool has declined from over two millions sterling to less than one and a half million, and that there has been a falling off in the export of the products of almost all other colonial industries. Agriculture, in fact, which ought to be the strength of a country, is in the Cape Colony in a worse position than it occupied ten years ago. Indeed, unless a new Johannesburg can be found shortly, the bankruptcy that would, but for the discovery of Johannesburg, have overtaken the Cape Colony ten years ago, will be hardly avoidable. And that the result will be made manifest all the sooner if Mr. Rhodes should succeed in reducing Johannesburg to the state to which he has reduced Kimberley.

Montreal, Aug. 9, 1899.

PARTY PRESS AND PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It is a satisfaction to all right-thinking people to know that we have, in the 'Witness,' at least one great paper in Canada that will stand for the right regardless of the cost of such a course.

It is a lamentable fact that most of our papers rightly deserve the name applied to them, viz., political papers, looking for a share of the spoils as fortune may happen to favor their respective parties. This is evidenced in the way the party press will ring out in unison some note, sounding its praises and trying to bring about results advantageous to the party, often regardless, and we are sorry to say, of the moral side of the question.

Was not this the case in regard to the recent plebiscite vote? Did not they try repeatedly to minimize the result? Why? Because they did not wish this vote to be allowed by prohibitory legislation. We find that neither party is willing or anxious to carry out the wish of a large majority of the people. The reason is plain, neither is willing to divorce itself from the liquor party, which they know can be counted as a unit in the support of the party which promises the most for their cause. Many of the politicians are also unwilling to lose the thousands of dollars that the liquor men are ready to contribute to the corruption funds for their election, while on the other hand they know that there are no such contributions from the prohibitionists. They also know that the temperance vote, unlike the liquor vote, can be easily split up when party and other questions are at issue.

On the other hand, had it suited the purpose of their party the press would have claimed the result of the plebiscite as a great victory, as indeed it was when an unbiased view is taken of the conditions under which this result was obtained. The fact, however, was that the politicians, who, as you say, scan the political horizon carefully, realized that something had to be done about this troublesome question, as they are wont to term it. They had promised the temperance people to have this vote taken, and while fulfilling this promise in letter rather than in spirit, they were careful to have it brought on when there was no other great question to bring out too great a number of voters.

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Mr. Kruger meanwhile is face to face with a grave alternative. If war breaks out, the Transvaal may lose its independence though the conflict will involve terrible losses on both sides and the wrecking of South Africa for half a century to come. If, on the other hand, he were to accept Sir Alfred Milner's proposals the Transvaal must lose its independence. It is not as if the franchise granted to the Uitlanders would be used honestly. It will be used by Rhodesian agencies dishonestly in every sort of way, so as to create in the legislature of the country, if possible, a majority to vote away its independence. It is because this is thoroughly understood by the Rhodes party that such desperate efforts are made to force the situation, to prevent any possibility of a compromise, to put out of the question any delay. We are in sight, to put it shortly, of the possible success of the wickedest conspiracy of the last two centuries—a conspiracy, all the gain of which, if it is successful, will remain with two or three unscrupulous speculators, and all the loss and shame of which, whether successful or not, will rest upon Great Britain.

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may be taken as a mandate from the people to go a step farther in keeping their promises, namely, in the matter of passing prohibitory legislation.

The Grits, like the Tories, found it necessary to give the prohibition agitators a sop to quiet them for a time. The Tories took the plan of establishing a royal commission at a cost of about \$100,000 to the country, and the farce it proved to be needs not to be recounted. The Grits, however, struck upon even a more costly experiment in shelving this troublesome (?) question for a time.

We hope, however, that the voters who have expressed themselves thus will continue to let the government know in no uncertain terms that we have the majority of the people with us on this question, and do not propose to be hoodwinked any longer. Let us throw party to the wind. It has been truly said, 'Irrational devotion to party can hardly be consistent with rational devotion to country.'

We are told by false friends of temperance and other reforms that the time is not propitious, etc., and as you say, they speak as though some automatic influence will bring about the desired result in due time. In the meantime they are satisfied to let this terrible juggernaut roll on, destroying its thousands. We fear that we have few, if any, statesmen in our country who are willing to stand by the principles as expressed in the immortal words of Henry Clay when he said, 'I would rather be right than be President of the United States.' There are more of the army contractor stripe, who at the time the civil war was nearing its close, expressed the hope that it would last two years longer. So it is with the politicians; they know that we are right in this matter, but since it is more to their own selfish interests they are willing to see this the greatest curse of our country continue, but let the friends of temperance not be dismayed. Let us ride up in solid phalanx against the enemies of our country and press the battle to the gates.

AN EX-GRIT.

INEBRIATE HOMES FOR INDIA.

The late Dr. Norman Kerr and many other physicians look upon inebriety as a disease, and to be treated as such. There is a sense in which this is true, and yet it would be a sad mistake to overlook the moral aspect of the case. One may take smallpox, influenza and many other diseases with moral guilt, but one cannot become an inebriate without moral guilt. God's word nowhere treats drunkenness as a disease, but everywhere as a sin. At the same time inebriety produces so many diseases and so deranges every organ of the body, every faculty of the mind, and every function of the soul that it becomes the most fateful disease which afflicts the human race.

For other diseases and disabilities we provide asylums, hospitals, almshouses and plague camps, while for this, the most fateful and hopeless of all diseases, we provide the lock-up, the prison cell or the chain gang. To mitigate the evils of or stop the ravages of some diseases vast sums are expended, which from the traffic which produces this, governments, municipalities, stock companies and countless individuals make almost uncounted millions. Why are we so ready to rescue the consumptive, while the inebriate is left to perish? Is it because he is largely responsible for his condition? And yet we support many a pauper who is just as responsible for his condition. There is no human being in so pitiable a plight as the inebriate. He is loathed by himself, despised by his fellows, a mental wreck, a moral suicide, cast out from the earth and refused admittance to heaven.

India is full of these moral wrecks, and we are anxious to save them. Every class and every profession supplies recruits to the great army of inebriates. The isolation of many civilians, military men and planters; the facilities for the indulgence of appetite and vice; the lack of public opinion, and especially the absence in many cases of the restraints of home and family, constitute an atmosphere fatal to thousands. The excessive heat and debilitating climate lead merchants, assistants, clerks, etc., to indulge in whiskey and soda to stimulate their flagging energies. Thousands of Eurasians following the example of their father's fall, are easy prey to the drink disease. The native Christian, too, alas, is learning to drink, and falls an easy prey. The Brahmin and the follower of the prophet are also following in the same fateful path.

Nearly thirty years of Indian life has given me exceptional opportunities of meeting this class. I have known many who became hopeless inebriates, many died, some became imbecile wrecks, while others drifted out of sight. For more than five years I was on a committee of a 'Friend in Need Society' in a large city. Once a week for a couple of hours I sat and reviewed the hopeless stream of humanity which asked help. The great majority were victims of drink. Scores of them hopeless inebriates. The term 'missionary' on my gate post also drew to my den a further contingent of the flotam of the drink traffic. Some of them were hopeless and helpless, some wrecks, who only wanted a few pice to buy spirits, or an old coat to be sold for the same purpose, some were anxious to reform, but were too far gone. Some did try, rose, fell; rose again and fell to rise no more. We fed them, clothed them, prayed with and for them, but I am not sure that even one of them was saved. The tempter was too strong for them, and the tempter was in every street. Some were anxious to be saved, but we had no place of refuge for them. Some professed to take refuge in the

everlasting arms and I hope did do so. For these hopeless, helpless cases, and for others, too, we want a home. It will be a place of hope, a place of help, a place of sympathy, a place of love, a place of faith. It will be a place of good food and healthful drink, and wholesome entertainment. No human demon may enter there to tempt. No inebriate will be forced, but all will be welcome, to come.

We shall depend upon no nostrum for a cure, but we strive in the divine strength to restore the lost will power, to recover the lost hope, to eradicate the unnatural craving, to heal the shattered nerves, and if possible help the weak one to a knowledge of and faith in him through whom he can do all things. The association undertaking this work are those whose joy it is, like their Lord, to seek and save the lost. We shall not wait for great things, but begin small. If we cannot build a palace we shall hire a cottage. We confidently appeal to all Christians, especially to Christians of the British Empire, and more especially Great Britain. India is Britain's ward and she is largely responsible for what India is becoming—not only commercially, but politically, socially and religiously. India is profoundly influencing Great Britain. Britain is full of retired Anglo-Indians, who bring their Indian moral atmosphere with them, her schools are also becoming filled with aspiring Hindoos, who will also leave an atmosphere behind them. What shall the harvest be? If India has sowed to Britain in carnal things, if she has provided employment for tens of thousands, is it a great matter if she should reap of Britain's spiritual things? Contributions may be sent to the Rev. F. W. Warne, treasurer, Calcutta, India, or to 'The Christian,' 12 Paternoster Buildings, London, E. C., or to John McLaurin, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

On behalf of the committee, JOHN McLAURIN.

[For the 'Witness.'

A STORM AT METIS.

There is blackness over the sea to-night! The wind blows fierce and shrill; The moon scarcely shows through the clouds her light, The gusts make hearts grow chill.

The tide rises high on the beach, dear one, It covers the 'Ance aux Morts.' The lightning but shows a frail barque alone. God keep them from that shore.

God pity the sailors that ship aboard; They're helpless as can be, For no boat nor man could them help afford. Calm it, like Galilee.

The wrecks have been many just where we stand: Rocks make a hungry grave; Captain and crew went down near land, And nought on earth could save.

Oh, add not another in you lone barque! The tempest calm to-night; Put Thine arm around them in storm so dark, And guard them till morning light.

Hark! the rafters groan in th' old manse so lone; The ghosts of night are rife. Oh, fierce is the storm; now the waters moan; Let us ask the God of Life.

We draw back the curtain—sudden the hull! The moon smiles on the sea; The winds bid adieu; the ocean is still As child on mother's knee.

The ship rocks no more, but lies quiet and still, The lighthouse lamp burns bright; All nature reposes—that is God's will— So thankfully say good-night! (Mrs.) A. McCARTER. A former resident of the old Manse.

TO THE QUEEN.

Victoria! for sixty years, With love that knows no wane, Thy people have regarded thee And nations blest thy reign.

And may that year be far that marks The end of what we've known, And of thy blood may virtue rise As great as is thine own! JOHN F. HOWARD. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER.

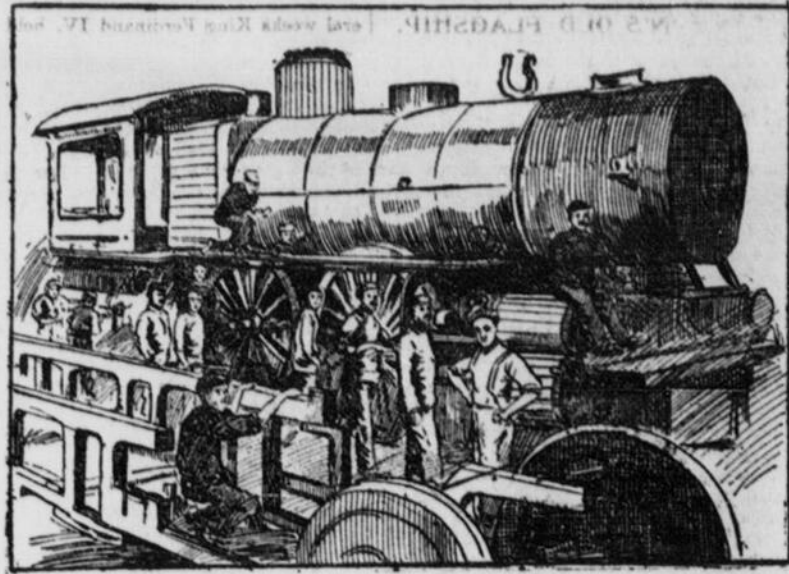
No knife or plaster. Send for name and particulars. W.W. STOTT & JURY, Box 18, Bowmanville, Ont.

BUILDING AN ENGINE.

A Visit to the C. P. R. Shops at Delormier Avenue and Hochelaga.

ALMOST HUMAN INTELLIGENCE OF SOME OF THE MACHINES.

To the ordinary observer a railway train is merely a means of transportation, after the payment of a stated sum of money for a ticket. To the railway man, however, it is a harmonious whole, made up of thousands of parts, made of every sort of material—iron, steel, brass, wood—in every kind of way, by casting, forging, stamping, turning, planing, sawing, and joined together by gluing, riveting, nailing, welding or bolting. All these processes, and others, are gone through at the Canadian Pacific Railway



211 BEING BUILT.

er, the grain is all mixed up. The iron is cut up by shears into pieces not more than a foot long, and piled in cubical heaps about a foot each way. These are put in a furnace and heated to a bright yellow heat, when the iron becomes soft enough to stick together. Then it is taken out and put under the steam hammer, which can deal a blow of the force of 38,000 foot-pounds. This hammers it into a compact mass of iron, rather larger than a brick. These blocks are piled and welded into all manner of forgings, long engine frames, couplings and springs. The springs are made much like cart springs, only much heavier. They are carefully bent into shape, then heated again to a cherry red, and tempered by putting them into a tank of seal oil.

the two cylinders are fastened to the same cross-head, so that they both push together. The driving wheels are seven feet in diameter, the largest ever used in Canada. At the time of this visit the boiler was being covered in with asbestos blocks, to keep in the heat. Above this is put the Russia iron which forms

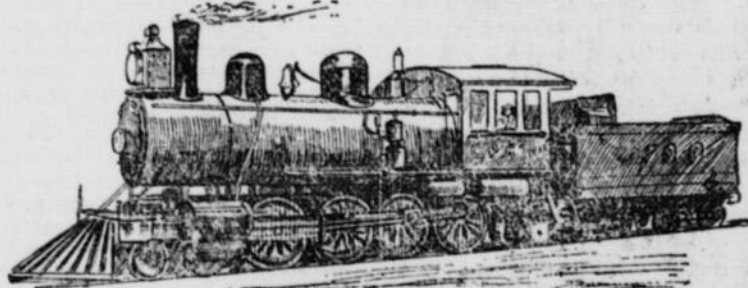


BRASS-CASTING.

the outside covering of all locomotive boilers. The cab of this engine is built of steel instead of wood, for greater strength, and is lined with wood, and has an air space of 1 1/4 inches formed between. The tender carries eight tons of coal and 4,500 gallons of water.

At the end of the shop is the ram for forcing the wheels on to their axles. It is run by a hydraulic pump of its own, or hydraulic pressure from the boiler shop pumps, and can exert a pressure of 200 tons.

All the light work, which does not



A CONSOLIDATION ENGINE.

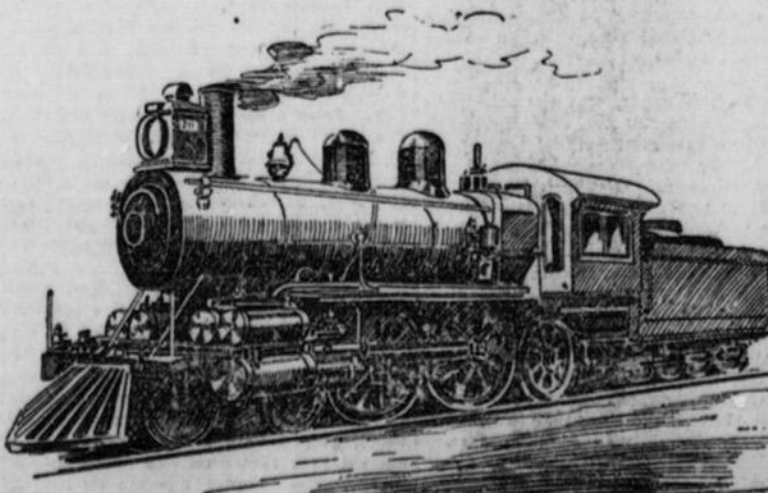
balances itself on the rail, and is run by a cable somewhere up near the roof. Over the track where the engines are built there are two 'overhead travelling cranes.' These are wholly supported on rails up above, and between them can easily pick up any engine, turn it round, carry it along and set it down again wherever desired. The engine being built there is No. 211, the third of the new series of fast passenger engines. It is truly a monster; it will weigh, when completed, 162,000 pounds—eighty-one tons. It is a compound engine—that is, the steam goes first into one cylinder and then into the other, doing the work in two sections, thus saving loss of steam by condensation, with a resulting gain in fuel economy. In this type of compound locomotives, (the Vaucain type) there are two cylinders on each side. The steam goes first into the small cylinder, 13 1/4 inches in diameter, and then into the larger one, which is 23 inches in diameter. Both cylinders are 26 inches stroke. The pistons of

require heavy machinery, is done upstairs in the machine shop. Here is done the brass turning and polishing, and the machining of the smaller iron work.

Going down again, we come to the boiler shop, and see the great boiler plates varying from five-sixteenths to eleven-sixteenths of an inch thick; the thickest goes on the outside of the boiler, the thinnest in the fire-box. The boiler is intended to have a working pressure of 210 pounds to the square inch. There is a machine that curls the plates up into shape, and a big riveting machine that has no trouble at all in handling a rivet an inch in diameter. It is driven by water from a hydraulic compressor near by.

Next, we wander among the power plant. There are four boilers (two Lancashire and two tubular), an engine of about 250 horse-power, a dynamo run by the engine, and a steam-driven air-compressor.

Near by is the brass foundry and store-room, where about 2,500 different kinds



211 FINISHED.

of brass castings are made, and kept until needed. About fifty tons of these castings are made every month. Again we cross a yard, and come to the tin-shop, where lamps are made of brass, and sheet steel, and headlights are hammered out of sheet copper. Then the carpenter shop, where the cabs and pilots of engines are made; then upstairs to where the headlights are silver-plated and burnished. This is done by hand, and is very hard on the eyes.

Coming down to the yard again, we see a complete contrast to the stately '211' in the machine shop. This is a 'Consolidation' freight engine. The name 'Consolidation' comes from the road that first used this type of engine. It is built as much for pulling power as '211' is for speed; '211' would run right away from it in a race, but if they were hitched together it could pull '211' all over the yard. It has four driving wheels on each side, but they are only 57 inches high, as against 84 on the passenger engine. Its cylinders are 20 by 26 inches, and its weight 150,000 pounds. Some of these are compounded on the Pittsburg type and have two cylinders, one 21 inches and the other 33 inches in diameter. Its tender holds more coal than '211's,' but less water. It can pull 1,150 tons—about forty loaded freight cars—up a one percent grade.

The last place to be visited is the 'frog' shop. There are no reedy pools here, nor marshy meadows, nor any croaking of bull-frogs; just a lot of machines that take the rails and cut, plane, bend and rivet them into the familiar switch-frogs.

These works cover about eight acres, and employ 825 men, forming quite a town. They turn out one new engine a week, besides repairing four or five of the 680 now on the road. We leave the works bewildered by the enormous strength and almost human cleverness of the machinery, and wend our way toward the car shops at Hochelaga.

THE HOCHELAGA SHOPS.

On arrival at the Hochelaga shops one first notices some new cars, which are just being finished. They include a chair-car, second class, first class, parlor and a baggage car. These will form a complete train; the engine, of course, coming from Maisonneuve. These cars are all vestibuled, and lighted by electricity. Underneath each car is a dynamo, run by a belt from one of the axes of the wheels, and a storage battery, which holds enough electricity to last for three days. This is used when the car is standing still, and re-charged when it is going. All the passenger cars built now are vestibuled, so that this train is not remarkable in that respect, but it is the first to be lighted by electricity. The parlor car, 'Temiskaming,' is a dream of elegance and luxury. Each parlor car, by the way, is different from all others, and has separate plans, drawings, etc.

Next we pass through the cabinet shop, where the interior woodwork of the parlor cars is made. Here is a carving machine. This machine has two drills and a dummy between them. This dummy works over the face of the carving, and the two drills produce faithful copies of it in the wood they work over.

Going out again, we come to a freight car which is being painted with compressed air. There is a hose with a tin can on the end, and the paint comes out in a fine jet of spray. By this air process one man can do the work of eight. One man can paint about forty cars a day with one coat of paint. A freight car must be painted every five or six years.

Then comes the repair shop—an immense ring-shaped structure, a quarter of a mile around. At present there are a good many freight cars in it, but in the busy season, from September to

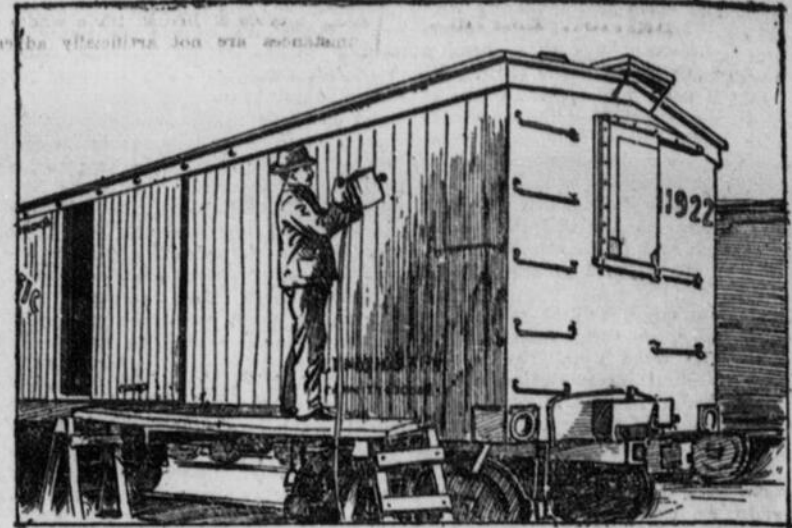


CARVING MACHINE.

May, the shop is full of passenger cars. It holds forty-six, and they are repaired, cleaned, disinfected, painted and varnished until they come out almost as good as new; about eight cars per month. Every passenger car must be repaired at least once a year.

Near by is the tin-shop, and beside that the upholstery department, where all cushions, curtains, etc., are made, and renovated. There are about thirty women employed here all winter.

In the foundry all iron castings are made, both for locomotives and cars. Here they make a hundred and forty car wheels a day. The car-wheels are cast in molds with an iron ring around the side, so that the hot iron when it is poured in, is chilled against the cold iron surface; this makes the wheel very hard on the part which touches the rail, while the rest is left comparatively soft and tough. The foundry also turns out thirty-five tons of 'general,' that is, not



PAINTING BY AIR.

chilled, castings a day. There are, also, large annealing pits, where the wheels are annealed, to make them tough.

At present there are about nine hundred men employed at Hochelaga, but in winter there will be twelve hundred. There have been built this year ten sleepers, two dining-cars, six standard wing snow-ploughs, two standard flangers, fifteen standard box baggage cars, two standard snow-cutters, twenty-four first class coaches, one smoker and second class, six baggage and express, five baggage and smokers, five mail and express, ten fifty-foot fruit cars, six mail cars, fifty-seven feet long, two parlor cars, the 'Lievre,' and 'Temiskaming.'

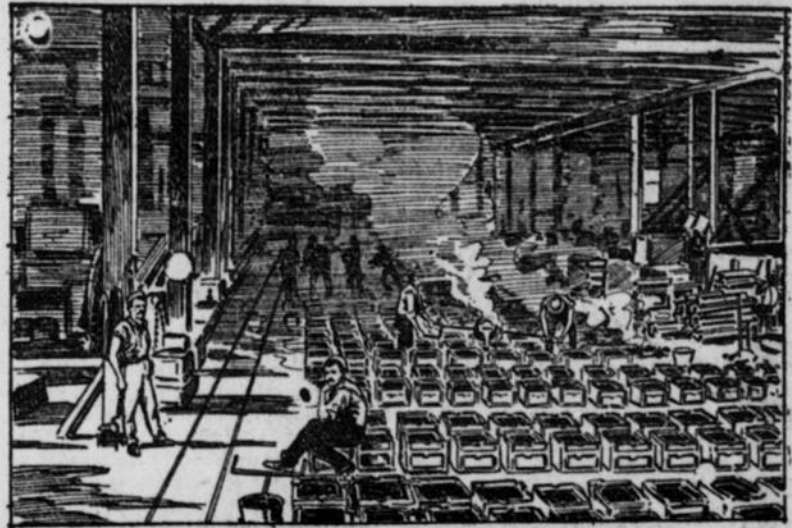
The freight cars are all built at Perth, Ont. This year there have been built 2,235 freight cars, an average of ten box, stock or ore, or sixteen flat cars per

the seeds, as before, and dropped the ring into the well. The countenance of the juggler altered in the pause which followed. Something, he said, had gone wrong; and he seemed agitated. Turning to the second officer, he asked: 'Did you arrange the seeds as I bade you?'

'No,' said the officer, 'I thought that was all nonsense, and I threw them away.'

The juggler seemed horrified. 'Do you think I do this by myself?' he said; and, packing up his apparatus, he briskly departed.

The well was carefully dragged, and at last the lady's ring was brought to the surface. That ring, at least, had certainly been in the water. But had the first ring been as faithfully consigned to the deeps? Experts will be of various



THE IRON FOUNDRY.

day. There is also a car factory at Farnham, where thirty passenger cars per month are repaired during the winter season. There are now on the road, fourteen parlor cars, ninety-four sleepers, 827 passenger cars, and about 22,000 freight cars. The freight cars are being equipped with air brakes, and automatic couplers; 15,000 of them have been equipped in the last three years, and by next year it is hoped to have every car on the road fitted up with these life-saving appliances.

A STORY OF INDIAN MAGIC.

The following story of Indian magic is told me by the person to whom it was told by the late Lord Lytton. I give it in my own words, for the excellent though humiliating reason that I have mislaid the MS. When in India Lord Lytton often sought out conjurers, but never saw any but the usual feats, such as the mango-tree trick and the basket trick. The method in each case is known, or, at all events, plausible explanations have been given by Mr. Maskeyne and other experts. On one occasion Lord Lytton liked something in the looks of the conjurer who was performing in an open space before his house. After the ordinary exhibition His Lordship asked the magician if he could not do something more out of the common way. The man said he would try, and asked for a ring, which Lord Lytton gave him. He then requested an officer to take in either hand a handful of seeds; one sort was sesame; the name of the other sort my informant does not know. Holding these seeds, and having the ring between his finger and thumb, the officer was to go to a well in the corner of the compound. He was to dispose of the seeds in a certain way—I think on the low wall round the well, into the depths of which he was to throw the ring. All this was done, and the magician asked Lord Lytton where he would like the ring to reappear? He answered, 'in his despatch-box,' of which the key was attached to his watch-chain, or, at all events, he had it with him on the spot. The despatch-box was brought out; Lord Lytton opened it, and there was the ring.

This trick would be easy if the British officer was a confederate of the juggler's, and if he possessed a duplicate key to the despatch-box. In that case he would not throw the ring into the well, but would take it into the house, open the box, and insert the ring. But this explanation involves enormous improbabilities, while it is unlikely, again, that the conjurer had managed to insert a duplicate ring into the despatch-box beforehand. Lord Lytton then asked the juggler if he could repeat the trick. He answered in the affirmative, and a lady lent another ring. Another officer took it, with

opinions as to that; yet the hypothesis of confederacy and of a duplicate key to the despatch-box is difficult. Of course, no report of a juggling trick can be trustworthy.—'Longman's Magazine.'

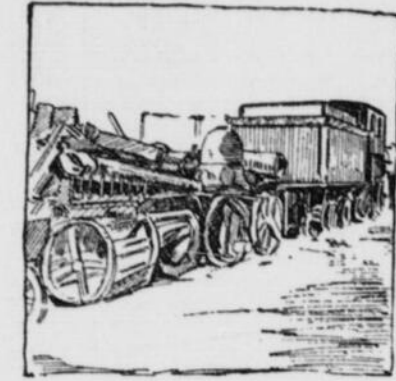
KRUGER'S MISQUOTATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

President Kruger, as is well known, is fond of backing up his opinions by Scriptural references. But it is not matter of common knowledge that his Honor's quotations from the bible are often inaccurate. On this point a South African correspondent of the London 'Daily News' says: 'I have often enough heard him quote passages to prove his points, but his quotations have been misquotations. When I was a boy I had to learn my bible very thoroughly, so I could tell his errors. Sir Bartle Frere found him out, too. Did you never hear the story? When Sir Bartle Frere came down from Zululand, at the time the Transvaal was British territory, and just before the breaking out of the rebellion, he and Kruger had a conference. The men who were there tell me that at the beginning Kruger started quoting Scripture. But Sir Bartle had two texts ready for every one of his, and not content with that, Sir Bartle carefully pointed out to him how each one of his texts was misquoted, and bore quite a different meaning from that he put on it. Finally Kruger stopped altogether, and sat gazing in wonder at Sir Bartle's apparently unending deck of verses from the bible.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

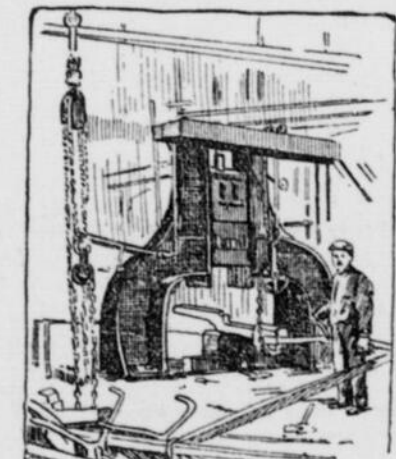


GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE BEST, PUREST, STRONGEST. LONDON, ENG. E. W. GILLETT. CHICAGO, ILL. TORONTO, ONT.



SCRAP.

shops in this city. If one is so fortunate as to be allowed to go through the shops, with one of the foremen to explain, one starts at the draughting department, which is not at all draughty, but a room where drawing is done (not, however, a drawing-room). When anything new, or in any way different from what has been made before, has to be made, whether it be a 70-ton locomotive or a new kind of valve, the first thing to do is to make mechanical drawings of it



A STEAM HAMMER.

sometimes a great many. There is a whole drawer full of drawings of the new fast passenger engines which are being built. These, of course, cost a good deal of money. First, a drawing is made on paper; it is not much from an artistic point of view, and to the unpracticed eye conveys no impression in particular—just a mass of lines, mostly straight, interspersed with figures. But this is a working drawing, and of more practical value than the most beautiful oil painting of a locomotive that ever was or could be made by any artist. When the drawing



FORGING AN ENGINE FRAME.

on paper is finished it is traced on to a thin, transparent cloth. This copy is done in ink, and carefully preserved. From it blue-prints are made; the cloth picture is used exactly as a photographer uses his negative. It is put in an immense printing frame (some of the drawings are quite six feet by three), with a sheet of blue-print paper, and exposed to the sun for a time; then, after washing, the blue-print goes off to wherever the article drawn is to be made. If this is a casting, the print goes to the pattern shop, where skilful carpenters make up a full-size wooden model of the casting, which then goes to the foundry in Hochelaga.

Leaving the pattern shop, we go to the building where the forgings are made, passing through a yard full of worn-out engines and other ironmongery consigned to the scrap heap. Wrought iron is always made of scrap, because, being made up of pieces welded, not melted, togeth-

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON ITS GROWTH.

The beginning of the century is not a marking date in the growth of the British Empire. Before the Great War we had established the commencements of our Empire in India, and had settled down in North America to the loss of the United States and the gain of Canada.

While, however, this was, as a general principle, the case, our South African dominions date from the Great War, and it was the Great War which enabled us to substitute ourselves there, politically speaking, for the Dutch, although we have not yet succeeded—probably by our own fault—in making the Cape Dutch as thoroughly contented citizens of the Empire as are the Canadian French.

Our expansion in India has been steady. The great growth of our dominion in the present century has occurred through our conquests of Scinde and of the Punjab, but it has been continuous, and the peaceful absorption of the whole of Baluchistan. (which even now is not yet colored red upon our maps) has been the latest successful example of advance.

The largest recent territorial annexation, accompanied by considerable increase of population of the Empire, which has occurred, is on the west coast of Africa, where, after allowing our old Crown colonies to be surrounded by French dominions, we have, under the auspices of a chartered company, now bought out by the Crown, brought, in the Niger districts, a vast Mohammedan population more or less effectively under our control.

One of the most interesting expansions of the Empire in the Queen's reign is one which is geographically about the slightest, namely, the occupation of the rocky island of Hong Kong, which received afterwards a small development, by a private lease, ultimately turned into an annexation, of a little strip on the opposite mainland, which has now recently been enlarged.

predominance of British trade where circumstances are not artificially adverse. Here, however, comes in the difficulty, that these hostile conditions are created for us by the interference of other powers, and that in many cases those who had resisted annexation in the past have been brought naturally to think it necessary.

fleet. We may say roughly that we are the masters of something like a quarter of the globe, but that as regards shipping we are in possession of almost everything which exists.

NELSON'S OLD FLAGSHIP.

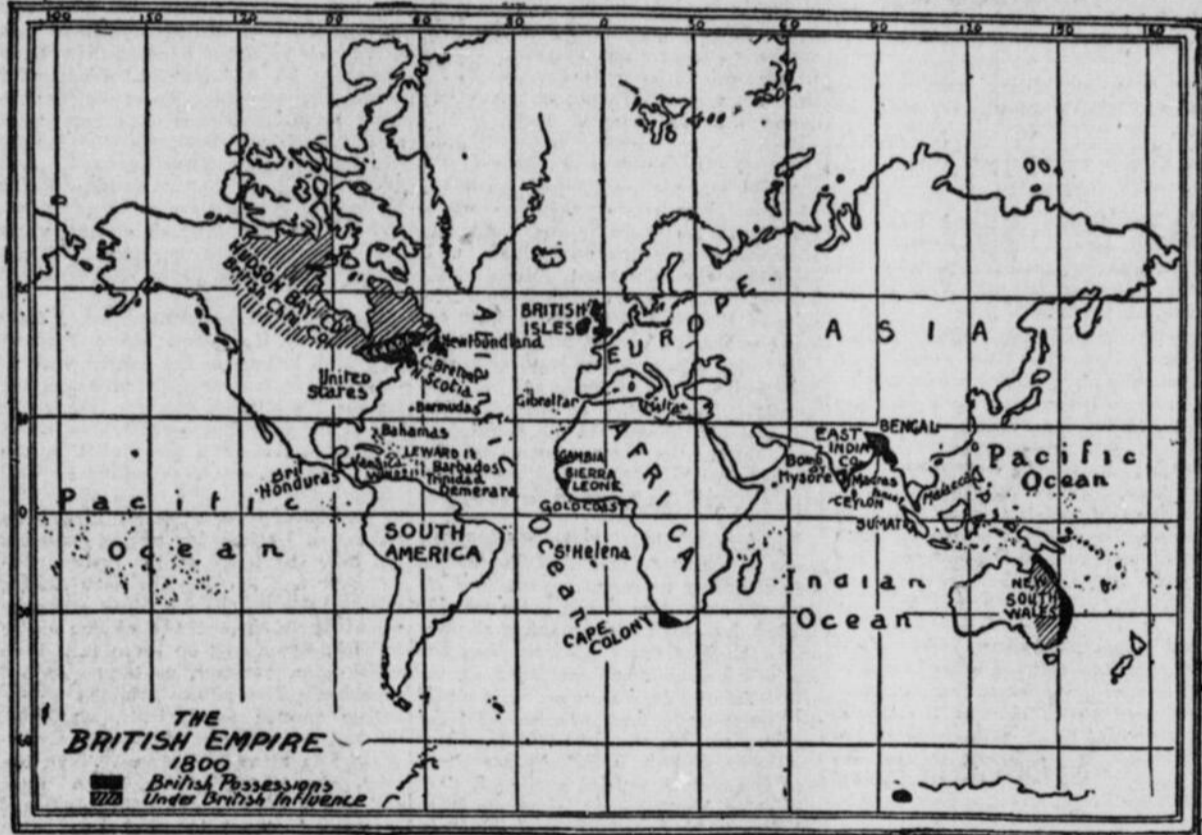
In a carefully locked yard at Blackpool there is a pile of weather-beaten, strangely shaped pieces of wood. When the tide runs low there shows above the sand, near the Blackpool pier, the dark and rugged line of a wreck. At the Birmingham Mint can be seen forty tons of resplendent copper, a copper in which there is such a goodly portion of silver that the mint would be glad to pay £112 a ton for it, although the market price of copper is £80.

These pieces of wood and tons of copper and the dark line of wreck by the Blackpool pier are all that remain of the famous old 80-gun ship H. M. S. 'Foudroyant'—a ship that for nearly one hundred years formed part of 'the wooden walls' of England. Hers has been a

eral weeks King Ferdinand IV. held his court on the 'Foudroyant,' dining daily with his queen on her quarterdeck.

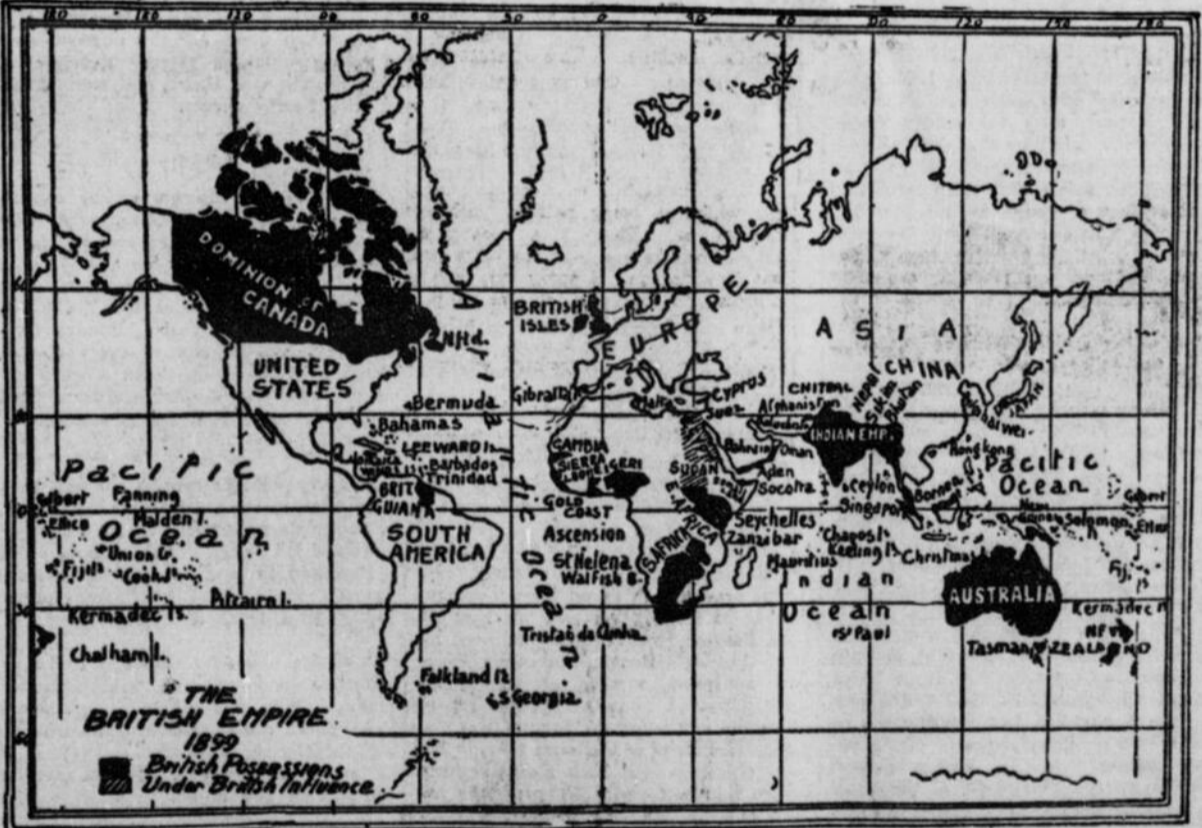
Under the command of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, she was one of the ships that took part in the capture of the 'Hoche' and her consorts in August of 1798 in the Bay of Donegal, when the French were trying to land troops to help the Irish rebels.

In 1892 the Admiralty decided to get rid of the relic, and she was sold to a German firm of ship-breakers. An outcry was raised at her fate, and she was repurchased by Mr. Cobb. In 1890 she was ready for sea and was visited by her Majesty. On June 16, 1897, during a hurricane at Blackpool she broke from her moorings, and driving shorewards became a total wreck.



APPROXIMATE AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1800.

Table with 4 columns: Territory, Area in sq. m., Population, and Total. Includes United Kingdom, India, Africa, and various colonies.



APPROXIMATE AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1899.

Table with 4 columns: Territory, Area in sq. m., Population, and Total. Shows significant growth in area and population compared to 1800.

with the separate great colony of New Zealand in its neighborhood. British South Africa has spread from a tiny Dutch colony, itself finally acquired only within the century, into another vast possession.

Our fleet is at the moment relatively stronger than it has been at some previous periods of our history, but it will not in the next few years possess the superiority of strength against a possible combination of powers which seems necessary in the case of an Empire possessing so many jealous rivals, and so dependent for its communications and for the safety of its capital upon the empire of the sea.

strange, eventful history. Her keel, the part now embedded in the sands by Blackpool pier, was laid down at Plymouth in 1789. She was launched there in 1798, and wrecked at Blackpool in 1897.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tonight Hood's Pills. Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Hood's Pills. And you'll be all right in the morning.

My exact subject, the Growth of the British Empire, does not include what is more important than the territorial growth of the Empire itself, namely, the growth in the century of our carrying power and of our merchant shipping

SHE KNEW THE PARTY. Although personalities in the pulpit are happily very rare, there are always plenty of people who fancy they recognize the preacher's allusions. When a clergyman remarked that there would be a nave in the church, an old lady whispered that she 'knew the party to whom he referred.'

At this stormy time (1799) the 'Foudroyant' was considered as the seat of government of the King of Naples, although the King was then at Palermo; and for sev-

THE KING'S COINS.

THE FIRST MONEY MINTED FOR CANADA.

The 'balance of trade' is much theorized upon by a certain class of economists of these days, but among the early Canadian settlers it was a real live question. Of course, they did not talk about it under this name, but they felt keenly the evil effects of its heavy balance against them.

This kind of change was so cumbersome that none save merchants could make use of it, consequently, as is stated in an edict of that time, 'artisans and day laborers had not been paid.' It was under these circumstances that the 'Compagnie des Indes Occidentales (West Indies Company), which then monopolized the Canadian trade, petitioned the king of France to issue a special coinage which should only be current in the North American colonies, and that at a higher rate than in France.

dollars. The fifteen-sol piece is very rare, commanding prices all the way from \$50 to \$200. The king, to help the company in 'consideration for their risk and expenses in sending out the said coins to the said country, remitted the expenses of the seigniorage,' but, notwithstanding that, the 'said coins were not to be carried back to, or to be current in, France under penalty of confiscation and summary punishment,' in the course of a few years hardly any of the coins remained, and the country became as destitute of change as ever.

In 1717 a coinage of copper six and twelve 'denier' pieces was ordered to be struck for Canada at the mint in Paris, in France. Dies were prepared, but 'on account of the bad quality of the



A LOUIS XIV. AMERICAN COLONIAL COIN.

copper at that mint,' as is stated in a later edict, none were ever issued. This rarest of our Canadian coinages bears the inscription 'Colonies' and 'VI. and XII. deniers' respectively on the reverse. No prices have been quoted, as only one, or at least two, specimens of each are known.

Again another coinage of copper was ordered for Canada in 1721. A new company had been organized, called the 'Compagnie des Indes' (Company of the Indies), to control the Canadian trade, and in compliance with their proposition the king ordered that the copper plans that the 'company had caused to be made in Sweden should be coined at our mints.'



A LOUIS XV. AMERICAN COLONIAL COIN.

Only two of these mints participated, La Rochelle, which bears the letter 'H,' and 'Roden,' inscribed 'R.' A further coinage was struck at La Rochelle in 1722. There were to have been three sizes, but only one—the nine deniers—was issued. These coins bore for obverse two L's, crowned with the motto 'Sit nomen Domini benedictum,' and the reverse 'Colonies Francoises,' with the date and the mint letter.

From this story of the early coins of Canada one may learn something of the straits to which the first settlers in Canada were put for want of sufficient change and the great conveniences we now enjoy in this direction.

ECHOES IN CHURCHES.

In a Sussex church there is said to be one of the most remarkable echoes ever known, while in a Hertfordshire church the tick of a watch may be heard from one end of the building to the other. It is also stated that in the Cathedral of Girgenti, in Sicily, the slightest whisper is borne with perfect distinctness from the great western door to the cornice behind the altar, a distance of about 150 feet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURPRISE a pure hard soap. A purity that makes a hardness. A hardness that wears well. 5 cents a cake. CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. NO CHEMICALS USED.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

An angler has just effected a curious capture from St. Leonard's Pier, landing an octopus of between three and four pounds.

A lady parachutist, who recently descended at Bexhill-on-Sea, was hurt through falling on the beach with considerable force.

An old lady has written to Mr. A. J. Halford offering him a handsome allowance, payable quarterly, if he will swear never to play golf on a Sunday.

A unique present to the Queen from Abyssinia is now on its way to England. It consists of a very fine pair of zebras, which were sent to Egypt for shipment.

A calf with two heads, one at each end of the body, two tails in the middle of its back, two distinct chests and seven legs, was born at a dairy farm in Ross, Herefordshire.

The commissioners of Her Majesty's prisons have dismissed an officer who was taking a leading part in advising prison warders to petition for an eight-hour day and extra pay for overtime.

The electric cabs, after a prolonged fight against adverse conditions, have at length been taken off the London streets. Their withdrawal is said to be due to the difficulty of retaining competent drivers.

At the Lynn horse show, recently, the Prince of Wales won the first prize in the class for Shire colts, and second in that for Shire mares with foal, and was highly commended in the section for Shire filly foals.

At a meeting of the Richmond town council, a by-law to prevent the keeping of any noisy animal after protest from three adjacent householders, under a penalty of 40s., was adopted, owing to the annoyance suffered from two cockatoos and a macaw.

One of the few leaning towers to be found in England is shortly to be pulled down. It is that attached to the interesting old church of Wendlebury, dating quite six hundred years ago, and familiar to travellers along the high road from Oxford to Bicester.

An old man who for twenty-four years sold lozenges, at the southern end of Blackfriars Bridge, and who is now in an infirmary, has come into a fortune of £20,000 left by his grandfather, an actor. As next-of-kin the lozenge-seller has been advertised for some years.

A child has died in Birmingham under remarkable circumstances. About three weeks ago she was picking her ear with a pin, when the instrument became fixed, and she was unable to withdraw it. Her father pulled the pin out, but an abscess formed, and this caused the child's death.

Placing articles on the seat of a railway carriage to keep it while one walks about the station platform is a common practice, but it has led to so many thefts that the employees of the Great Eastern Railway have received orders to collect and remove all articles so left to the lost property offices at the stations.

A memorandum from the Duke of Wellington to Marshal Beresford, describing Waterloo, ("I never saw the British infantry behave so well," etc.) was sold for £21, at the sale of historical documents on the disposal of Mr. Philip R. Beresford-Hope's estate.

The abolition of the penny postage stamp is the latest proposal that has been made to the post-office for the improvement of its system. It is suggested that a form of automatic machine should be employed, with a slit into which the letter should be inserted. When the penny is placed in a slot the machine will stamp the letter, and thus obviate the use of ordinary stamps.

A novel judgment has been given at the Wickswood police court. A prominent resident at Middlestone named Francis Henry Gratton was charged with using bad language in his own house so pronounced as to be heard outside the residence. The police prosecuted under a new by-law of the Derbyshire County Council. Defendant was ordered to pay twenty-seven shillings.

A fatal accident occurred on the Ash ranges at the Aldershot rifle meeting the other day. Corporal Fry, 2nd Black Watch, being shot dead by a comrade. Fry was in a team competing for the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' cup, and in course of the event an order was given to retire. Fry was in the act of rising, having finished firing, when a shot struck him on the side of the head. Uttering an exclamation he fell dead.

The vicar of Ham, the Rev. Stanley Blunt, who is a son of the Bishop of Hull, met with a singular accident in the early hours of Aug. 7 last. The reverend gentleman has sometimes walked in his sleep, and about two o'clock he dreamt that he was along with the Ham Company of the Church Lads' Brigade at Hayling Island, and, getting up out of bed, he stepped out of the bedroom window at the Ham Vicarage, and fell to the ground, a distance of about

fifteen feet, fracturing the small bones of his arm, and dislocating his wrist. He is making satisfactory progress.

During his presidential address to the British Medical Association, Dr. J. Ward Cousins mentioned that it had recently been stated by a French observer that fleas were dangerous disseminators of the bubonic plague. As the result of a series of experiments, that observer affirmed that fleas taken from rats suffering from plague could communicate the disease to healthy rats, which, in their turn, became centres of infection.

There is a woman in the Wandsworth Infirmary who is in her 100th year. She was admitted when she was ninety-eight, and had been ten years in bed. The correspondent says:—"I never saw such furrows and wrinkles—time seemed to have literally carved them into her face. She was in possession of all her faculties. Her last words to me as I left the ward were that 'if she could ever get up again she meant to get married once more.'"

A clergyman well known on the East Coast, feeling that he was living more luxuriously than he ought, has just presented his horse to the Church Army to be sold and the proceeds applied to the society's work in prisons and workhouses; while the money saved yearly on the horse's keep is to be devoted to foreign mission work. The horse was recently sold by the society at Tattersall's, realizing the sum of 45 guineas.

Such a dearth of water as is now experienced in the hilly districts of East Kent has never been known before. The scarcity is so serious that the authorities have forbidden the supplies from the village publichouses to be used for any other than domestic purposes. In some villages all the springs have failed, and water has to be fetched a distance of from three to four miles. At Challock as much as 6d. per pail is charged for travellers' horses passing through the village.

Mr. James Fraser, F.R.C.V.S., of St. Albans, England, has been elected president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London. This not only means being president of the college, but involves the presidency of the council governing the college, and the whole veterinary profession in Great Britain. It is especially interesting to Canadians, as he is a native of Canada (Woodstock, Ont.), and is the first Canadian, and the first Colonial, who has received that highest honor the veterinary profession can pay him. He studied in Montreal about 1865, going thence to Edinburgh, where he graduated.

At Altringham, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 6, two girls, named Gertrude and Emily Ray, aged respectively two and five, children of Louis Ray, tailor, George street, were playing in the house when they took from the pockets of their father, who had placed his coat on the sofa, some digestive tablets, prescribed for the father's use by a local doctor. Each tablet contained an eighth of a grain of strychnine, and the children ate a number of them, believing them to be sweets. Both children began to exhibit the effects of poisoning, and the father hurried with them to the hospital. The younger child died fifteen minutes after admission. The child Emily began to improve under medical treatment, and at night her condition was favorable.

Some time ago the churchyard of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, was thrown open to the public through the generosity of the rector, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, whose interest in the poor children of the neighborhood has now led him to establish quite a miniature zoo in one corner of the grounds for their benefit. His stock of animals includes a number of rabbits, guinea-pigs, pigeons, and other domesticated pets, and to these are to be added a monkey, a cockatoo, and other foreign birds. Additional novelty is lent to the scheme by the fact that a number of the rabbits and guinea-pigs are being boarded-out, prizes being offered to the children who best look after their charges, the reverend gentleman's idea being not only to interest the children in natural history, but to teach them to be kind to animals.

A very curious effect was produced at Earl's Court, London, recently, when a few representatives of the various savage tribes spoke into the receiver of an Edison phonograph. Immediately after the recording process was at an end they were all invited to listen. A big Zulu fixed his ears as close as he could get them, settled his face down to a gigantic grin, and so kept it until the war-song he had previously taken part in began to peel out. He then set forth a lusty 'Suka' ('get out'), and, but for the intervention of some one present, he would have torn the whole instrument in fragments to find the oncoming enemy. Some of the other Zulus dropped their jaws, and, opening their eyes to the fullest extent, looked out of the door and window of the chief officers' quarters, expecting to meet the hidden warriors. Singularly enough, they could not be persuaded that the voices they heard were their own. Outside the Kaffir kraal for hours they kept up an animated indaba, fondly imagining that a fresh batch of warriors would shortly be helping them to share the joys of summer and the land of plenty.

The other evening a number of South-end visitors had a disagreeable adventure.

A little after six o'clock some thirty persons paid for an ascent in the Warwick revolving tower, on which a large circular car ascends a hundred and fifty feet in the air around steel girders. When the car arrived at the top, one of the wire ropes holding the compensating weights got out of place, causing the safety apparatus of the car to come into action, and it was thus suspended in mid air. Several men came down the emergency ladder, and two women, who also effected the same journey, were cheered by a crowd of some thousands as they reached terra firma. The predicament of the others, however, as hours passed by, became more alarming, especially as very vivid lightning began to play round the tower. Refreshments were taken up the ladder, and the piano in the car was kept going until a safety chair was constructed, and in this the last of the passengers was brought down safely just before midnight. The management saw to the comfort of the inconvenienced ones in every way, providing them, where such provision was necessary, with beds for the night. This is the first time in two years' working that anything has gone wrong with the car.

SCOTCH.

The Rev. Donald MacLeod, B.D., son of the Rev. Donald MacLeod, of the Park Church, Glasgow, has been appointed one of the assistants in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen.

Two sheriff and burgh officers of Glasgow have been fined two pounds each for removing from a house where measles had occurred several articles of furniture which had not been disinfected.

Mr. Alex Stephen, a well-known Clyde shipbuilder, died on July 19, at Glasgow, at the age of sixty-six years. Born in Arbroath, he came of a race of shipbuilders, and went to Glasgow some forty years ago, where he was very successful.

Lord Rutherford-Clark, who about three years ago resigned office as one of the judges of the Court of Session in consequence of an affection of the throat, died suddenly July 26 at Inveresk House, Musselburgh, while sitting reading. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Clark, Edinburgh, and was born in 1823.

At a recent meeting of Langholm District Committee an interesting question arose as to whom the grass growing at the roadsides belonged, whether to landlords or to the public bodies who administered the roads. It was pointed out that the proper width of the public roads in the country was not defined by Act of Parliament, and the question was difficult. No finding was come to on the subject.

A Greenock moulder named McLarty has just come into possession of an immense fortune—sixty thousand pounds. The money was left by a relative abroad, who died without heirs. These were advertised for, and claims were submitted from persons of the name all over the country. The Greenock man, however, succeeded in establishing his claim as the next-of-kin, and has received the large amount of money.

A blasting accident occurred at Ailsa Craig the other day by which a young man named Wm. Girvan lost his life. The quarry yields a pale green stone for curling stones, and has been worked by the Girvan family for over thirty years. The two sons, William and Matthew, were at work on the face of the rock, when a shot unexpectedly went off, hurling William to the bottom of the quarry, together with the loosened stones. He was severely injured and died shortly after.

Until the other day, it is said, no baby has been born on the Island of Balta, one of the far-distant Shetland group, for two hundred years. During the recent herring fishing season a young woman hailing from the Buckie district gave birth to a boy in one of the wooden huts belonging to a curing station. The baby has been christened Balta Geddes Polson, and the laird of the island has presented the mother with a cheque for twenty-five pounds.

There has just died at Newarhill Mrs. Elizabeth Aitken, or Waugh, in her 102nd year. The deceased, a native of Drumgelloch, Airdrie, was born on Dec. 10, 1797, and on Dec. 10, 1897, she was present on the platform at a concert in the public school, Newarhill, that was given in her honor, and at which she was presented with a substantial sum subscribed in the district. She had been twice married, both of her husbands being pit-sinkers, and both meeting their death in connection with their occupation in the district of Baillieston.

A splendid feat of horsemanship was performed the other day at Cults, near Aberdeen. Mr. James Lawson, of Cults, was riding a spirited horse on the road when a cyclist approached at a rapid rate on the wrong side. The cyclist was leaning forward on the handle, and a warning shout from Mr. Lawson failed to make him alive to his danger. Mr. Lawson could not get out of the way in time; so turning his horse slightly to the side at the point where the collision seemed imminent, he raised him on his hind legs and allowed the cyclist to pass through underneath the body of the horse.

The Turriff correspondent of the

'Scotaman' writes: Piper Findlater, V.C., of Dargai fanis, was on Wednesday afternoon, in the Episcopal Church Hall here, by the Rev. George Lawson, parish minister of Foreign (minister-elect of Selkirk), married to his cousin, Miss Nellie Findlater, daughter of the late Mr. Findlater, Brownside, Mount Blairy. Our correspondent adds that the happy couple are to reside for some time in a new cottage near Mount Blairy House, not far from the banks of the Deveron. It may be recalled that Piper Findlater declared his ambition was to have a farm.

Mr. William Gilchrist, a school teacher, residing with his parents at Philipstoun, near Lanlithgow, and who had been returning from a holiday, fell from a bicycle on which he was riding, and almost immediately expired. He had just recently completed his studies at the Normal, in which he had a leading position, and had obtained an appointment in one of the schools in the district. He had been spending a holiday in England, and was cycling from Glasgow. When within sight of home he was seen to fall from his machine. Failure of the heart's action was the cause of death.

Mr. R. D. Waddell, of Glasgow, the already fortunate possessor of the world-renowned Stradivarius violin known as the 'Betts', for which he paid nearly two thousand pounds, has now added to his collection the celebrated Joseph Guarnerius violin known as the 'Leduc'. The date of the 'Leduc' is 1745; it thus belongs to the last year of the maker's life. The violin is in a perfect state of preservation—its tone colossal, and of rare quality. The 'Leduc' is believed to be the grandest 'Joseph' in the world, and cost almost the same amount as the 'Betts'. Mr. Waddell now claims to possess the two finest violins in existence.

Business is brisk at the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, and work is abundant but according to recent reports new orders are rare. One reason given for this is that the high prices obtaining at present make shipowners cautious about giving new orders unless compelled to, for if a season of depression set in it would be disastrous to those who had paid the existing high rates. In addition to this the price of coal in Britain has risen, and the cost of repairs is greater. On the other hand, freight rates are high, with an upward tendency, and there is a considerable demand for tonnage. The question for owners is whether a dividend can be realized on a ship which is likely to cost perhaps a half more than the normal price.

A rumor got about the other day that the block formerly the old Saracen's Head Inn, Gallowgate, was about to be demolished. The building, however, has not been condemned yet, though the ground upon which it stands has been offered for sale. The Saracen's Head was, in the early coaching days, the fashionable hostelry of Glasgow. Boswell and Dr. Johnson put up here on their return from the Hebrides; Thomas Gray (the author of the 'Elegy'), the famous Brothers Foulis, Adam Smith, and all the professors of the day were visitors to this notable tavern, and the celebrated sporting Duke of Hamilton had quarters there regularly when there was any cock-fighting to be seen in the city. Then, later, Wordsworth, his sister Dorothy, and Coleridge put up at the Saracen's Head.

A meeting was recently held in Dundee in connection with a social scheme which is being organized by the Salvation Army in the city. It was reported that a building had been acquired in the city at a cost of five thousand five hundred pounds for women's social work, and that it was proposed to spend three thousand pounds in converting and altering it. Lord Provost McGrady presided, and he, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, and others delivered addresses, making an appeal for three thousand pounds. It was reported in the course of the proceedings that a subscription of a thousand pounds had been obtained, and that altogether seventeen hundred and twenty pounds had been raised. Ex-Lord Provost Mathewson, who was one of the speakers, said the churches were not doing their duty as regards social work.

Several valuable and interesting relics have just been added to the museum at Mauchline, Ayrshire, one of them especially recalling the incident of the quarrel with the Riddell family. This is a very fine portrait—a copy after the original by Sir Thomas Lawrence—of Maria Riddell (Mrs. Walter Riddell) presented by her grandson, Dr. Arthur de Noel Walker, late H. M. Madras army. His daughter, Miss Clare, has also sent three cups and saucers and muffin dish of fine old ware, devised and specially made for the Riddell family. They are ornamented with sprigs of rye, and bear the crest of the Riddells. Burns often drank tea from these cups with Mrs. Riddell. Another is the nursing chair on which Mrs. Burns (Bonnie Jean) nursed all her family, and Mrs. Burns Hutchinson's children were all nursed on the same chair. This same chair, with other furniture, was made by Mr. Morrison, of Mauchline, for Burns when he removed to Ellisland, and has been presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Burns Hutchinson. A grand-nephew of Bonnie Jean, Mr. Hugh Killin, Renfrew, has also lent an interesting fossil of a mammoth tooth got in Mexico, said to be one of the most perfect specimens in existence, and weighing about sixteen pounds. Miss H. A. Allan has lent a pocket knife which belonged to Burns. Many other relics

have also been added, but there is room for more, and the custodians of the museum will be glad to receive further donations.

The Duke of Fife, presiding on July 26 last, at the luncheon held in connection with the show of the Morayshire Farmers' Club, said he was beginning to realize how little the legislature could do for agriculture or for any form of industry. During the hundred years that that club had existed the county of Moray had been transformed by the energy and exertions of the farmers. In replying to the toast of his health, the proposer of which had alluded to the fact that the Duke had sold land, His Grace said that when a young man he had thought a good deal on the land question, and he had resolved that if ever he came to be a landed proprietor he would gradually transform himself from one of the largest proprietors in Scotland into one of the more middle size. He had now practically completed his programme, and in twenty years had sold land to three hundred and sixty persons. He had always believed that a man who succeeded, as he did, to separate estates scattered over four counties, and containing no fewer than seven separate residences—that it was impossible for him to live in them all or to have a real and practical interest in them, whatever his tongue or imagination might lead him to say on festive occasions.

A perilous adventure is reported from Evanton, in Ross-shire, where a young man well known in the district made a voluntary descent into the cavern of the famous Black Rock down to the riverbed of the Ugly Burn or Altig ide, about a hundred feet of a sheer cleft in the rock. The circumstances calling for this plucky adventure had a touch of heroism to give them color. Nearly three days before an English fox terrier, prowling too near the edge of the cavern, slipped over and fell into the dark roaring waters below. The dog, after many futile attempts, succeeded in gaining a ledge of rock, scrambling up seven feet, from which spot, however, no escape seemed probable. The piteous whining of the animal secured for it much sympathy, until at last a party was voluntarily organized to attempt a rescue. The rescuer was firmly fixed by a rope, and slowly lowered down the black and dreary pit where the sun has never shone. So far the descent was simple, but difficulty arose just when a point opposite the starving terrier had been reached. The rescuer, hanging midway between the walls of rock, and five feet or more from either side, it seemed impossible to do anything. After twenty minutes of a struggle, he succeeded in swinging himself on to the ledge where the dog was. The animal was placed in a bag taken down for the purpose, and in a few moments rescuer and rescued were on the rock above, and were greeted with hearty cheers.

IRISH.

A magnificent skeleton of the extinct giant bird of New Zealand, over eight feet in height, has just been set up in the Dublin Museum.

A grocer's assistant named McCorkell, while cycling near Fabian, County Londonderry, lost control of his brakeless machine while riding down a steep declivity, and was dashed against a wall with such force that death was instantaneous.

A thirty-pounder cannon has just been discovered on the strand near Derrynane, in South Kerry, famous as the residence of Daniel O'Connell. The cannon, which is supposed to be a relic of the Spanish Armada, was covered with sand and sea deposit to a depth of six feet.

A clinical class for nurses is to be established in connection with Limerick Union. This will enable the guardians to have half the salaries of trained nurses recouped by the Treasury, and it will be the means of providing efficient care for the sick in the union.

The present grouse season in Ireland is a very good one, and birds are numerous and strong. In the Dublin-Wicklow range a large number of Woodcock have been brought out, and some experts say they never saw more young cock on the wing than in the present year.

At the annual meeting of the County Carlow Protestant Orphan Society it was announced that a cheque for several hundred pounds had been received from a person who, having prospered in the world, gave the offering in grateful acknowledgment of help extended to him by a kindred society in former years.

At the weekly meeting of the Athlone Urban Council, the Chairman, Mr. R. English, J.P., on behalf of the Royal Humane Society, London, presented Mr. Thomas Norton, postman, with their bronze medal and certificate for the bravery he displayed on a recent occasion—swimming the Shannon from the Roscommon to the Westmeath side—in an attempt to save a boy named Peter Berke from drowning.

The 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, which left Limerick early the other morning by march route for Thurles, having been detailed for service at the autumn manoeuvres in that district, suffered from a severe thunderstorm. Sergeant Smith has, as the result of the shock to his system, been treated for paralysis of

the legs from the knees downward. His left side is also said to be affected, and the injuries to all the men are said to have occurred while they were on the line of march, and not encamped, as it was at first believed.

Coroner Mandeville held an inquest the other day in the court house, Cahir, on the death of Mr. Peter Doherty, who was the caretaker of the beautiful house and grounds of the Swiss Cottage, Cahir, the property of Lady Margaret Charteris, and who accidentally shot himself through the heart. It was deposed to by his son and two other gamekeepers that deceased had a double-barrelled breech-loading fowling piece in the pheasantry grounds of Cahir Park, with the object of killing jackdaws, and that when in the act of taking the loaded gun through a wire fence the cartridge of one barrel went off, and the contents lodged in the region of the heart, killing him instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MATTERHORN OF SELKIRKS

MOUNTAINEERING IN CANADA

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

The despatch telling of the ascent, a few days ago, of Mount Sir Donald, the Matterhorn of the Selkirk range of the Canadian Rockies, by Count Runguet, of Paris, and an attaché of the German legation at Pekin was probably read with appreciative interest by the thousands of persons who have looked up from below at the lofty grey pyramid of rock which shoots up into the thin air from the snow-fields and glaciers at its base, too steep and wind-blown itself to afford any resting-place for the snow that falls upon it. In this case, as in the last ascent made nine years ago, the successful climbers were Europeans. Recalling, also, Prince Luigi's successful expedition to Alaska for the purpose of climbing Mount St. Elias, the question arises whether the people on this side of the Atlantic have less taste for mountain-climbing, or lack appreciation for their own mountain-peaks; for it is a fact that the average American seems to care less for this form of active endeavor than almost any other, and at the mountain resorts, unless the way is made easy for him by a cable railway to the summit is likely to content himself with a view of the mountains from below, rather than a look down upon the world from their summits. Of course, the strength, skill, and endurance necessary to conquer the loftiest mountains are not given to every one, but there are hundreds of peaks of moderate height in the East, as well as in the West, which well repay the healthy effort necessary to reach their tops; and an occasional athletic person might find in conquering the difficulties and perils of such peaks as Sir Donald an outlet for the longing for a 'tenuous life' quite as good as battle or a contest in which success must necessarily mean some one else's defeat.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH.

Governor Chandler of Georgia has issued a statement in answer to newspaper requests for his views on the race question in the South, and the recent lynchings in Georgia. He thought that much evil had resulted from the teachings of the carpet-baggers immediately after the war, and more recently by intermeddlers of the North who do not understand the situation. Corrupt politics has also caused race friction. The crime which is the cause of most of the lynchings, the Governor says, is as much deplored by the better class of negroes as by white men. In speaking of the remedy, he says:

In Georgia for a generation there has been scarcely a negro between six and eighteen years of age who has not had access to a free school. As a consequence, illiteracy has decreased among them from 85 percent in 1870, to 40 percent in 1890, and yet it is a startling fact that crime among them has increased in about the same proportion that illiteracy has decreased. There is, however, another sort of education which can in time greatly relieve the situation. This is moral education, which must be acquired at the family hearthstone and in the churches and Sunday-schools and by the daily contact of the inferior race with the superior for years and even for generations. The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when, without preparation, he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boot Bacteria

There is no more favorable place for the cultivation of disease germs than the shoes—if they are not kept wholesome and healthy by the occasional use of some preventive. FOOT ELM is for this special purpose. There are imitations which dry the feet and crack the leather. FOOT ELM does not act this way. It preserves the leather and positively prevents chafing, blistering, sweating, etc. It gives comfort and satisfaction. Beware of the imitations.

FOOT ELM CURES FETID FEET
See at your Drug Store, or postpaid from W. W. STOTT & JURY, Downsview, Ont.

EXTRADITION.

A Modern Form of Jurisprudence That Owes its Origin to the United States.

POLITICAL REFUGEES EXEMPT FROM ITS ACTION—HOW EXTRADITION IS BROUGHT ABOUT.

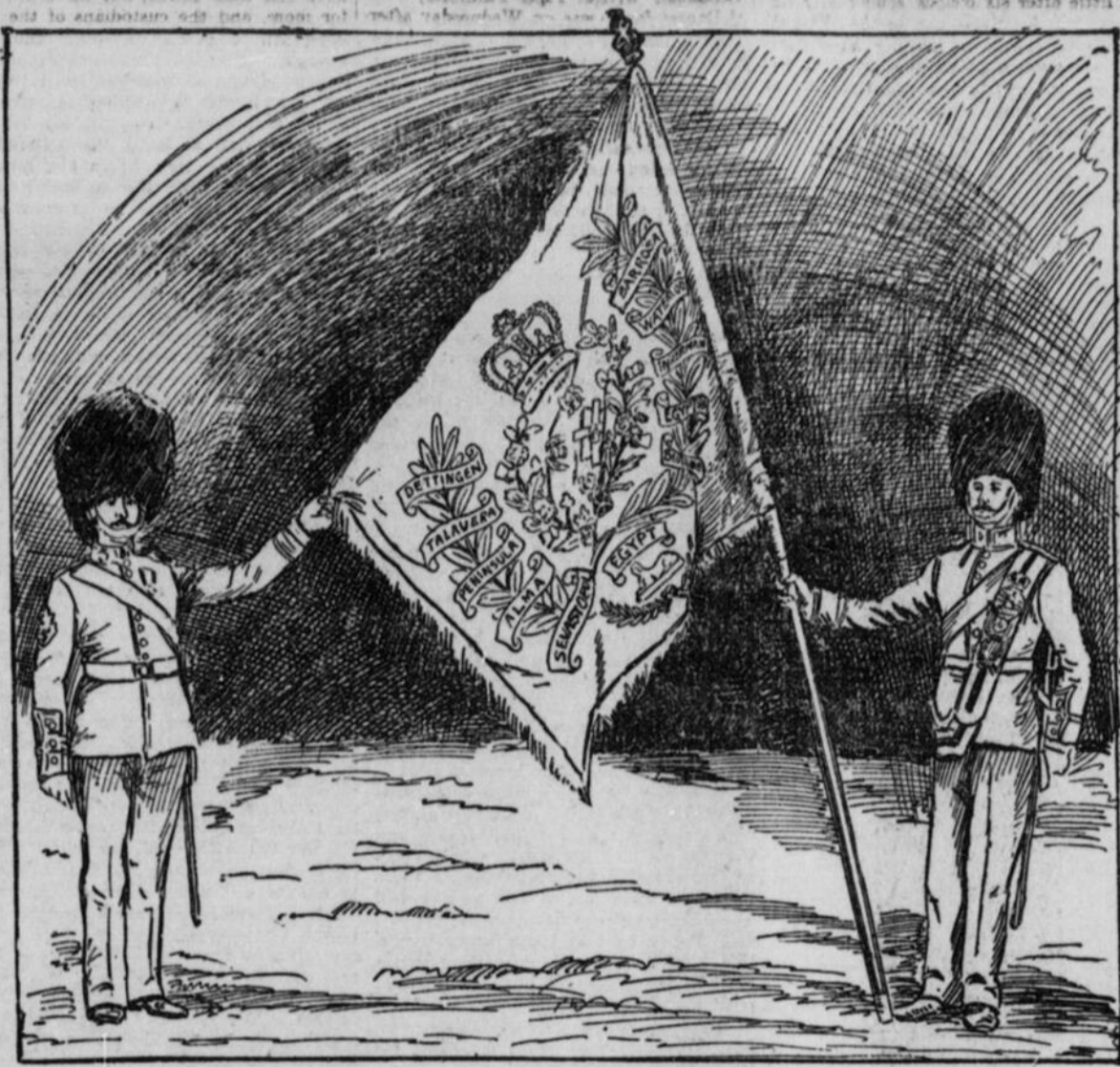
(New York Tribune.)

Extradition constitutes nowadays to such a degree part and parcel of the jurisprudence of every civilized State that it has needed the farewell address of old Sir James Vaughan, the senior police magistrate of the British metropolis, on retiring after fifty years' service at Bow street police court, where all demands upon Great Britain for the extradition of foreign criminals are heard and decided, to remind us that it is only during the last half century that the present system of the surrender of fugitive foreign criminals to the authorities of their own country has come into operation. It is perfectly true that an extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the first agreement of the kind ever negotiated between any foreign countries, was concluded in 1794. But no legislation having been enacted by Congress for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect, it was held to be legally inoperative, and expired by limitation in 1806. Nor was any attempt made to renew this extradition arrangement for thirty-six years. In 1842 a fresh treaty of extradition was negotiated by Lord Ashburton. This agreement has had its scope extended by several subsequent agreements between the two nations, but nevertheless constitutes the basis of the present methods of dealing with fugitive criminals from foreign countries.

There seems to be a mistaken impression that no surrender of fugitive criminals can be made where no extradition treaties exist. Among all civilized Powers the principle of extradition exists even when, for one reason or another, it is not covered by any hard and fast international convention, and demands for the surrender of criminals addressed by one government to another are granted on the ground of international courtesy and comity, even in the absence of treaty stipulations, and in the United States and England the authorities have manifested a pronounced reluctance to surrender criminals, otherwise than in accordance with treaty obligations, yet there have been instances where the United States have extradited fugitive criminals in response to applications from governments with which no extradition arrangements existed at the time. Thus, in 1803 President Lincoln caused the arrest and the surrender to the Spanish authorities of a man of the name of Arguelles, in the absence of any extradition treaty with Spain under the rules of international equity and in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, which is not in favor of the principle of affording asylum to fugitive criminals from abroad, but distinctly averse thereto. A number of years later the Spanish Government returned the compliment by surrendering to the United States the notorious "Boss" Tweed, although it was some time afterward that an extradition treaty between this country and Spain was concluded.

England has always been ready to grant refuge to foreign fugitives whose offences were of a purely political character. English-speaking people have from time immemorial been foes of tyranny and despotism, and disposed to sympathize with those who were engaged in more or less sanguinary struggles for political rights, popular government and civic freedom. Sometimes this sympathy has been carried to extreme lengths, as, for instance, when the British Government, supported by parliament, declined, even in response to a veiled threat of war, to surrender to the French authorities the men implicated in the Orsini plot against the life of Napoleon III.—a conspiracy hatched in England, which resulted in the destruction of the imperial carriage in the neighborhood of the Opera, at Paris, by means of explosive bombs manufactured in London, that killed some twenty people, besides maiming others. The English Government likewise declined to give up to the Russian Government the Nihilist leader Kazheffsky, charged with the murder of the St. Petersburg chief of police, General Mesentzoff. In fact, Kazheffsky became an honored citizen in England, a member of the staff of the London "Times," and the recognized authority on all Russian questions, under the name of "Stepniak."

Neither the United States nor yet Great Britain, however, is disposed to concede protection to foreigners who have committed crimes without any of the extenuating motives of political wrongs. Nothing shows this more clearly than the legislation here, as well as in Great Britain, tending to restrict the immigration of undesirable aliens. In the United States the actual extradition is essentially an act of the executive, the judiciary merely determining whether the crime charged is specified by the extradition treaty, and whether the evidence is prima facie sufficient to hold the accused. The demand for extradition must be addressed, in the first place, to the Secretary of State at Washington, and the national executive, there-



THE NEW STATE COLOR FOR THE SCOTS GUARDS. Presented to the Regiment by the Queen At Windsor.

On July 15, 1899, at Windsor Castle, the Scots Guards were honored by receiving a State Color from the hands of their revered and beloved Sovereign, and nothing was left undone to make the ceremony as impressive and picturesque as possible. As Guard of Honor to the Queen there was present the Queen's Company of the Grenadier Guards with their state color, and, just before Her Majesty appeared, Colonel Fludger relinquished the command of the regiment of Scots Guards to his superior colonel, H.R.H., the Duke of Connaught. In hollow square, with piled drums in the centre, at which stood the officiating chaplains, the whole scene a blaze of color, lit up by a fortunate gleam of sunshine, the regiment awaited the Queen, and on her arrival, after the salute, the escort brought the cased state color and laid it on the drums. The color was then consecrated by the chaplain-general, Dr. Edgehill, who is also senior chaplain of the Brigade of Guards, and placed within reach of Her Majesty by the Duke of Connaught. Lieutenant the Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, of the Scots Guards, on bended knee then received the color from the Queen, and stood with it

at the 'order' while the Duke of Connaught ude a loyal address on behalf of the regiment. The color was then shouldered by Lieutenant Willoughby, unfurled, was duly saluted, and carried in slow time to the place of honor in the centre of the regiment. Such, in brief outline, is a ceremony which in the nature of such things is of very rare occurrence, and one surrounded by numerous most interesting associations of fact and sentiment. Like the State colors of the Grenadiers and the Coldstreamers, that of the Scots Guards is of double crimson silk, and, as will be seen from the picture, most beautifully worked. Several erroneous descriptions having appeared, the following details may be acceptable as unquestionably accurate. The color measures 72-in. by 62-in., and is embroidered on both sides. It has a fringe of gold bullion, which is, of course, very much more costly than the ordinary silk-embroidered fringe. In the centre is the Star of the Thistle in silver embroidery, surrounded by the Collar of the Thistle in silk of natural colors. To this is pendant the jewel of the order in gold. There are two wreaths, the Union wreath in gold, and an outer wreath,

also in gold, on which the battle honors of the regiment are inscribed on silver scrolls. It will be noticed that, in addition to 'Egypt, 1882,' the lower part of the wreath carries the Sphinx. This is for Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt in 1801. The whole design is surmounted by the Royal Crown. The pole is 12-ft. long, and the color is an exceedingly heavy one, weighing over half a hundredweight. It should be thoroughly understood that a State color has no connection whatever with the war office. It is the personal gift of the Sovereign, and it will readily be acknowledged that a more Queenly present than this magnificent emblem it would be hard to imagine. The great age and glorious career of our Gracious Ruler, and the fact that the titular chief of the regiment thus honored is the Queen's own son, combine to render the presentation a singularly impressive one, the memory of which will not only be carried by present members of the corps to their graves, but will be enshrined in the regimental annals as a splendid addition to an already glorious history.—'The Navy and Army Illustrated.'

upon acting by virtue of two Congressional measures bearing date of 1848 and 1860, respectively, directs certain magistrates, judges or commissioners of United States courts to take cognizance of the matter. The judge or commissioner thus instructed thereupon issues warrants of arrest, tries the accused, and, finding that the alleged crime is specified by treaty and that there is prima facie evidence of guilt on that charge under American laws, commits him to the custody of the executive, who in turn surrenders him to the officers of the foreign government that has demanded the extradition.

TWO IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES. Several principles play a preponderant rôle in the present system of extradition. No prisoner who has been surrendered to a government which has demanded his extradition may be tried or punished after his surrender for any other crime than the one for which he has been extradited. Extradition should be refused for any offence that is not regarded as a crime by the law of the land upon which the demand for surrender is made. Taking in its entirety the system of extradition as applied in the United States and Great Britain, no fault can be found with its liberality. The tendency is invariably to favor the prisoner. The courts are always supposed to lean too much in favor of the accused, and here in the United States especially, thanks to endless habeas corpus proceedings which will be resorted to by clever lawyers in his behalf, it is often difficult and costly to secure the extradition of a fugitive. In America, as in England, the habeas corpus is justly venerated as the most potent of the bulwarks which guard the liberty of the citizen. But it may be questioned whether this admirable safeguard does not sometimes become an instrument in the hands of foreign criminals, baffling the pursuit of justice in cases which can of themselves admit of no reasonable doubt. It is largely owing to this that extradition has become so expensive a process in the United States that hesitation to have recourse thereto is frequently manifested. In fact, it leads, in cases of crime against property, to the feeling abroad that a resort to extradition is merely an increase of the pecuniary losses already sustained, and that it is preferable to allow the criminal to escape without further waste of money to secure his punishment. Few people have any idea of the thousands

upon thousands of dollars that frequently have to be paid in order to secure the extradition of a clever criminal, who possesses sufficient means to employ the services of shrewd and sharp American lawyers, cognizant of all the possibilities of the Habeas Corpus Act.

TERRITORIALITY OF CRIME. There are several European states, notably Russia, Austria and Germany, that decline to surrender their own citizens whose extradition is asked by a foreign state, taking the ground that to them belongs primarily the right of punishing offences committed by their subjects upon foreign territory. The United States, Great Britain and France, on the other hand, adhere to the principle that criminal law is territorial, and on this account refrain from calling their subjects to account for crimes committed abroad, except in cases where their extradition is demanded. Thus a Russian who robbed or murdered another Russian or even an American in this country would be punished for his crime by the Muscovite tribunals on his return home, whereas if an American citizen were to commit a murder in Russia or anywhere in Europe, he could not be punished by the United States courts for the offence, and would only be arrested on this side of the Atlantic in connection therewith if his extradition were applied for by the country in which he had perpetrated the crime. The only exception which the United States and Great Britain makes in this respect are when crimes are perpetrated by their subjects on the high seas or in semi-civilized and barbarous countries, where they enjoy extra-territorial jurisdiction. France likewise punishes offences committed against her safety, such as treason, the counterfeiting of her money, etc., when perpetrated by her subjects on foreign soil.

Judging by the trend of the fifty years that have elapsed since extradition came into actual operation, it is evident that as time goes on the laws of extradition are bound to increase in scope, each new extradition treaty that takes the place of its predecessor carrying with it an increase of the number of offences that are decreed extraditable. Not, however, before the arrival of the millennium can we hope to witness the logical climax of extradition, namely, the removal of those barriers that exist between nations, and behind which a haven of refuge will always be more or less found by foreign fugitive criminals.

ON THE BAY OF FUNDY.

Effect of the Great Tides—Where Fish Stories Are True—How to do Without Doctors.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORE-KEEPER—KINDLY NATURE OF THE INHABITANTS.

(New York "Evening Post.")

My only idea of Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy was a shadowy remembrance of a schoolroom, an awful voice asking: 'For what is the Bay of Fundy noted?' and my own voice, timid, but jubilant, replying: 'For its high tides.' Geography had not been my strong point. But one day I found myself in a little fishing hamlet, ten miles from any railway station, but not ten steps from the Bay of Fundy. My journey thither had been marked by three surprises:—First, a conductor, who, learning that I pined to ride on the traditional blue-noise, which did not stop at my station, volunteered to collect my luggage, see it placed on the train, and have me put off at the 'Tank.' He even knew the man who was to meet me, and declared that if he wasn't at the Tank that day, it'd be the only day in his life he'd missed it! However, I declined to be put off at the Tank, and he reproachfully left me. The second was an awful shock I received on hearing a passenger call out to a friend on the platform that he was 'going to Halifax.' To think that I, too, if I stayed on the train long enough, would 'go to Halifax!' The last surprise was a restaurant lunch at a town where we stopped for just ten minutes. The waitress refused to tell the price of any dish ordered, and on leaving the visitors had to pass before the proprietor and confess what they had eaten. This, for my part, I did very respectfully. The great man looked me over from head to foot to see how much I could pay, and then said soothingly, 'Twenty cents.' My efforts to impress the native Nova Scotians by my appearance had evidently failed. And so I found myself in a clean little

bed-room looking out with eager eyes on the Bay of Fundy. To go to sleep with the water splashing almost under your window, to wake up and find yourself high and dry, with rocks, rocks, everywhere, and the Bay six hundred feet away; to sit at the end of a high wharf three hundred feet long, with disconsolate boats huddled up to its dry sides, to watch the white sails in the distance until the water has crept back and is in danger of wetting your gown; to release your rocking boat at high water, and to come back and find low water and a choice of soaking feet, a climb up a dizzy ladder, or the arms of a friendly fisherman; to be wet with spray not twenty feet from your doorstep in the morning, and in the afternoon, from the same spot mistake the boys hunting starfish for little black dogs—this is what is meant by Bay of Fundy tides.

But it is by no means all. The water cuts channels through the rock, and in these channels it rushes back and forth, mad to get away to the Bay once more; forcing itself under the solid ground and hurrying out again like a trapped live thing. Along the shore are boulders carved into strange shapes. There is a curious little tub which the waves fill with water, and the water, warmed by the sun, furnishes a delightful bath. Those who have plunged boldly into the Bay and wondered if anywhere, at any time, anybody has ever been warm or ever will be again, may like to know of this. There is a beautiful spot, reached only by boat, called the 'Ovens.' These 'Ovens' are great cavities made by the action of the waves, and viewed from a distance on the water they much resemble the old country ovens. They are high up on the sides of the cliffs, where the tide never rises now. The small, pebbly beach below them is completely shut in, and I shiver as I think of them, and how awful it would be if the fisherman and his boat should forget to come back.

At the head of the Bay, during the time of high tides, there are miles and miles of water. But alas for him who, planning to boat and fish here, returns at the wrong time! His rivers are gone and in their stead he finds only a waste of mud flats. Those who like placid lakes and regulation fishing-grounds, would not care for the Bay of Fundy. A fisherman asked me how it was that farmers a mile and a half back from the Bay find clam-shells in wells fifty and sixty feet deep. I hope he did not try to propagate the theory I carefully evolved for him.

It has been said that in Nova Scotia there is no such thing as a 'fish story,' and if a man must needs lie, he tells of schools of porpoises which nased into his boat and of his own prowess in keeping it balanced. I have seen fish leap clean out of the water, their beautiful backs shining in the moonlight, a more gratifying sight, perhaps, than the longest string of dead ones with bloody gills and glazed eyes. But fishing in the Bay of Fundy is not so lucrative as it was formerly. One of the men told me that they used to catch thousands where they now catch hundreds. 'They're alwus inventin'!' he explained, 'an' they invented traps that catches 'em little an' big. Our nets won't hold the little fellows. But if there aint no babies, there won't be no men an' women, will there?' The small fish thus caught, are used for fertilizing, a waste every true fisherman resents. My informant said also that he now sent his fish to the West Indies. 'They used to have a kind of a free trade,' he concluded in a puzzled tone, 'an' then we could send 'em to Boston.' Boston was, of course, a much better market, than the individual sufferers. But Uncle Sam and John Bull must fight it out, and neither of them appears to care very much what happens to you and me in the meantime.

Who would tell all the secrets of a place he hopes no one else will discover? If you knew a village where it takes so long to get a doctor that the people are never sick; where there is no drug store; where the mails only come twice a week; where the shopkeeper refuses to take pay for a certain commodity because 'it's so cheap he wouldn't know what to charge'; where another shopman goes to bed very early, and demands from within the extent of your purchase lest it should not pay to open the door; where the girls send across the Bay for shoes, and do not know what size they wear; if you knew such a place would you tell?

It was here I met a woman who had never seen a peach, a young lady who had never owned a box of chocolates, and, best of all, a handsome, intelligent young fellow who had never seen a drunken man. It was here I attended a concert, consisting of songs, recitations, organ solos, and a duet, all furnished by one woman; the duet, she announced, was between herself and the organ, the organ taking the soprano and she the alto.

You cannot help learning to love the people, but if you wish to love the Bay itself take one of them with you and row slowly along at sunset. I think the beauty will awe you, as the recollection of it awes me now into silence.

L. JOSEPHINE BRIDGART.

THE QUEEN'S RINGS.

There are three rings which the Queen never by any chance removes from her hand, and it is superfluous to add that they are closely connected with her courtship and marriage. One is the little enamel ring set with a single diamond, given to her when quite a child by Prince Albert; another is her betrothal ring, a beautiful snake of emeralds, and the third is a plain narrow band—her wedding ring.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Best and Safest Family Medicine

FOR ALL Bilious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes. 25 Cents at all Druggists. Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world, and this has been achieved Without the publication of testimonials

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FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS. One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 22 in. One Drum Cylinder Press, 60 in. x 22 in. One Forsyth Folding Machine. One Chambers Folding Machine. One Stonemetz Folding Machine. These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for \$100 each. One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3/4 in. Address or apply to J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

PATTI PROVES HER IDENTITY.

Here is an amusing and characteristic story about Adelina Patti, who, as all the world knows, recently became the bride of Baron de Cederstrom. After her marriage she went from her Welsh home, Craig-y-nos, to Cannes, and before leaving she gave instructions that all her mail was to be forwarded to the Cannes post-office. When she arrived at Cannes she went to the post-office and asked the official if there were any letters for the Baroness Adelina de Cederstrom-Patti. 'Lots of them,' was his reply. 'In fact, they're coming in by every mail.' 'Then give them to me,' she said, eagerly, being naturally very anxious to receive news from home. 'Have you any old letters by which I can identify you?' asked the official. 'No,' answered Mme. Patti, 'I have nothing but my visiting card. Here it is.' 'Oh, that's not enough, madame,' was the cold reply. 'Any one can get visiting cards of other people. If you want your mail, you will have to give me a better proof of your identity than that.' Mme. Patti, however, was not to be baffled so easily. 'You surely have seen Adelina Patti's photograph,' she urged. 'Well, look at me. Don't you see that I am the same person?' Even this argument did not convince the official, and a moment later he abruptly turned away, after throwing the coveted pile of letters into a drawer. A brilliant idea then struck Mme. Patti. It was quite early—only eight o'clock—and there was no one in the post-office except an old clerk, who was busy writing. A golden opportunity it was, and the great artist availed herself of it. She began to sing. A touching song she chosen, the one beginning 'A voice loving and tender,' and never did she put more heart into the melody. And marvellous was the change as the brilliant music broke through the intense silence. In a few minutes the quiet post-office was filled with people, and hardly had the singer concluded the first few lines of the ballad when the old clerk came forward and said, trembling with excitement: 'It's Patti, Patti! There's no one but Adelina Patti who could sing like that.' 'Well, are you satisfied now?' asked the madame of the official who had expressed doubts as to her identity, and who now stood open mouthed in front of the crowd. The only reply which he made was to go to the drawer and hand her the pile of letters.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We desire communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and an enquiry, 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.]

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

Some forty years ago Jean Francois Millet, the peasant lad who afterwards became the most famous painter of the nineteenth century, painted the likeness of an aged peasant standing in a garden patch, leaning on a cutty-handed clumsy-looking hoe. The man with the hoe, as the picture was called, was certainly not one of Millet's best productions, and for many years was entirely eclipsed by the 'Angelus,' and other paintings of world-wide fame. Indeed, so far, at least, as the hoe is concerned, the picture is a caricature upon gardening, for such a short-shafted ungainly grubber would not now be found in a day's travel over any civilized country, let alone in a flower garden. The man himself, however, is quite natural, as well as his attitude, which is that of a hungry farmer listening for the dinner-horn, or perhaps in deep cogitation about the near approach of the time when he must.

Lay down the shovel and the hoe, Hang up the fiddle and the bow, No more hard work for poor old Ned, Soon going where the good diggers go.

About a year ago a California schoolmaster of socialistic leanings, anarchistic sympathies, and a poetic imagination, thought he discovered in the stooped shoulders of 'the man with the hoe,' unmistakable signs of human oppression, so he trotted out his muse in the following style:—

Bowed with the weight of centuries he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in his face And on his back the burden of the world, Who made him dead to rapture and despair, A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox? Who loosened and let down his brutal law? Whose breath blew out the light within his brain? Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave?

To have dominion over sea and land; To trace the stars and search the heavens for power; To feel the passion of eternity? Is this the dream he dreamed who shaped the suns

And pillared the blue firmament with light? Down all the streets of hell to its last gulf There is no shape more terrible than this—More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—

More filled with signs and portents for the soul— More fraught with menace to the universe.

After some further musings of the above semi-blasphemous sort, the Californian songster runs amuck, striking wildly at the 'Masters, lords and rulers in all lands,' threatening dire vengeance, 'When this dumb terror will reply to God, after the silence of centuries.'

But with all his poetic eloquence he fails to bring out clearly that the world would be better and happier were the man with the hoe consigned to oblivion. It is more than half a century since I became proficient in hoe drill, and in the early forties the hoe was much more necessary, and very much more used in the cultivation of Canadian farms than it is now. First, there was the hoeing about the stumps, and roots, where the 'A' harrow drawn by the patient oxen failed to stir up enough of the fresh soil to cover the seed grain. Then there was the planting of potatoes in the newly cleared fallow—a pretty tough job, but I never saw anything about it which had a brutalizing tendency. Afterwards, when the potatoes were planted in older and much weedier fields the weeds usually got the start of the potatoes. For in those days the harrow was never used in the field after the potatoes were planted, and not one farmer in twenty owned a cultivator; so, when the hoes were brought into requisition, it was often difficult to distinguish the potatoes from the pig-weed, or lamb-quarters, which surrounded them. Even then, when working under a hot sun, and making comparatively slow progress, I never felt like swearing at the weeds, or grumbling at the Great Ruler, who ordained that man should earn his living 'by the sweat of his brow.' It is quite possible that in those days I may have wished that my lot had been cast where hard work was not a necessity, and fashionable recreation more accessible, but the lack of fine clothes to wear and dainty viands to eat and a fester

bed to sleep on did not in the least depress my spirits, nor prevent me from enjoying the various sports which country lads engaged in when the work of the day was over.

I still own a hoe and a shovel, with which to find pleasant recreation in the garden, and if there is one thing in my early training, or lack of it, which never causes regret, it is the fact that I was taught to work before I was taught the three R's, consequently, work never became burdensome, not to say brutalizing, as the Californian poet would have us believe it to be.

It is not at all probable that Father Adam, when cultivating the 'Sweet fields of Eden,' used a more refined tool than even the ungainly hoe pictured by Millet. Nor is it at all likely that the painter had any idea that his picture would convey the idea of bovine brotherhood, or was such a hobgoblin as Mr. Markham would have us believe.

The man with the hoe is seldom found in the ranks of the lawless mobs such as have been lately making trouble in the city of Cleveland, nor has he any taste for the society of dynamiters and bomb-throwers. His mind may not be gorged with fashionable literature, or newspaper gossip, still, it is by no means a blank, for

He knows, and knows enough his Bible true

Which some advanced scientists never knew, And in that charter reads with sparkling eyes

His title to a treasure in the skies.

Little, the man with the hoe, is not only the bulwark of law and order; but, living, as he does, more in accord with nature's laws, he possesses a muscular, well balanced body and a good constitution, which he transmits to his offspring, who, in turn, supply the cities with vigorous manhood to counteract the natural tendency to decay which is so manifest among the urban population of modern times.

RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

There are too many poor places on most farms which should be utilized in some way. Headlands, fence-corners and other places, where weeds and bushes grow, should be kept clean, as such growth greatly detracts from the appearance and usefulness of the farm.

Most of our New England farms are stoney. This means that a great deal of work must be done during the summer in removing these stones. They are a nuisance, particularly in the small grain fields, where they prevent the use of modern harvesting machinery. After haying is an excellent time to remove these stones.

One of the best preparations outside of a bare fallow, which is certainly the best preparation, is a clover sod ploughed shortly after the hay has been removed, and the surface worked after that with cultivator and harrow up to the time of seeding. Another very good fit is ploughing pea stubble, or, where it is clean enough, simply cultivating and harrowing. I find wheat needs a fine seed-bed on top, but a firm underbed below the surface. Where the land is ploughed, repeated working gives this firm under-bed.

At the North Dakota Station the corrosive sublimate treatment of the seed grain has been found most effective, for the prevention of the stinking smut in wheat. With oats this treatment has not been successful, but the use of hot water was very satisfactory. Potassium sulphide gave good results for barley, but was not successful when used on oats. Formaline gave very promising results with oats.

Winter rye is mentioned first, since it is the earliest pasture that we can have in our State. Sown at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre, late in August, or early in September, it may be made to furnish abundant pasture from the opening of spring to well on in May. When pasturing it, keep it cropped reasonably short, since as soon as it is allowed to joint its power to produce pasture that will be relished is gone. But dairy cows in milk should only be pastured on it during a few hours of the forenoon, lest it taint the milk.

It is common among corn-raisers to maintain or improve a given variety by selection of the seed. Ears showing desirable characters are set aside and furnish seed for the succeeding crop. Though not so convenient, this method can be applied with equal success to the selection of the seed wheat. The experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural College is endeavoring to breed up improved varieties of wheat. There is no reason why the simple method of selection should not be applied by the individual wheat raiser.

There does not appear to be any reason why the farmer and rural population should pay the entire cost of road building, any more than they should meet the entire cost of railway and canal construction. A system of good country roads is an expensive public work, in every way necessary for the development of a country, and so long as the farmer bears the entire burden

it is manifest that the desired end, good roads, will be difficult, if not impossible, to reach. In any event, the attempt to do so comprises an injustice.

Last spring I sowed twelve acres to clover. The land was in wheat which had been sown by hand in corn stalks. I cut the wheat along in August, and this spring I have a fine stand of clover. My neighbor, just across the way, had about the same number of acres. He pastured his clover this fall (I did not pasture mine), and now it is ploughed up and the land planted to corn. I know another farmer who sowed his clover with oats the same spring. He secured a good stand, but he pastured it in the fall, and the result is he has no clover, and the land is put in corn.

Pests of the cabbage family are best controlled by the use of the following insecticide:—Pulverized resin, 5 pounds; concentrated lye, one pound; fish oil, one pint; water, five gallons. Make this into a stock solution by placing the oil, resin and one gallon of hot water into an iron kettle, heating until the resin is softened. After this add the concentrated lye carefully, and stir the mixture thoroughly. Add four more gallons of water and boil the whole mass until the mixture will unite with cold water, making a clear, amber-colored mixture. This mixture should make five gallons stock solution. When this is used, Mr. F. A. Serrine, of the Geneva Experiment Station, advises preparing it by combining one gallon of the stock solution with sixteen gallons of water, three gallons milk of lime, and one quarter pound of Paris green. The water, resin and milk of lime are combined, after which the Paris green is added. In every case where this mixture was properly applied, good results were obtained.

There are lots of men who shut their eyes to knowledge and refuse to learn anything unless you can tingle the nerve that radiates from their breeches pocket. That is just what this horse business is doing, they see and read of men getting high prices for good stylish horses and they go out to their stables and see one or two shambly built nondescripts there to stay, a miserable lot that no man will come the length of his nose to inspect, and it may be that bitter experience of this kind may stamp upon their minds a slight impression of how big a lot of fool's they have been to breed that sort of rubbish, simply because it saved a few dollars in cash when dickering for the service of a stallion.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

There promises to be a radical reform in the management of state fairs this present season. In fact, there must be reform or the agricultural fair is doomed. For a number of seasons there was a steady drifting from the legitimate purposes of a fair. The fair seemed to be held for the sole object of collecting as much gate money as possible, and horse racing, with its accompanying gambling, wheels of fortune and the saloon became more conspicuous than anything else on the ground. Then came the World's Fair, with its demoralizing Midway, and the Midway became the model of entertainments by fair managers of easy conscience. In some of our western states the Midway exhibitions at the state fairs were more disgusting and corrupting than anything that could be found in the lowest places of amusement in our cities. The people remonstrated; women retreated from the grounds as if they had met an apparition; farmers kept away, or if they came, saw the full extent of the infamy at a glance, and went home; the press thundered its objections, and something had to be done to fumigate the fair grounds.

In the majority of cases, it is believed the objectionable features of the fair will be removed this year. Wherever they are not, it will likely be the last year that a fair will be held, and it ought to be. In one state the ladies have secured the privilege of conducting the Midway, and its features will be entertaining, moral and uplifting.

POISONOUS CHERRY LEAVES.

Cattle poisoning in certain sections of New Hampshire became so alarming in 1894 and 1897 that a special investigation was thought necessary. The result was that the poisoning was brought home to the wild cherries, but mainly to the wild black cherry. Not only in New Haven, but in the west, as Montana and Oregon, cases of poisoning are reported. Cattle browsing especially on the tender, succulent leaves of young shoots give the following symptoms: Labored breathing, diminished pulse, numbness, protruding eyeballs, convulsions, frequently frothing at the mouth, and death from paralysis of the lungs.

The results of experiments at the New Haven experimental station show that the poisonous principle is hydrocyanic or prussic acid. This is one of the most virulent of all poisons and is now used for killing the formidable San Jose scale. In a quarter of a pound of leaves, from what is ordinarily called 'and thought of as a harmless tree, were found three grains of this deadly poison, and as one grain is fatal to man, it is easily seen that the chewing of these leaves may result in death. Children are frequently killed from thoughtlessly chewing them, and half a pound browsed by cattle is enough to cause death. A little care in keeping these young shrubs out of the pasture and away from cattle and keeping children away from the shrubs may result in the saving of valuable stock and of lives much more valuable than any stock.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It may be taken for granted on good grazing land that seven sheep are equal to one cow. Again it may also be taken that on poor lands sheep will luxuriate and revel where cattle would starve, as for instance, on rough rocky lands or where weeds and briars hold sway. A bit of brush, a tender weed, the heart of a burdock or blue devil, would be a choice morsel to the one, but to the other as wormwood and gall.

When the thermometer registers below zero, most stables have all the ventilation that is necessary. There are times of year when the stable, without proper ventilation, will get so full of

foul air that it almost takes one's breath when entering. Did you ever go into such a stable? I have. About the first thing a person does, on entering such a building, is to open a window or an extra door, to get a draught through the building. Do you call that proper ventilation? There is nothing that will injure your cows any quicker than to keep them in a warm, tight place over night, and, in the morning, turn on a cold draught. How would you like it yourself?

To get the best results from what you feed much depends upon how, when and how much feed you give the horses and also when you water them. Some horses require more feed than others, but the idea is to feed regularly. Always water before feeding if possible. The horse has a very small stomach considering his size. Hence, he should be fed regularly and not too much at one time. When he has finished his day's work he should be given a good drink of pure water (not too much if he is very warm), then stripped of his harness he should be turned loose in a dry, clean place to wallow, as he enjoys this very much. All these things combined with kindness and good grooming help us to realize best results from the reasons we give to our most useful domestic animal—the horse.

The estimated percentage of mortality among farm animals, swine excepted, was higher during the twelve months ending March 31, 1899, than for many years past. The total loss from exposure and disease was over 7,500,000 head, of which swine constituted 41.9 percent, sheep 29.2 percent, cattle 24.7 percent, and horses 4.2 percent. The losses of swine and horses were practically all from disease, but in the case of cattle and sheep the loss from disease was considerably less than from exposure. On the basis of the average value, as ascertained on Jan. 1 last, the estimated loss from exposure aggregated about twenty-six million dollars, and that from disease about forty-nine million dollars, or a total of seventy-five million dollars, five-sixths of which may be said to be theoretically preventable.

Mr. Harris, Toronto, king of the Canadian hog market, says 'that hogs that have been fed while on the grass for two or three weeks prior to being slaughtered do not cure well, being too soft. Consequently, it is not worth as much by twenty-five cents per hundredweight on the English markets as the grain-finished article. Farmers are warned not to finish their hogs running on the grass, but to be sure to finish with three weeks' feeding of solid food. It is all right, and one of the best things to do, to allow the hogs to run on grass while growing, but to obtain the best prices, and sustain their reputation for producing the best bacon hogs, farmers must finish with solid food. If farmers do not pay attention to this fact they will have to take at least twenty-five cents per hundredweight less for their hogs.'

What is the best breed of cattle depends on what you want them for, and as I want them on an Illinois farm, where we want butter, good milk for the family, and at times to trade for groceries, and the steers and old cows for beef, thirty years of experience with short-horns agrees with the testimony of the great show in Chicago—that short-horns surpass all other breeds for my use. It is common to sneer at the 'general purpose' cow, by Jersey breeders and also by the breeders of Herefords and the Dobbies. But my experience and observation forces me to the conclusion that a farmer who raises corn, hay and grain needs cattle on his farm to use up the straw, hay and grain, and to supply his family with milk and butter, and when he uses any other breed of cattle he is losing money; if Jerseys, because his steers are little good for beef, and if Herefords or blacks, because they are little good for milk and butter.

'Keeping sheep in hurdles on the ground in summer is certainly the most profitable way of feeding sheep and thoroughly manuring the ground. Give them a fresh piece every day. But one drawback to that system in Canada is the excessive heat in the middle of the day, when it is of great benefit for the sheep to have some shade. The least trouble is to let them have a run of pasture, but not to keep them on it too long at a time. Sheep never want to be kept long on any single run. A change is what they like and thrive on. They must also have access to fresh water all the time. A pasture field of red and Alaska clover and alfalfa is the best. The latter has proved with me to be just the thing. It stands the drought well, and sheep are very fond of it, but it must be kept fed down, and not allowed to become rank. A great many of our Ontario farmers seriously stand in their own light in not keeping sheep. If one kind does not do well with them another will, and, as I said before, nothing enriches land like a band of sheep, and land enriched helps the farmer.'

A New England sheep-raiser claims to be able to keep dogs from his sheep by a barbed wire fence, so constructed that neither the dogs nor the sheep can get through. The fence consists of seven strands of barbed wire and posts eight feet apart; with a wooden rail below the top wire to steady the posts, the total cost being 867.20 per mile, which seems very low. The first strand of wire is put very close to the ground so that sheep and dogs cannot crawl under, and should not be more than three inches from the ground at any point. The second wire is put four inches above the first, the third five inches above the second, the fourth six inches above the third, the fifth six inches above the fourth and the sixth eight inches above the fifth, then a wooden rail eight inches above the sixth wire, and a seventh strand of wire eight inches above the wooden rail. Such a fence would certainly enable a farmer to protect his sheep from dogs. There is one strong objection to a barbed wire fence for such a purpose and that is that so much wool would be lost by the sheep coming in contact with the barbs. The writer states, however, that this would not amount to much even in a large flock of sheep.

The hog crop depends upon the pig crop, and the pig crop depends upon the weather. Last winter was fierce for young and tender things. The pigs and lambs for the season came in for their full share of this severity. The result is now being felt in the meat market for lambs. Real lamb carcasses are scarce—comparatively—and correspondingly dear. So scarce and dear that some retailers fill the bill with small yearlings. The lamb shortage is thus felt because there is always a healthy demand for such meat. There is not much demand for pigs. Consequently the shortage from the winter's heavy casualties among litters will not be felt until next fall, when the young porkers are called into the market. We predict that the summer round-up of pigs will show a considerable loss in the swine herd for next winter's packing. The inference can easily be drawn from this condition that pork and hog products will not be any cheaper than they now are. One of the results of a shortage will be to run into the market every available hog, regardless of age, color or previous condition of servitude. Whenever there is a cold, hard winter, spring holds fewer pigs from the fall and winter litters. This is true of the sheep fold also. Farm hogs have been somewhat better looked after and from this source will come much of next year's pork and packing house products.—'National Provisioner.'

Medico, N.B.—Do Canadians, resident in the United States, and who desire to obtain position in the medical staff of hospitals, have to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government? Ans.—No. These positions are generally filled according to the results of an open examination. Some hospitals reserve their appointments for graduates of certain medical schools. But, as a rule, the appointments are open to all comers. In neither case, however, is there any political test proposed.

WHERE TO SELL STAMP COLLECTIONS.

A.M.T., Welland, Ont.—A young lady wishes to know where she can dispose of collections of postage stamps. Please state names of dealers or purchasers. Ans.—Address F. W. Wurtel, manager, International Stamp Company, 124 Milton street, Montreal, Que. Also, the Dominion Stamp Company, 6 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Also, A. E. Labelle, 212 St. Hubert street, Montreal, and the Edwards Stamp Company, P.O. Box 379, Montreal, Que. These firms and individuals buy both revenue and postage stamps. In adding them enclose a two cent stamp for reply. Also send a stamp for a free copy of the 'Montreal Philatelist,' published monthly by Rudolph C. Bach, 651 Sanguinet street, Montreal. This pamphlet contains twenty pages filled with descriptions and quotations of stamp collections, varying in price from 25 cents

WHAT IS BIOCHEMISTRY.

G.H.E., Napanee.—1. Describe biochemistry. 2. Is it being taught in our medical colleges? Ans.—1 and 2. There is no well known branch of medical science bearing this name. There may, however, be a system of research, or hearing, called biochemistry, but not recognized by regular and established practitioners. It would seem, by its title, as if this new system, if it is a separate branch of science, were related to physiological chemistry, which treats of food—their composition and compounds; of the effect of various forms of nourishment upon the digestive and other systems of the body. The standard work on this subject is Halliburton's 'Chemical Physiology and Pathology.' Another leading work is 'A Text Book of Physiology,' by Dr. Schafer. Also see 'Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body,' by Dr. Gamgee. This is a new work, only two of its three volumes having yet been published; price, nine dollars. 'Physiological Chemistry' also deals with the chemical compounds of food, their modes of leaving the body by excretions, exhalations, etc.

ARTIFICIAL STONE—TERRA COTTA TILING—CEMENT.

Query.—1. Where may artificial stone be obtained?—F.C.T. 2. Where may terra cotta and cement be ordered? Also tiling. Ans.—1. Artificial stone is made in small quantities. In this case, you may know the address of an agent dealing in it. It sells at about thirty cents per square foot cheaper than the natural stone. 2. Terra cotta may be ordered from T. A. Morrison & Co., 204 St. James street. This substance is useful for inside work, mantels, walls, etc. It may also be used for outside work, as in the case of the New York Life and Bell Telephone buildings in Montreal. The cost of terra cotta is about the same as that of cut stone, say \$1 per square foot. Tiling terra cotta and cement may also be ordered from Francis Hyde & Co., 31 Wellington street; from A. F. Murray & Co., 40 Bleury street; from Alexander Bremner, 131 Bay street; from J. P. Currie & Co., 124 McGill street; and from M. Gregory, Laurentin Sand and Gravel Co., 13 St. John street, Montreal, Que.

CALAMINE STONE, OR SMITHSONITE.

Old Subscriber, Mount Pleasant.—1. Where are deposits of calamine stone found? 2. Where is it procured in the lump? Ans.—1 and 2. Deposits of calamine, also called smithsonite, are often found in caves. They are composed of 64.8 parts of zinc oxide, and 35.2 parts carbonic acid. Sometimes clear and transparent, but often opaquely pale yellow, brown or grey, in shape hexagonal, octahedral, reniform, lamellar or granular. The substance is very brittle. It is vitreous in luster. It is usually found in association with zinc, zinc blend and lead ores. The name is derived from 'calamina,' a corruption of the older Latin term 'cadmia.' Calamine is used in ceramic painting glazed surface. It is usually found in calcareous rocks, and is often met with in caves where there are stalactites, as those of Cheddar, in Somerset, Caidy Island, and Pool's Cavern at Buxton. Supplies may be obtained from the Helmsberg or Vieille Montagne, in Belgium, from Derbyshire, and from Northumberland counties in England. A yellow variety is found at Wiseloch in Baden, which contains as much as three percent of cadmium. Electric calamine is found in Derbyshire at the Altenberg, near Aix in Chappelle, and in some other places in Europe, as well as in Asia. The American deposits are found at Phoenixville and Friedensville, in Pennsylvania, and in the Austin mine in Virginia. We do not know where the substance can be obtained in bulk except at these places. Painters and druggists in Canadian cities, probably keep small supplies of the pigment of calamine for coloring purposes. We do not know of any firms which deal in calamine in bulk.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, in 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.

MISS GOULD'S ADDRESS.

Subscriber, Clarke P.O., Ont.—Please state the address of Miss Helen Gould. Ans.—Write to Fifth avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

THE GATES AJAR.

Subscriber.—1. Did Mark Twain write a sketch called 'The Gates Ajar,' or 'The Golden Gates Ajar'? 2. Where can this book be obtained? Ans.—1. We do not find a work of this name amongst Mark Twain's writings. The well known pamphlet, 'Gates Ajar,' being supposed to glimpse into the unseen world, and descriptive of the pursuits of the blessed dead, according to the opinions of the writer, was published by Mrs. Herbert D. Ward, better known by her maiden name of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. It appeared in 1868, and attained a considerable popularity. 2. Various editions are current; the prices ranging from five cents to one dollar or upwards. Order from Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street; from Messrs. Grafton, Sons & Co., 250 St. James street, or from Messrs. W. Foster Brown & Co., corner of St. Catherine and Mansfield streets, Montreal.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A.F.H., Picton, N.S.—1. How many members are there in the British House of Commons? 2. What remuneration do they receive? Ans.—1. There are 670 members for England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland. 2. They do not receive any salary. An agitation has, however, been in progress for some time for the purpose of establishing some scale of remuneration, so that worthy men of limited means may not, as at present, be debarred from entering parliament.

CANADIANS IN UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.

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to over 125. It also gives news items concerning the appreciation and value of different stamps. It has accounts, too, of the doing of philatelists, both individually and collectively. In writing to any stamp dealer state accurately the kind, date of issue, and number of stamps you have for sale.

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LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

1900

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A SCHOOL which receives THIRTY-EIGHT CALLS FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for office positions within TWENTY DAYS enjoys the confidence of Business Men.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Toronto, was thus favored since July 15th, and certainly enjoys that confidence. YOUNG PEOPLE desiring the influence of a reputable school cannot do better than attend this College.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE, (Affiliated to McGill University), SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN, With Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years.

The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

Crichton School, 31 Cote Des Neiges Road.

Director, REV. J. WILLIAMSON, B.A. (Oxon.)

High-class undenominational school for boys.

Special preparation for the Universities.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Place d'Armes Square, MONTREAL.

Day Classes will be resumed Aug 28th.

School for Young Ladies, Conducted by Miss Symmers and Miss Smith

will re-open on THURSDAY, the 14th September.

Grosvenor College FOR LADIES, BATH, ENGLAND.

High class education, with French, German, Music, Solo Singing, Elocution, Calligraphy, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Deportment, Swimming, Riding, Fees, one hundred and fifty guineas a year.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ROSLYN LADIES' COLLEGE, 85 MACKAY ST., (Above St. Catherine)

J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S., Edin. Univ. Lady Principal, Mrs. ARNOLD.

Private lessons in Higher English, French and German.

PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, 345 Temple Building, Phone Main 1714.

MISS GRAHAM'S, SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASSES, Are Now Opened.

Individual and Class Instruction, both sexes.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Affiliated with McGill College.

The Institution aims to provide an attractive home and first-class educational advantages for young people of all ages.

COURSES OF STUDY: First two years of the B.A. Course of McGill.

The Harmon School FOR YOUNG LADIES, (Incorporated 1899), OTTAWA, ONT.

Will reopen Sept. 14th. The staff includes 16 well qualified Masters and Governesses

FRENCH and English School, for Girls, Berthier (en haut), P.Q., will re-open Sept. 15th.

WARD-WHATE'S, 500 GUY STREET (Cor. Lincoln Avenue)

Re-opens Thursday, September 14th.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

President, Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, P.Q.

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.

MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIPS Examinations will be held on MONDAY, September 11th, at 9 a.m.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Re-Opens Saturday, September 9th.

Preparation for the Universities, Military College, and for Business Life.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

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LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LADIES' ALMA COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS, Ont.,

Affords superior advantage at very moderate rates.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Most widely attended in America; 81st year; 22 years under present Principals.

KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Established 1883. Incorporated 1896.

International Gold Medal.

J. BYRON MCKAY.

THE MISSES SHANKS, 471 ARGYLE AVE., WESTMOUNT,

Will re-open their school for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, the 14th September.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW, Law Department of Lake Forest University.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Established 23 years; affiliated with the Business Educators' Association of Canada.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A mission of Russian engineers and their escorts were recently massacred by Chinese brigands on the China-Russian frontier.

Several cases of bubonic plague have been reported at Palermo and Naples.

Serious riots between Czechs and Germans are reported from Bohemia.

Thomas Smith, of St. Thomas, fell, while mounting the steps of a train at Windsor, on Wednesday night, and was instantly killed.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Church at East Angus, Que., was laid on Wednesday.

It is rumored that the fire which resulted in the destruction of the government hatcheries on the Richibucto River, was of an incendiary origin.

A rumor that the end of the world is at hand is alarming the peasants of Southern Russia.

The Grand Lodge of colored Free-masons, of Ontario, met at Windsor, last week.

The St. George's Union of North America held its annual session at Hamilton.

The annual gathering of the clans at Belleville, on Wednesday, was a great success.

Queen's University is too small this year to accommodate all students desiring of attending.

Bush fires have been raging for the past week in several parts of Ontario.

Mr. Donald Grant, a native of Glangarry; but for many years a resident of Bay City, Mich., is dead.

The British Columbia fishing season, just closed, has proved a profitable one.

It has been decided to hold a universal exhibition in Rome in 1901.

Walter Alexander, only son of Mr. John J. Keys, of Harrington, Que., was killed by a falling tree while at work in the bush recently.

The Grand Lodge of Loyal True Blues of Canada, held its annual convention in Picton, Ont., last week.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew met in annual convention in St. John, N.B., from Thursday until Sunday inclusive.

The Eastern Ontario pressmen, who visited the coast on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's excursion, left Vancouver, B.C., on the return trip on Thursday.

The A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge, for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, met at St. John, N.B., on Thursday.

the Molsons Bank, has been committed to stand his trial at the fall assizes.

The wages of telegraphers on the Inter-colonial are to be increased.

The Ontario Rifle Association held its annual matches last week.

Mrs. Ceina Franklin, of Erievuew, Ont., aged seventy-two years, was so seriously injured by a bull which she attempted to drive off that she died a few minutes after being rescued.

Antoine Larose, of Trenton, Ont., who has two wives living, is to be tried for bigamy.

Mrs. W. A. Farr, an aged resident of Paisley, Ont., was smothered in bed on Friday night as a result of a lamp explosion.

The Rev. A. T. Sowerby, D.D., of Boston, has received a call to Talbot Street Baptist Church, London, Ont.

The Grand Council Cryptic Rite of Free Masonry met in St. John, N.B., last week.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—John Ritchie, publisher of the paper called the 'Minstrel', was drowned at Fort Frances on Monday evening.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Word has been received here of a triple drowning on the Annabell Duford river, about three miles from Eau-Claire, near Mattawa, by which three daughters of Mr. Thomas Walls, aged respectively, seventeen, twelve and three, are reported to have lost their lives.

Quebec, Aug. 25.—A young man named Remillard, aged eighteen, was drowned on Wednesday evening a short distance below the graving dock at St. Joseph de Levis.

Rat Portage, Ont., Aug. 25.—Frank Kennall, captain of the steamship 'Clipper', was drowned yesterday in the Rainy River Rapids.

Southampton, Ont., Aug. 25.—Gordon Andrus, son of Mr. G. Andrus of London, Ont., was drowned while in Lake Huron here to-day.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 26.—Robert Cunningham eight years old, fell into the Rideau canal yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Dr. G. H. Cook, dentist, 17 Howland avenue, was drowned on Saturday while in bathing at Mimico beach in the presence of a large number of friends who were powerless to help him.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE, LEGAL ADVISERS APPOINTED—THE PROBABLE PAYMENTS.

Judge Curran has granted the petition of the liquidators of the Ville Marie Bank asking that Messrs. Charbonneau and Pelletier, advocates, be appointed legal advisers to help them in the work of liquidation.

Many rumors have of late been in circulation concerning the probable amount which will be received by the depositors in the Banque Ville Marie.

It is estimated that they would receive nothing at all, while a contemporary said, quoting Mr. Kent, that the amount paid would be 25 cents on the dollar.

To a 'Witness' reporter Mr. Kent said there was absolutely no foundation for these reports.

His last estimate, as given at the public meeting of depositors, was that they would receive 53 cents on the dollar, and he had made an estimate since that time.

With Mr. Garand he was hard at work, but it would be six weeks or so before he could give any definite estimate of what the bank really would pay.

FAMINE IN AFRICA, FORTY THOUSAND PERISH ON THE EAST COAST.

London, Aug. 22.—The Church Missionary Society has received a report stating that 40,000 persons have died of famine on the east coast of Africa.

THE CANADIAN BISLEY.

Annual Matches of the D. R. A. Opened This Morning.

FIRST SHOT WAS A BULL'S EYE—FINE WEATHER PREVAILING.

Rockliffe Ranges, Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opened at the Rockliffe Range this morning with a cloudless sky, the first shot being fired in the presence of Major-General Hutton and Lieut.-Col. Cotton, district officer commanding the Ottawa brigade.

This is the Bisley of Canada, and every rifleman of repute in the Dominion is here to-day, in an endeavor to reach the ambition of all marksmen, the Bisley team.

As early as six o'clock the camp was astir, all the men being in the best of spirits at the prospect for a good day's shooting.

A slight left wind prevailed. This at times increased to about three miles. This, however, did not materially affect the scores, and the men were perfectly satisfied.

The first shot fired was a bull's eye, and if this is any indication the meet will be a success.

Shooting commenced sharp at nine o'clock, at the six hundred yard butts in the Ahearn & Soper match, and extra series A. The Ahearn & Soper is also practically an extra series match with the exception that seven shots are fired instead of five, and the prizes are awarded on the aggregate scores in the six hundred yards' competitions.

This match is for \$100, presented by Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, the electrical contractors, of Ottawa, and \$100 added by the D.R.A.

MATCH COMMITTEE. The council met this morning shortly after the shooting commenced and appointed the following as the match committee: Major Blacklock, chairman; Major Hart, Lieut.-Col. Longworth; Lieut.-Col. Sherwood and Lieut.-Col. Bruce.

The officers practically conduct the meet, three of them forming a quorum. The decision of the committee is final, binding and conclusive.

Some trouble was experienced in securing markers and fifty men of the R. C. A. have been secured to manage the targets.

The men last week exhibited an aversion to do the work, in fact they pleaded ignorance when asked about it.

However, their commandant threatened to have them court-martialed if the work was not done well, and the result is that everything is sailing along nicely this morning.

Outside of the regulation matches and the Hutton match there will be comparatively little shooting at 500 yards.

The double targets which were tried last year and found to be unsatisfactory, have been discarded and the old square signals substituted.

These are working satisfactorily, and no complaints have been heard. The ammunition used is the 1898, which has been found to be the most serviceable in all the matches this year.

In the Ahearn & Soper match, two thirty-fours were made. There were no possibilities.

TYRO MATCH. The Tyro match commenced shortly before eleven o'clock, with weather conditions similar to the opening of the meet.

This match took the place of the Nursery, and was open to members and associate members of the association who have not at any previous prize meeting of the N. R. A. or D. R. A., won an individual prize.

The shooting in this match, as in the others, was only fair. The weather conditions appeared perfect, and all along the line could be heard interrogation as to the reasons.

The principal one, and the true one was the mirage, and the heat. The shooting all along was only fair, and it was surprising to see the number of good men who went to pieces.

Capt. Hutchison, an old Bisley man, shot three tickets in the extra series, and put on 30 each time.

Surgeon-Major Grant has an ambulance tent on the grounds and has given out a warning to all not to drink camp water.

The prize winners in the Tyro match are as follows:—

\$17.50—Sapper F. Furse, Engineers 33

\$17.50—Sergeant Morse, 21st 33

\$10.—Pte. B. Oliver, 69th 33

\$8.00 each—

A. M. Palmer, R.E. 32

E. W. Nickerson, 1st C.A. 32

Private T. Atkinson, 77th 28

Sgt. Lockhart, 33rd Highlanders 28

Bandsman R. Stewart, Ch. Ast. 28

Major W. H. Polesny, 77th 28

Pte. Chabcm, Highlanders 28

\$2 each—

Private McElren, 93rd 25

Private J. McHardy, 30th 25

Sadet C. W. A. McLean, R.M.G. 25

Sgt. Moscrop, 5th B.C. Regt. 25

Captain J. H. Herbing, 15th 28

Mr. M. Neilson, St. John, N.B. 25

Private B. Johnson, 93rd 25

Sgt. L. Beckett, 15th 28

Lt. F. H. Vercoe, R.M.G. 21

Score—3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 2—27.

Five 2's counted out.

SUSPENDED.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS PUNISHED BY TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

London, Aug. 23.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the most important trade in Great Britain, has been suspended for two years from the Trades Union Congress because it allowed engineers belonging to the society to take the places of co-operative smiths during a strike at the Tyne docks.

The officials of the congress sought to prevent the suspension, but the executive committee of the engineers insisted upon the congress being allowed to take action because 'the so-called strike was absolutely without justification.'

The congress committee declined to discuss the merits of the strike and enforced the congress by law suspending the engineers' society from representation.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the G. T. R., has returned from a two weeks' tour of inspection of the lines of the system west of Montreal.

He speaks very highly of the satisfactory condition in which he found the road. The trip embraced nearly 4,420 miles.

Another attempt at a prize fight has been stopped by the vigilance and activity of the secret service officials.

Early on Tuesday morning, a dozen or so of the would-be sports were arrested when preparing for the fight, just outside of Montreal.

Those arrested include the two principals, the promoter, and, sad to say, a boy of only 15 years of age. The trial will be held this week.

Principal Peterson of McGill University, who is now on his way home from England, has sent the unpleasant news ahead that Lord Strathcona, the benefactor of the Royal Victoria College, will be unable to attend the opening of that institution, which will take place on Sept. 14.

The Earl of Minto, Governor-General, will perform the opening ceremony. The Countess of Minto will also be present.

Thomas Joseph Hatch, a boy aged six years and nine months, was accidentally drowned on Tuesday afternoon in No. 1 basin of the canal.

Hatch and several other little boys were playing at jumping from the wharf to the barge 'Paul Smith.' The latter lay considerably below the level of the canal basin wharf, and in attempting to jump back Hatch missed his footing and fell into the water. The body was recovered and taken home.

A telegram from Vancouver to Mr. H. W. Wadsworth, secretary of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, brought the sad news that his daughter, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Hinson, formerly pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, this city, was dying.

Mr. Wadsworth at once left for Vancouver.

The Rev. Harlan Creelman, Ph.D., of Worthington, Mass., has been appointed professor of Old Testament language and literature in the Congregational College, McTavish street, Montreal.

An important decision was rendered the other day. A St. Catherine street grocer was charged with having illegally displayed goods outside of his store. It was shown that a board was used seven feet long and twenty inches wide on which to place goods. The recorder decided that according to the by-law no benches or platforms can be used for such purposes. Goods may be hung outside of stores so long as they do not project more than six inches from the wall. The accused was found guilty, and sentenced to two Collars or eight days.

There was a very unusual occurrence on a Montreal street car early last Monday morning. A man got on the car who had not ten cents in his possession, but offered to put in two full tickets for his ride. These, the conductor could not accept, and he attempted to put the passenger off. Another passenger interfered on behalf of the man who had not the required silver, and the motorman was called to assist the conductor. The motorman struck one of the passengers with his motor handle. The injured passenger was then arrested and afterwards taken to the hospital. The case has not been tried yet.

During the summer, especially, the city hotels have some eccentric guests. One of these, at the Windsor Hotel, attracted amused attention. The gentleman came in during a heavy rainstorm, wearing a white helmet, and an enormous pair of red slippers. While walking through the rotunda, he held his umbrella up, apparently under the impression that it was still raining in the hotel. He was quite inoffensive, but his manner was so odd that, whether at table or in the rotunda, he was the 'observed of all observers.' His wardrobe was extensive, but what specially gave it distinction was the contrasts which it presented—half military, half civilian. He is thought to have been mildly insane.

THE ANTICOSTI SETTLERS.

DR. GRIFFITH'S VISIT TO FOX BAY

Dr. Griffith, the president of Montreal Conference, was in Toronto last week, and in an interview with the 'Christian Guardian,' gave the following account of his visit to our little Methodist community at Fox Bay, who have been brought into public notice by an unwarranted attack on the part of a public officer.

'On June 20,' said Dr. Griffith, 'Mrs. Griffith and I set out from Quebec city to visit our people at Fox Bay, Anticosti, with the purpose of finding out the condition in which the people were living, and endeavoring to arrange the present difficulty existing between them and the owner of the island, and to arrange for their transfer to the north shore, if suitable location and fishing facilities can be secured.'

'The bay is situated on the north side of the island, some twenty miles from its eastern end. The people's houses lie along the shore of the bay in a crescent for about a mile and a half. There are twelve families, numbering sixty-three persons, sixty-two being English, and one a Frenchman. They are a strong, hardy people, living in small but well-built, comfortable homes, which indicate the thrift and industry of the people. They have nearly a hundred boats, several of which will carry five tons, and a schooner, which will carry from thirty to forty tons. These boats they have built themselves during the winter season. Nine of the families make their living by catching and canning lobsters and codfish. Three of the families use dynamite in blasting up the hulks of old vessels which have been buried from fifteen to thirty years, which are submerged, and have been abandoned for many years. After blasting, the people grapple for the iron by machinery, which they have made for that purpose. This iron they take to the north shore and sell. But so far from being 'wreckers,' in the ordinary acceptance of the term, such a charge has never been preferred against them by any one who knew them. But they have on different occasions gone to the rescue of ship-wrecked schooners, and have entertained the ship-wrecked people for from two to three weeks, without making any charge, either to the ship-wrecked people, or to the government on their behalf. They are thoroughly honest, upright men. I preached there twice on the Sunday that I was there, and addressed the young people on Sunday afternoon. They were attentive and appreciative hearers. All present remained for a fellowship meeting, and all the older men, and most of the young men, bore testimony to the knowledge of salvation by faith in Christ. The manner of their testimony and scripture quotation manifested a careful study of God's word and an appreciation of its teaching. Our missionary there, Mr. Argue, taught school five days in the week, and had a roll of twenty scholars. He says the scholars were most diligent in the preparation of their lessons, and were anxious to get on, often asking for more lessons than he gave them. He had conducted for weeks protracted meetings, which were attended with most happy and blessed results. The people have two meetings a week, one on Tuesday for young people, and one on Thursday for all. Often thirty or forty people, by prayer or testimony, take part in these meetings.'

'Mrs. Griffith and I visited all the families, and enjoyed the hospitality of many of the homes, and were received with the utmost cordiality. We found that "domestic science" had been cultivated by the good sisters of Fox Bay in a way that will compare favorably with that of their sisters in the outside world. 'We found that the fishing industry has entirely failed on the north shore, both last year and this. Many of the people will have to be fed or moved out by the government this fall. It would be an act of inhumanity to ask the Fox Bay people to settle upon the north shore as fishermen. The matter has been submitted to Mr. Menier, the owner of the island, to buy them out, and if that can be effected, they will, in all probability, go to the Pacific coast, where they would make valuable settlers, and, no doubt, they would do well for themselves.'

'We have sent them another missionary, who will take care of their religious and educational interests in the meantime. To show the isolation of this people from the ordinary affairs of life, these people received their first mail since last October only two weeks before my arrival. In fact, they receive but five mails in the year. This isolation is most keenly felt in cases of sickness. Two years ago they were attacked by diphtheria, and eight of them died within a week. One, a young lady, who was to have been married within a few days. She died, and was buried in her wedding dress. They tried, but in vain, to get medical assistance, but the distances were great, and there were no boats at command.'

'It was pathetic to visit their little cemetery, where the ashes of their dead repose. There were indications of the tenderest care. There were no stately monuments. One marble slab commemorated the place where a devoted wife was buried years ago. At the head of the others there were rude flat stones, gathered from the beach, upon which there had been cut the initials of the departed, and the dates of their death. It was a sad and touching sight, and showed what affection could do even when it could do no more.'

'The late Mrs. McLeod, Scotch Hill, Danville, who has been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for the past forty-five years, writes, saying that his wife, who had reached the advanced age of nearly a hundred years, died on July 23 last. She was only twenty-five hours sick. She took a walk out doors in the morning, was taken sick at eight o'clock in the evening and died at the same time next day. She had full possession of all her natural faculties to the end, and was able to speak until a few minutes before she passed away. She knew beforehand that the time of her departure was at hand but had been well prepared from the days of her youth, having made a public profession of religion over seventy-five years ago, and kept the faith until the day of her death, although meeting with many trials.'

'Mrs. McLeod had been married twice. Her first husband died nine years after the marriage, leaving her with four children, his aged father, and invalid sister to take care of. After she had been a widow for two years, she was married to Mr. McLeod, with whom she had lived happily for fifty-seven years and six months. To use the words of her husband, she was as a wife and mother, loving and industrious, and a true Christian. She loved God, his people and their company. She loved her husband and her children, loved to feed and clothe them and to give the best counsel for their welfare, both for time and for eternity. She was the mother of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, and two after being married. Seven of them are still living, consistent Christians. From their infancy she cast them on the Lord in prayer, and followed them with her prayers even after they had settled for themselves, and right up to the time of her death. She often when speaking to her husband, recalled the days they had spent together in Scotland. She loved to speak of the island of Lewis, as her natural birthplace, but her marriage day was her birthday with her Creator. Three years after she came to this country the Rev. John McKay was called as minister to Richmond, where he stayed for eighteen years. He preached then in both Gaelic and English. Not then having a wagon or a horse, during the eighteen years that Gaelic was preached Mrs. McLeod walked to Richmond nearly every Sabbath day to hear the gospel preached, a distance in all of sixteen miles, eight miles each way. She walked this distance cheerfully, not being able to understand English. She was a constant student of the bible until the last, although often tempted to do as Lot's wife did. She knew by experience what it meant to be tried by unbelief, but she stood fast in the faith.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKIRT SAVER
S. H. & M.
Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding

protects the skirt—makes it wear longer—the indestructible brush edge is woven with long and short sides, the velveteen cut on bias is inserted between sides of head, making the famous Natural Skirt-Fitting Curve—no other binding can smoothly fit the skirt, no other is half so handsome, so dressy, so durable—Next time you go shopping ask to see our binding and the best other binding, and you'll see the difference, and you'll also be convinced that velveteen cut from the piece are nowhere near suitable. S. H. & M. binding stock is made exclusively for binding, and is the only binding durable, dressy, handsome and economical.
S. H. & M. is stamped on every yard. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.
The S. H. & M. Co.
24 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont.

NORTH-WEST PESTS.

In the lately issued report of the Department of Agriculture of the North-West Territories, while interesting developments are dealt with, and the material progress of the farmers shown, it is curious reading to eastern people to learn that the grey wolf and the coyote are still a serious menace. Five thousand dollars have been paid in bounties during the past three years, and yet these pests are not seriously diminished. It is suggested that the bounty be increased, to induce the people to take up the business of extermination in earnest, as should the price remain low, only those numbers will be killed which, under any circumstances, would engage the attention of the farmer. It is pointed out that the State of Montana has spent, during the past three years, over half a million dollars in wolf and coyote bounties—the grey wolf bounty being thirty dollars per head. The report states that as far as the coyote is concerned, the migratory habits of the animal, and the enormous territory over which it ranges in the North-West Territories, renders its extermination practically impossible. While the coyote, however, is content with the office of scavenger, the grey wolf must have fresh meat for every meal, and its depredations have been so enormous that many farmers have given up sheep-raising altogether.

THE LATE MRS. McLEOD.

LIVED TO BE NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Mr. John McLeod, Scotch Hill, Danville, who has been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for the past forty-five years, writes, saying that his wife, who had reached the advanced age of nearly a hundred years, died on July 23 last. She was only twenty-five hours sick. She took a walk out doors in the morning, was taken sick at eight o'clock in the evening and died at the same time next day. She had full possession of all her natural faculties to the end, and was able to speak until a few minutes before she passed away. She knew beforehand that the time of her departure was at hand but had been well prepared from the days of her youth, having made a public profession of religion over seventy-five years ago, and kept the faith until the day of her death, although meeting with many trials.'

CAPTURED THE CUP.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—The 'Genesee,' of the Rochester Sailing Club, to-day defeated the 'Beaver,' of Toronto, in a race for the Canada's Cup. This was the third successive defeat of the Canadian in the series of five races, and the cup goes to the Americans.

NEW ONTARIO WHEAT.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—The grain dealers of Toronto are greatly exercised over the appearance of smut in the new crop of Ontario fall wheat, and this afternoon an emergency meeting of the grain section of the Board of Trade was held to consider the matter.

Mr. McLaughlin, president, explained that he had written to the Ontario Agricultural College, asking what remedies could be got for the prevention of smut and had been greatly surprised to learn that the pest could easily be exterminated. After discussion, the following resolution was adopted: 'That the millers and grain dealers composing the grain section of the Board of Trade view with grave concern the appearance of smut in some of the new crop fall wheat that is being offered for sale. Experience with smutty grain has invariably proven a serious thing with the farmer who grows it, the dealer who handles it, and the miller who makes it into flour. 'We would, therefore, urge upon all farmers sowing wheat this fall the importance of treating their seed by one or other of the simple methods which have been found successful by the Experimental Farm.'

Another matter that was also discussed was the best way of getting rid of the pea bug, which is doing a great deal of damage to the crop. The only action taken in this was the passing of the following resolution: 'That all experience has shown that the only way to exterminate the pea bug is to discontinue growing peas for two years. The grain section of the Board of Trade, therefore, urge upon farmers who have this year been troubled with the pea bug the importance of not growing peas for a year or two.'

HOME SCIENCE.

The Young Women's Christian Association, through the School of Cookery, offers a new course, beginning Oct. 2, for young women who wish to fit themselves to manage a household in the best and most scientific manner. The work will extend over two terms of three months each, and will include lectures in home sanitation, care of the house, emergencies, laundry work, chemistry of foods, and kindred subjects, and practice in cooking, sewing, dressmaking and millinery. While the tuition is placed at as low a figure as possible, pupils may make arrangements to take the whole or a part of the course as they wish. Application should be made early, as the number of pupils will be necessarily limited. Schools of this kind are being established in all the large cities, and the education of the modern young woman is not considered complete until she has taken such a course. Details of the classes for cookery will appear shortly, and any needed information may be obtained by enquiry at the Y.W.C.A., 289 Dorchester street, or to the principal, Miss Alice Bradley, 11 Dell ave., Hyde Park, Mass., until after Sept. 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK LIBERALS.

VOTERS BEING WARNED TO SEE THAT THEIR NAMES ARE ON THE LISTS.

Moncton, N.B., Aug. 26.—A circular has been addressed to active Liberals in different parts of New Brunswick. A similar letter was sent out some time before the provincial election:—

'St. John, N.B., Aug. 10, 1899. 'Dear Sir,—By an act passed at the last session of Parliament, the Dominion Franchise Act was repealed, and, in future, elections for the Parliament of Canada will be run on the electoral franchise lists provided by the different provinces.'

The proper revising of the voters' lists is the first and perhaps the most important factor in the result of elections, and it is necessary that the Liberals of New Brunswick see to it that a proper revision is made of the lists which are now being made up for the current year in the different counties, as it is quite possible that the next election may be run on the lists now being prepared.

I enclose a brief summary of the act, respecting the making up and revising of electoral lists in this province, with a few simple instructions to you how to proceed, and wish that you would make it your business to see that the names of all voters who have in the past, or are likely in the future, to vote with the Liberal party, should be on the lists which are made up for your polling district, and no padding of the lists by our political opponents be permitted. In this work it might be well to consult with any Liberal friends in the polling district, and obtain their assistance in the work, but in no case fail to see that a proper revision of the lists is made on the day appointed by the revisors in October. If from illness or any other cause, you should be unable to give the matter your attention, kindly hand this letter and instructions accompanying it to some reliable Liberal in your district and notify me of such action.

On your diligence may depend to a large extent the result of the next election in your polling district, and on behalf of the Liberal party I urge you to spare no effort in making the list complete and accurate. Any information or advice in the work will be cheerfully supplied on application, 'Yours truly, 'C. J. MILLIGAN, 'Secretary New Brunswick Liberal Association.'

HISTORIC SPOTS.

AMERICAN CURIOSITY SEEKERS AFTER STONEHENGE.

London, Aug. 26.—A curious craze has cropped up for the protection of landmarks and historical places against the mythical assaults of American millionaires. Stonehenge is the latest monument which is alleged to be threatened, and the newspapers are marshalling the public into a patriotic fervor, subsequent to the announcement that it is for sale. Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is among those who have been writing to the papers urging the government to purchase Stonehenge. An official of the antiquarian society says:—'An American speculator has already made an offer, with the view of transporting Stonehenge to the United States. A committee, supported by the Prince of Wales, is trying to secure for the nation the late Lord Leighton's house. This is also threatened, according to rumor, by American capital; but, it is rather believed that the furor originates in the shrewd methods of selling agents, who, wishing to stimulate the market, invent reports of American enterprises, while appealing to British patriotism. This, apparently, is not meeting with much practical success, for, in spite of rumors to the contrary, the famous lakes of Killarney are still for sale.'

REDISTRIBUTION.

ENGLISH AUTHORITIES ON THE SENATE'S ACTION.

London, Aug. 24.—The constitutional dispute over the Canadian Senate's rejection of the government's redistribution bill, which was submitted by Mr. Chas. Russell, English solicitor of the Dominion, to eminent English counsel, has been decided against the Senate. The opinion, which was published to-day, says the parliament is competent to legislate as proposed independently of decennial readjustment. The opinion is signed by Mr. Robert Cecil and Messrs. Blake, Haldane, Asquith and Carson, members of parliament.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CROPS.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 25.—The comparatively cold and rainy weather of the last ten days or more, has greatly improved the quality and value of the late hay, oats, grain and fruit crops, of many parts of British Columbia, including the fair and fertile farming district on the coast.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



FREE BOOK ON CATARRH

(With Numerous Illustrations) Showing how this loathsome disease originates. How treacherously it affects the Head, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys. Telling about Dr. Sproule's treatment.

If you have Catarrh of the Head or any organ YOU NEED THIS BOOK. DR. SPROULE, B.A., (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Specialist in Catarrh, Will send It To You Free On Request. Address 7 Doane street, Boston.

COMBINES.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO TO DISCUSS THEM.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The governors of twenty-one states are announced as having appointed delegations to attend the conference on trusts initiated by the Civic Federation of Chicago, and called to meet here from Sept. 13 to 16. The call states the object to be 'purely educational,' and 'strictly non-partisan,' the committee of arrangements being composed of men of different political faiths, and representing all sides of the problem to be discussed. The subject for discussion is: Trusts and combinations, their uses and abuses—railway labor, industrial and commercial.

It is stated that the United States Industrial Commission has arranged to attend the conference in a body, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has also accepted an invitation to, and will participate in, the conference. Among the states named as having appointed delegates is New York, with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, chairman; Ohio, Mr. John Sherman, chairman, and Michigan, Mr. Russell A. Alger, chairman.

Acceptances have also been received from the attorneys-general of seventeen states and the labor commissioners of five states. Delegates are being named by boards of trade, chambers of commerce, national labor and agricultural bodies, the national bar association, the national bankers' association, the national underwriters' association, the American economic association and the American social science association. The leading colleges of the country will be represented by professors of political economy.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

New Milford, Conn., Aug. 25.—A triple tragedy occurred here shortly before 10.30 last night, when K. Trenkaus, a German baker, aged forty years, and his wife were shot by his brother, the wife dying instantly. Trenkaus received one bullet in the breast and two in the arm and his death is momentarily expected. The murderer fled, but was pursued, and, as he was about to be captured, fired a bullet in his right temple, dying instantly.

SIBERIAN PLAGUE SPREADING.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

Quebec, Aug. 22.—While a team was going down a bridge at a barn on Patrick Blake's farm, Cushehdall, the horses ran away and Thomas Blake, turning to stop them, was struck in the breast by the tongue of the waggon and knocked down. He only lived for three-quarters of an hour. He was unmarried and aged about forty-two years.

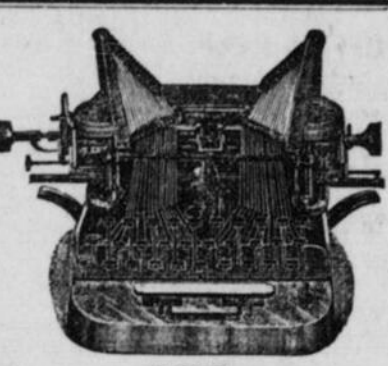
THE EMPEROR OBJECTS

OPPOSED TO THE SKIPPER OF THE 'METEOR' SAILING THE 'SHAMROCK' IN THE COMING RACES.

London, Aug. 23.—It is said that Captain 'Ben' Parker, the skipper of the Emperor William's yacht 'Meteor,' at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the 'America's' cup challenger, 'Shamrock,' asked His Majesty's permission to sail the 'Shamrock' in her coming races in the United States and received a reply peremptorily forbidding him to do so. The Emperor William is reported to have told Parker to have nothing to do with the 'America's' cup races and it is added that His Majesty assigned no reason for this.

THE LATEST FISH STORY.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 21.—Phenomenal catches of fish have been reported from time to time all along the shores of Lake Erie, but all have been outdone by a nine-year-old girl. Erminie, the daughter of S. Huff, used clothes line and manufactured a hook and cast it in the water, and caught a 110-pound sturgeon. The fish measured six feet three inches, and was landed by Mr. Herdley. The story is vouched for by the father of the girl.



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THE OLIVER PAPER CLIP, the only sensible thing of the kind in the world, per dozen, 35 cents.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

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WORKS & OFFICE, 156 St. Antoine street, MONTREAL.
TORONTO BRANCH, 10 Lombard Street.
OTTAWA BRANCH, 90 Sparks Street.
LONDON AGENT, Western Ontario Shorthand Academy.
QUEBEC AGENT, 98 St. Peter Street.

WAS MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Franklin, Pa., Aug. 25.—Miss Edith Dunn, 17 years old, was shot and killed by Tyne Grove, a farmer, living near this city, this morning. Miss Dunn had been at a party, and arrived home very late. Being unable to arouse her parents, she knocked several times at Grove's door. He took her for a burglar, secured a rifle, and fired through the door with fatal results.

FELL FROM HIS TRAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 22.—Joseph Martin, an Intercolonial Railway brakeman, running between Ste. Flavie and Campbellton, was killed on Saturday by falling from the top of a freight train while in motion.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' publishes the despatch from Constantinople: A financial crisis is imminent. The Ottoman exchequer is empty. The Finance Minister (Rehad Bey) has fled from those seeking payments and taken refuge in a private residence, which is now under the protection of the police.

REPORT WAS FALSE.

Paris, Aug. 24.—A rumor was current in various newspaper offices late last evening that President Loubet had been assassinated at Rambouillet. Subsequently the report was officially declared untrue.

EXPORT OF DEER FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The Customs Department will at once proceed to the formulation of regulations by which the export of deer from Canada is to be permitted.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—The Chinese authorities here say the French have revived their claim to the right of forming a settlement at Nanking based upon the treaty of 1858.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Bulk of Last Week's Testimony Favorable to the Accused.

M. BERTILLON'S CURIOUS METHOD OF DISCOVERING THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE BORDEREAU.

Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defence, who was murderously assaulted on Aug. 14, was present in court on Tuesday morning, when the second day of the third week of the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, charged with treason, began.

The arrival of M. Labori at the Lycee was the signal for scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. At 6.15 a.m. three carriages, preceded by a number of bicycles, drove up. The first carriage contained M. Labori and his wife, and physicians. The others contained friends of the lawyer and some police inspectors. The crowd about the Lycee building rushed up to M. Labori's carriage and a number of people eagerly thrust their hands through the windows to greet the distinguished lawyer.

LABORI'S WELCOME.

When M. Labori descended he was surrounded by friends and a hundred hands pressed his, while he was assailed with all sorts of questions, to which he smilingly replied: 'I am getting on well, my friends, thank you, thank you.'

As M. Labori, still accompanied by Mme. Labori and a physician, entered the court-room, the audience greeted him by standing up and there was a general roar of applause, accompanied by the clapping of hands, which was distinctly heard in the streets. Among those who greeted M. Labori were Generals Billot and Mercier, who courteously enquired as to his condition. The lawyer looked very well considering his recent experience.

At first the audience seemed to be apprehensive that Col. Jouaust, president of the Court, might treat the reception to M. Labori as a demonstration which would warrant him in clearing the court. It began, therefore, with a few timid claps of the hands, but was soon followed by general applause upon the part of the whole audience, with the exception of a few persons standing at the back of the court.

THE MEETING WITH DREYFUS.

Dreyfus entered the court-room soon afterwards and after saluting the judges in the usual manner, he turned to M. Labori with outstretched hand and a smile of keen pleasure lighted up his pale and usually impassive features.

The lawyer took the prisoner's hand and shook it warmly, whereupon Dreyfus gave another look of gratitude and took his seat in front of counsel's table, with his back towards them.

Col. Jouaust next read from a paper an address to M. Labori, the tone of the president being quite sympathetic. The lawyer made an impassioned reply. He was deeply affected and his voice was clear, though not so strong as before the outrage. He was very nervous and excited and swayed to and fro when he delivered his reply, which profoundly impressed his hearers.

Counsel's reply to the president considerably fatigued him and he sat down flushed and holding his side. He afterwards once or twice nervously twitched his fingers and an expression flitted over his face as though he was suffering twinges of pain.

The first witness to-day was M. Grenier, the former prefect of Belfort. His testimony resulted favorable to Dreyfus, inasmuch as his deposition was distinctly hostile to Esterhazy.

LABORI AND MERCIER.

Major Rollin, of the intelligence department, was asked, during the course of his testimony, by M. Labori, how a certain document of a later date than Mercier's ministry, came into General Mercier's possession. Rollin said it was not his business to explain, but counsel insisted, asking whose business it was. Finally, M. Labori, asked Col. Jouaust to request General Mercier to explain. The General rose and said he declined to answer. M. Labori insisted emphatically; but Mercier still refused to answer.

Lieut.-Col. Bertain who was another witness showed himself to be a most virulent enemy of the prisoner. He had evidently learned his testimony by heart, and declared it in a strident, aggressive tone, which grated upon the ears of the audience. Some of his remarks, particularly his declaration that he was convinced of Dreyfus's guilt by M. Bertillon's chart, and his introduction of Esterhazy's statements as evidence against Dreyfus, created general smiles in court.

At Wednesday's session the time was taken up mainly with the hearing of evidence from a number of minor witnesses.

At the commencement of Thursday's session of the trial Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. It was to the effect that Col. Sandherr said that the Dreyfus family had offered him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

Maitre Demange, for the defence, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject, written by Sandherr, thereby proving that the Col- onel's remarks had been distorted, Drey-

fus's brother only having said, 'We are convinced of the innocence of our brother and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth.'

M. Labori then put a series of searching questions to General Mercier, with reference to the communication of the secret dossier for the court-martial and his attitude in 1894, and an interesting scene ensued. The general refused to reply to all the questions and there were sharp passages-at-arms between counsel and Colonel Jouaust, who upheld General Mercier, while the dialogue between the general and M. Labori became acrimonious. Counsel became very heated and showed it in his voice and gestures. The general, however, troubled as his mind might be, seldom departed from the calm demeanor characteristic of him. The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy and had only seen him once, at the Zola trial.

A STRANGE SCENE.

Counsel then brought General Mercier to his assertion that thirty-five million francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus and asked the general to say how he knew this, who spent it and other awkward questions, which the general was unable to answer. A question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the general staff, its date, etc., was then introduced, which led to a strange scene for a court of law. Gen. Roget, on mounting the platform to give explanations, was followed by General De Boisdeffre, M. Gribelin, Major Lauth and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time M. Labori was firing questions. The result was a perfect babel until the president of the court could stand it no longer, and when the government commissary, Major Carriere, also interpellated a few remarks, Col. Jouaust turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the judges could not hear half a dozen persons at the same time.

The examination of Gen. Mercier having been concluded, Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner, in a calm voice, replied to Mercier's statement, that he, Dreyfus, could have obtained the information about the artillery, promised in the bordereau while staying at Bourges, where artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time, showing that he could not inform himself about the trials of the new gun brake.

Gen. Risbourg recounted what Captain Lebrun-Renaud said about Dreyfus, and this brought the latter to his feet. With a thrilling declaration he pointed out that the captain shook him by the hand when he returned to the prison, which is at variance with what Gen. Risbourg recounted. 'Moreover,' continued Dreyfus, 'when a frightful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of convictions; but should bring proofs. Otherwise, I cease to understand the matter.' This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in court. Continuing, Dreyfus proceeded to totally deny the statement that he had made a confession to Captain Lebrun-Renaud.

At the opening of Friday's session the clerk of the court read a medical certificate, signed by two doctors, whose names were unknown to the audience, declaring that it was impossible for Col. Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed, to come to Rennes and testify.

Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defence, asked the president of the court, Col. Jouaust, to instruct two well-known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam; but Col. Jouaust refused, Mr. Rowland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness stand, and deposed to the fact that Major Count Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

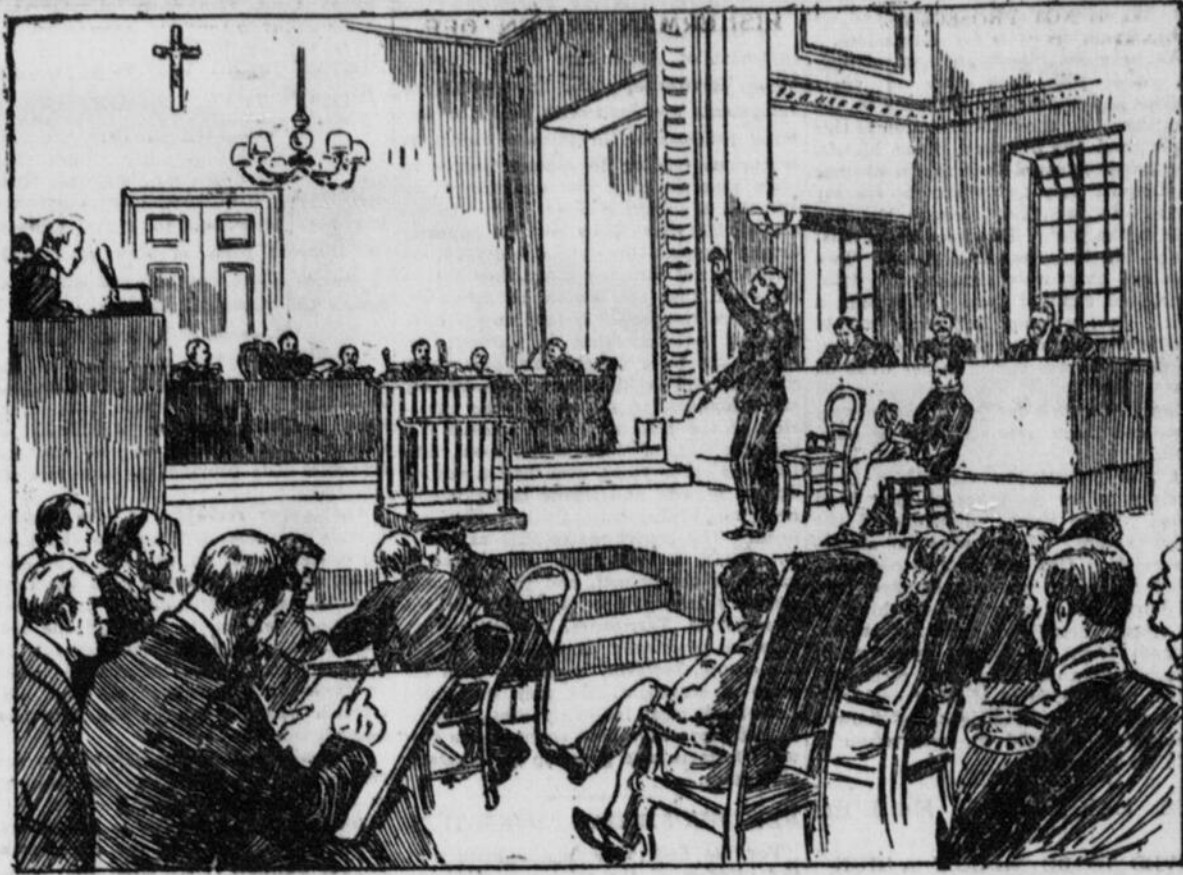
The next witness was M. Gobert, an expert of the Bank of France, who can claim the honor of being the first man in France to have declared in favor of Dreyfus. He reported, on examining the documents in the case, that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau. The witness opened his deposition with a brief personal statement, protesting against being characterized as a 'doubtful expert,' by the military party. 'But,' he added, in tones of profound pity, and turning towards Dreyfus, 'I have no right to complain, and am silent when I see before me the unfortunate man who sits there.'

A murmur of approval from the audience greeted these words of sympathy. M. Gobert then repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation. He gave his testimony in a clear, convincing manner, and was most emphatic in attributing the bordereau to Esterhazy.

Answering questions of the judges, M. Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running, natural hand, and said there was no tracing, or other trickery.

M. BERTILLON ON THE STAND.

M. Bertillon, the noted anthropometrist, (or specialist in the measurement of the human body), was called as the next witness. He wore a dark blue frock coat, and, to the general surprise of the



DREYFUS'S DECLARATION ON BEING SHOWN THE BORDEREAU DURING HIS EXAMINATION BY COLONEL JOUAUST

'I can bear everything, Colonel, but once more, for the honor of my name and my children, I am innocent!'—Daily Graphic.

audience, entered the court room without a single paper, and carrying a high hat in his hand instead. But the astonishment was shortly relieved, the first words of M. Bertillon being a request to permit his diagrams and papers to be brought in. The request was granted, and M. Bertillon retired for a moment. Later he returned at the head of a squad composed of an infantry sergeant and four privates, all staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels, bulging with documents, charts, etc., which they deposited on the stage as a roar of laughter echoed through the court. Even the judges were unable to repress a smile as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewn over half the platform. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

The witness began by saying that only intelligent men would follow his explanations, and the court was half emptied as the audience, after smiling audibly at his extraordinary words and expressions, soon became bored and went out.

M. Bertillon commenced his deposition at 8.30 a.m. It occupied the whole of the remainder of the session and was only concluded on Saturday. The court room presented a curious scene while M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moments, describe as a 'dangerous maniac,' spent the three remaining hours of the session in explaining, in unintelligible terms, his 'infallible system,' of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of people, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the court room. Even 'La Dame Blanche' (the White Lady) abandoned her post.

Dreyfus gazed at the scene with a look of stupefaction. The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon, during the course of his demonstration, was that the handwriting of the bordereau 'obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad.'

The witness finally announced he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he theatrically cleared the desk attached to the witness box, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor, and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau.

A few minutes later M. Bertillon rose, strode to the judges' table and laid before them his copy. The judges, counsel, the government commissary, Major Carriere, and the clerk of the court clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Col. Jouaust shrugged his shoulders and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them. M. Bertillon noticed this and said, apologetically, 'I was too badly placed.'

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defence, returned to counsel's table, and, in response to a look of enquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

There was a highly dramatic scene towards the end of Saturday's session. Mr. Labori, leading counsel for the defence, asked to have Captain Freystaetter, one of the members of the court-martial of 1894, which convicted Dreyfus, called in contradiction of the deposition of Colonel Maurel, the presiding judge upon that occasion, who had testified that he only read one of the documents out of the secret dossier communicated to the court-martial.

The captain, who is a finely built officer and who has a handsome honest face, ascended the platform with a firm step and a fearless air. When he was asked to recount what occurred he said his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner was formed by the evidence of the experts

in handwriting, the deposition of Col Du Paty de Clam, and, he continued, 'I must add, some slight influence was exercised over my mind by hearing the secret dossier read.'

The witness was then questioned as to whether one or more of the documents were read and he said they were all read. This was in direct contradiction of Col. Maurel, and M. Labori at once demanded the confrontation of Major Freystaetter with Col. Maurel. The latter mounted the stage and presented a miserable object, his shifty eyes bearing out beneath heavy eyebrows and looking around him with a vicious, hang-dog look.

'How do you explain this?' asked M. Labori.

Then the colonel at bay, replied savagely: 'I said I only read one document. I did not say only one document was read.'

This statement called forth an outburst of hisses and indignant 'Oh's' from the audience, which looked upon it as an infamous confession. The witness, trembling with shame, but evidently determined to fight to the last, threw a fierce look of hatred at M. Labori and the audience, and the gendarmes shouted 'Silence, silence!' After this they listened spellbound as Major Freystaetter, in a distinct, bold voice, told exactly what the documents of the dossier were and how Col. Maurel not only read these documents but made comments on them. This was practically calling Maurel a liar and the colonel glared at the major ferociously. Freystaetter, however, was not dismayed and his words, spoken in a tone of candor and fearlessness, must have carried conviction to every hearer.

General Mercier asked to be heard and placed himself beside Col. Maurel. The forbidding appearance of these two men, both dressed in civilian attire, was in striking contrast with the erect, unflinching attitude of Major Freystaetter, who wore the smart uniform of a major of artillery, with medals on his breast. It was a remarkable scene.

London, Aug. 26.—The Rome correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says: Italy and Germany have obtained proofs that diplomatic correspondence passing between Paris and other places is systematically opened. This has been the case particularly since the campaign against Dreyfus began the French War Office having sought proofs to strengthen the accusation against him. Questions on this subject will be asked in the Italian parliament.

FIELD DAY FOR EXPERTS.

Rennes, Aug. 28.—When the trial of Captain Dreyfus opened in the Lycee building, this morning, General Mercier, who was Minister of War when Dreyfus was first tried, in 1894, was present as usual, in the front row of the witness seats.

The first witness called to-day was M. Paraf-Javal, the draughtsman whose evidence was interrupted on Saturday by the adjournment of the court. M. Paraf-Javal was called by the defence to refute the system by which M. Alphonse Bertillon, chief of the anthropometric department of the Paris prefecture of police, last week attempted to prove that the prisoner had written the bordereau in a disguised hand, and by means of a key word, 'interest,' and that it could not have been written by Esterhazy, although it was in a handwriting resembling that of Esterhazy. With the aid of a blackboard M. Paraf-Javal, at about 6.40 a.m., demonstrated the fallacy of M. Bertillon's calculations and criticized the latter's unfairness in not submitting Esterhazy's handwriting to the same tests as the prisoner's handwriting. At the same time, the draughtsman declared, even if M. Bertillon had done so, the results would not have proved anything. In brief, the morning session may be said to have been a field day for the handwriting ex-

perts, who devoted themselves to demolishing one another's evidence. The public followed the deposition listlessly, but the judges and counsel listened with the greatest attention.

GENERALS DISTURBED.

General Mercier did not seem to be very cheerful this morning. He hardly said a word to General Gonze the whole morning; but during the brief suspension of the court's sitting, he and General Gonze and Roget walked up and down the court-yard of the Lycee, deeply engaged in conversation.

General Boisdeffre was not present in court to-day. He has been absent for the past few sessions, and it is rumored here that he is desirous of leaving the sinking ship of the general staff.

The centre of interest in the court-yard was Captain Freystaetter, of the marine infantry, who testified so favorably to Dreyfus on Saturday, and who, seemingly, gave the lie to Col. Maurel, who was president of the court-martial of 1894, in a most important feature of the latter's evidence. The Captain, dressed in a blue-black tunic, indigo blue trousers, and wearing his five decorations, held a veritable reception of his friends, who pressed around him and shook his hands. These friends, how-

ESTIMATED YIELD.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 24.—The summer crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, issued to-day, is regarded as a most satisfactory statement of the crop prospects this year.

The report estimates the total grain crop of Manitoba as 62,429,335 bushels, from a total acreage of 1,629,905.

The wheat crop is estimated at 33,304,768 bushels, or an average of 20.55 bushels per acre. The total yield of oats is placed at 23,003,126 bushels, from an acreage of 575,138, being an average of 40 bushels per acre. The yield of prairie hay is placed at 1.8 tons per acre, and of cultivated grasses at 1.86 tons. The above estimate is generally considered as conservative.

Five harvest excursion trains from the east arrived in this city to-day.

THREW A LETTER INTO THE QUEEN'S LAP.

London, Aug. 24.—Considerable alarm was created yesterday evening by a man throwing a letter into Queen Victoria's carriage, as she was driving into Osborne, Isle of Wight. A rumor spread to the effect that the letter contained an explosive. This turned out to be false. The police quickly arrested the man, whose letter was only an appeal to Her Majesty to secure for him a new trial of a civil suit which he recently lost. The prisoner was found to be a German who was not aware that his action was against the law. As it is evident he had no intention to do any harm he was released. The Queen was surprised when the letter fell into her lap, but she betrayed no alarm.

FLAT DENIAL

OF A STORY THAT A PERMIT HAD BEEN GRANTED FOR TAKING LIQUOR TO YUKON.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The 'Citizen' gives currency to a rumor that J. H. Houston, partner of Alexander Macdonald (the 'king of the Klondike') has received a government permit to take forty thousand gallons of liquor into Yukon for sale there. The story receives, however, a prompt denial from the Minister of the Interior, who briefly says there is not a word of truth in the rumor.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Robert McPherson, a C. P. R. employee, was badly crushed between two cars in the yard here yesterday morning.

bordereau. This announcement made a deep impression upon the court, and was greeted with a general murmur of satisfaction.

The next expert, M. Pu'tetier, also testified favorably to Dreyfus.

M. Couard, another expert, then deposed that as the result of his examination he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy, but he could not say it was written by Dreyfus; because he had not seen the prisoner's handwriting. This witness kept the court in a continual roar of laughter by the extraordinary modulations of his voice, misplaced emphasis and gestures.

The final witness, M. Varinaud, maintained the declaration he has made before the Court of Cassation, that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy.

Col. Jouaust then announced that M. De Freycinet, who resigned as Minister of War, on May 6, of the present year, who was succeeded by M. Krausz, and who, in turn, was succeeded by General De Marquis de Gallifet, on the downfall of the Dupuy ministry, would be among the witnesses to-morrow, and the session was closed with the request that a commission be sent to Col. Du Paty de Clam, whose illness prevents his attendance in court, to which Col. Jouaust agreed. This step does not satisfy the defence; but they acquiesced to the commission fixing Du Paty de Clam's testimony on the principle that half a loaf is better than none.

SOUND OF THE REAPER, HARVESTING IN FULL SWING IN SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—The weather throughout Manitoba continues fine, and harvesting is general in southern and central Manitoba. The promise of an abundant harvest was never better. The lowest estimates of the yield received from any point are 20 to 25 bushels per acre. In some localities the yield is estimated at 35 and 40 bushels per acre. The yield is certainly the heaviest known in Manitoba for many years. Merchants and business men throughout the province are already feeling the effects of the splendid harvest prospects. There are great evidences of prosperity in Manitoba to-day. There has been more immigration to Manitoba both from eastern points and from the United States this summer than any year since the boom. Real estate transactions in both city and farm property have been very numerous. There is a large amount of building going on in Winnipeg. There is not a vacant house there, and the hotels are almost continually crowded to overflowing. If this year's harvest reaches present expectations there will be prosperity in commercial and real estate interests next year.

ESTIMATED YIELD.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 24.—The summer crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, issued to-day, is regarded as a most satisfactory statement of the crop prospects this year.

The report estimates the total grain crop of Manitoba as 62,429,335 bushels, from a total acreage of 1,629,905.

The wheat crop is estimated at 33,304,768 bushels, or an average of 20.55 bushels per acre. The total yield of oats is placed at 23,003,126 bushels, from an acreage of 575,138, being an average of 40 bushels per acre. The yield of prairie hay is placed at 1.8 tons per acre, and of cultivated grasses at 1.86 tons. The above estimate is generally considered as conservative.

Five harvest excursion trains from the east arrived in this city to-day.

THREW A LETTER INTO THE QUEEN'S LAP.

London, Aug. 24.—Considerable alarm was created yesterday evening by a man throwing a letter into Queen Victoria's carriage, as she was driving into Osborne, Isle of Wight. A rumor spread to the effect that the letter contained an explosive. This turned out to be false. The police quickly arrested the man, whose letter was only an appeal to Her Majesty to secure for him a new trial of a civil suit which he recently lost. The prisoner was found to be a German who was not aware that his action was against the law. As it is evident he had no intention to do any harm he was released. The Queen was surprised when the letter fell into her lap, but she betrayed no alarm.

FLAT DENIAL

OF A STORY THAT A PERMIT HAD BEEN GRANTED FOR TAKING LIQUOR TO YUKON.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The 'Citizen' gives currency to a rumor that J. H. Houston, partner of Alexander Macdonald (the 'king of the Klondike') has received a government permit to take forty thousand gallons of liquor into Yukon for sale there. The story receives, however, a prompt denial from the Minister of the Interior, who briefly says there is not a word of truth in the rumor.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Robert McPherson, a C. P. R. employee, was badly crushed between two cars in the yard here yesterday morning.

SENATOR TEMPLE DEAD.

**PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY—
SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.**

Windsor, N. S., Aug. 26.—Senator William Temple, of Fredericton, N. B., died at Fulmouth, at seven o'clock last evening. The remains were forwarded to Fredericton by train this morning.

The Hon. Thomas Temple, senator for York, N.B., ex-M.P., and ex-sheriff of the same county, was born at Hampton, Oxfordshire, England, on Nov. 4, 1818. He came to this country in 1832 with his father, who devoted himself to the occupation of farming. He served during the year 1838 in a troop of the York Light Dragoons. He afterwards entered the lumbering business, and achieved so much success that he was enabled to



THE LATE SENATOR TEMPLE.

purchase the splendid Poquoic mills. In 1869, in conjunction with Mr. Burpee, he commenced the construction of the Fredericton Branch Railway, which was completed in 1871, since when the deceased was its president. In 1884 Mr. Temple entered parliament as Conservative member for York. He was re-elected in 1887 and 1891. In April, 1899, he was called to the Senate.

The deceased senator was married in 1840 to Susanna, late daughter of Mr. Solomon Howe, of Maine, by whom he had five children, and again two years ago to Miss Alice Cox, daughter of an Anglican clergyman, at whose home he died.

MANITOBA TO THE SEA.

**ALL RAIL ROUTE TO BOSTON FOR
SHIPMENT OF GRAIN.**

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Mr. John J. Corbett, foreign freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway of Montreal, arrived here to-day, by the Imperial Limited, with Mr. A. Fred Brown, the largest grain forwarder of Boston Mass. The object of their mission, it is understood, is to interview the Manitoba grain shippers on the subject of the exporting of grain all rail, via Boston over the Canadian Pacific, and the Boston & Maine Railway. The high lake rates which will prevail this fall, will give the Canadian road an opportunity to handle a large quantity of this season's crop over its all rail line, to the Atlantic seaboard, and special efforts will be made by the company to this end. The close relations between the big Canadian railway and the Boston & Maine Railway, together with the excellent elevator facilities and large ocean tonnage at Boston, will probably make that the export route, although the New York Central will, undoubtedly, make a strong effort to get a share at Ogdensburg or Montreal for export via New York.

CZAR'S LOSS OF MEMORY.

PARIS EVENING PAPER'S ALARMING STATEMENTS REGARDING IT.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The 'Courier du Soir' which receives information from the French Foreign Office, publishes the following: 'The amnesia with which the Czar has just been struck seems to indicate a dangerous physical situation. The Emperor Nicholas is about to go to Darmstadt with the Empress and he will confide the regency to his grand-uncle, Nicholas Michaelovitch. During his stay abroad the Czar will undergo the operation of trepanning, the result of which is uncertain, despite the progress in surgical science. We may therefore not see our sovereign ally in Paris.' The paper proceeds to recall the illusions of the Czar since his accession to the throne and points out that the dynasty of Nicholas I. will become extinct if he does not recover from his affliction. Enquiries made in different quarters point to the paper's statements being considerably exaggerated.

A MANITOBA MYSTERY.

Melita, Man., Aug. 25.—Alexander Smith, a farmer, living near Souris Ford, was found yesterday in his stable in a dying condition. When found he was apparently unconscious, but uttered the words, 'Hold me up.' The neighbors were attracted to the place, observing the house to be on fire, and at once proceeded to render assistance, but were too late to be of any service. The house and contents were entirely consumed, and on investigation in the stable deceased was found, as above stated.

WILL NOT PROSECUTE.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 23.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has instructed the collector of customs of Port Townsend not to institute proceedings against the seven Canadian fishing vessels seized last month, near Port Roberts, for fishing, as alleged, in American waters. The instructions were based upon a careful investigation by the United States District Attorney, who reported that in this instance he was satisfied that the fishermen were not intentional poachers in American waters. The British embassy also presented evidence in support of this view of the case.

CANADIAN POULTRY.

**FATTENING STATIONS FOR THE
EASTERN PROVINCES—THE
FOREIGN MARKET.**

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Mr. James Ruddin, alderman, of Liverpool, was in Ottawa last week. He is one of the largest dealers in poultry in Great Britain, and handled the trial shipment of chickens sent by the Department of Agriculture last year. He has been travelling through Canada making arrangements with several firms for shipments of chickens and turkeys to the British markets.

The department has received inquiries to-day from another large importer in Manchester, who will also be coming to Canada next month to make arrangements for the handling of fattened chickens and turkeys.

The department is going on with its proposal to establish two fattening stations in each of the eastern provinces, to show how the fattening of chickens can be carried on most economically and profitably.

Prof. Robertson is going to the Maritime Provinces next week to start these and to arrange for the starting of co-operative creameries in Nova Scotia, to be managed by this department in a similar way to that followed when the department managed the cheese factories and creameries in Prince Edward Island.

A recent statement from Prince Edward Island shows that last year there were 34 co-operative cheese factories in successful operation and 23 co-operative creameries where butter was made. The total value of cheese and butter available for export in the year amounted to \$364,557.63. In 1892, when the first cheese factory was established by the dairy commissioner there, Prince Edward Island was importing cheese and was exporting only a small quantity of butter to Newfoundland.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.

**STORY THAT THE PREMIER AND
SIR LOUIS DAVIES ARE TO
SAIL SHORTLY.**

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Aug. 22.—In an interview here to-day Sir L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier would sail in a short time for England.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—With regard to the reported declaration of Sir Louis Davies in Charlottetown, to the effect that he and the Prime Minister were to visit the Old Country this summer, it is known here that arrangements were made before the council broke up, for Sir Louis to visit London for a conference with the imperial authorities in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute and to furnish the British Ministry with the very fullest information in addition to the numerous despatches already sent as to the grounds upon which Canada's claim for a settlement by arbitration of this vexed issue, are based. It was not understood, however, that the Prime Minister had intended crossing the ocean for this purpose, nor is it known to-day that he intends so doing. Sir Wilfrid is at present in Quebec.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

**ADVANTAGE ADVOCATES BY MR.
DOBELL IN LONDON.**

London, Aug. 25.—The Hon. R. R. Dobell, presided at a meeting of the Canadian Marine Insurance section of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday to consider whether the time had now arrived for a reduction in the shipping rates of insurance to Canada. Mr. Dobell quoted figures proving the security of the St. Lawrence route. In 1898, he said, 249 ships, containing large cargoes, traversed the route, with but one loss; this year to date 196 steamers, with no loss. The growth of Anglo-Canadian trade demanded the removal of the British North America clause from the insurance policies. He mentioned the Canadian deck load legislation as an illustration of Canada's care for marine interests. A resolution was passed urging the underwriters to alter the conditions now favoring the United States as against Canadian trade.

THE NILE RISING.

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 24.—The Nile has risen slightly in the Sinar district, but the rise has not been sufficient to allay the uneasiness felt for the safety of the crops.

FISHERMEN DRIVEN OFF.

**French Brigantine Compelled
Two Schooners to Abandon
the Treaty Shore.**

**THEN USED SEINES HERSELF—
H. M. S. 'BUZZARD'S' ACTION.**

(Correspondence of the New York 'Herald'.)

Whitborne, Nfld., Aug. 14.—Details have reached here of the latest outrage on the treaty shore committed on the schooner 'Weymouth.' The vessel left Brooklyn, on Bona Vista Bay, on June 26, with Captain Pye and eight men, on a fishing voyage to the treaty coast. They reached Crouse on July 1. No French vessel was in sight. On the same day they trapped forty quintals. On the following day they did equally well. Captain Moss, of Salvage, was anchored near, and was doing even better.

The prospects of making a good catch were bright, but suddenly a French brigantine hove in sight. Before he cast anchor the French captain sent a boat to Captain Moss and ordered him to take up his traps. He did as ordered and sailed further north. As the brigantine was 170 tons and the Newfoundland schooner but 40, resistance was impossible. Even were he armed and determined to assert the rights of a colonist, he could not hope to cope with the warships in the offing.

**THE 'WEYMOUTH' ALSO DRIVEN
OFF.**

After having driven Captain Moss out of the harbor the Frenchman paid a visit to Captain Pye's schooner. The captain and crew were minding their traps; only a girl was about. He again visited the schooner in the afternoon and asked Pye if he was going to take up his traps. The latter did so reluctantly, fish being abundant on the grounds, and left for the north. After Captains Pye and Moss left the French brigantine seized all the fish it could handle, taking in one haul nearly twenty thousand fish.

Captain Pye proceeded to White's Arm, but finding no fish there he set his traps at Croix. This was on a Monday. Two days later Her Majesty's ship 'Buzzard' came on the scene. One of her officers went on board the 'Weymouth.' Captain Pye asked if he intended to order him out. The officer replied, 'Not a bit of it.'

The 'Buzzard' steamed next day for St. Julian, but in a day or two she returned. The same officer boarded the 'Weymouth.' The captain was not present. The officer of the 'Buzzard' said to one of the crew, upon being told that the second trap was out, 'If you don't have them up by eight o'clock to-morrow morning the captain of the 'Buzzard' will steam through them.' The 'Buzzard' went north that evening.

Pye did not begin taking up his traps until he saw the British warship returning at two o'clock the next day. She steamed to where Pye and his crew were taking up their traps, sent a boat alongside and asked him how long it would take him.

**GAVE HIM HALF AN HOUR TO
LEAVE.**

He answered, 'Not long,' whereupon the officer said:—
'The captain will give you half an hour to take up your traps, and if you are not out of the harbor by twelve o'clock to-night he will tow you out.'

Captain Pye had no alternative. He pulled up his traps, hoisted sail, and reached Millergate on July 16, when he made an affidavit to the truth of this story before Magistrate Scott.

Sir Henry McCallum will doubtless inquire during his tour around the island into the particulars of this and similar 'outrages.' He will make the Imperial Government acquainted with the state of affairs, which, if not speedily settled, may lead to a calamitous conflict.

Whitborne is the only inland town in Newfoundland, called after one of the bravest of the early adventurers and colonizers. It is about midway from St. John's to Harbor Grace, and is the 'Ningby's Junction' of the railway running through the island to Port aux Basques.

The settlement was begun about ten years ago, chiefly through the efforts of Robert Bond, who has a fine residence here, and when not actively engaged as leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, devotes his time to farming and stock raising. There are several hotels, churches, shops and private residences, but the chief industry is the machine shops of the Newfoundland Railway.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 24.—The dry house of the Samuel Debbel Powder mill near Sheppton, was completely wrecked by an explosion to-day, and William T. Betzenberger, one of the proprietors, and Harry Jones, a powder maker, were literally blown to atoms.

DIED A PROTESTANT.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—The 'Chronicle' to-day publishes a letter from Mr. J. McWilliams, of Father Point, emphatically denying the current story that his nephew, the late Ernest Lawson, changed his religion on his death bed, and characterizing it as 'wantonly cruel to his memory and to his family.' He says he died a firm and loyal member of the Church of England.

DEATH RATE IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—The July health report for Ontario, issued by the Provincial Board of Health, shows a slight increase in the total number of deaths over the average of the last three or four years. The total number reported is 1,643, and the death rate is 9.5 per thousand. For the preceding month the number of deaths was only 1,521, and the death rate nine per thousand. The total number of deaths from contagious diseases was 230, an increase of six over July, 1897, and of 17 over the preceding month of last year. The deaths from scarlatina were seven; from diphtheria, twenty; from measles, four; from whooping-cough, six, and from typhoid, fifteen. Deaths from consumption show a considerable increase. They total 178, which is at the rate of one per thousand.

STANSTEAD FAIR.

**FIRST OF THE FALL EXHIBITIONS
IN THE PROVINCE.**

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 23.—The Stanstead fair opened this morning under rather unfavorable circumstances owing to the rain which set in last evening and continued through the night; but the clouds broke away about eight o'clock this morning, and the signs are favorable for good weather. The entries are all well filled and there is a good showing of stock of all kinds. The attendance is very large for the first day; but if the weather continues fine no doubt it will be greatly increased to-morrow. The judging in all classes commences this afternoon.

Stanstead, Que., Aug. 24.—Beautiful weather was experienced this, the second day of the Stanstead Fair. The attendance is very large, the summer resorts from the surrounding districts sending large contingents. Judging in all classes was finished this forenoon, the exhibits in all classes being much superior to that of any former year.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

**PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH ONE AT
THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.**

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—A national university for Ottawa, is the latest proposal in educational circles. The scheme is yet in a decidedly embryonic shape, but it is said men high up in scholastic circles look forward to its consummation at a distant date. A leading professional gentleman speaking of the proposed university, said:—'Ottawa is the capital and the proper place for a national seat of learning. Ottawa has more millionaires than any place in Canada, and I feel confident that a national university would appeal to their generosity. A man in making his will would sooner remember a national institution, and I have no doubt that many of our rich men would contribute largely to the endowment fund. The proposal was submitted recently to two or three millionaires, and the most gratifying encouragement was given.'

'Would not a university here injure Queen's and Toronto universities?' queried a reporter.

'No, I think not. Toronto University is looked upon as provincial. It is the university of Ontario, and as such has absorbed several other educational universities. Queen's held out against affiliation, but should a national seat of learning be established, I would not be a bit surprised to see the Kingston University move here. A university taking up all the branches of science and arts could not help but exert a beneficent influence on the country at large.'

SHERBROOKE FATALITY.

**CORONER'S JURY BLAMES THE
RAILWAY.**

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 25.—The jury in the case of the fatal level crossing accident on the Grand Trunk Railway here, on Saturday last, failed to arrive at a verdict at the close of the evidence on Wednesday night. They met again to-day, and handed the following verdict to Coroner Pelletier:—
'We find that Evangeliste Couture and Joseph Couture came to their deaths on Saturday, Aug. 19, at the King street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the city of Sherbrooke, by being then and there struck by a locomotive and train, known as the Scoot, belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.'

'We also find that the train in question was, as it approached the crossing, running tender foremost at too high a rate of speed; that the said crossing is not only an unsafe one, but a very dangerous one, and that the presence of a flagman at this point was not and did not on the occasion in question, afford sufficient protection to the public; that the absence of gates or other adequate protection at this crossing constitutes a standing menace to the travelling community, and we find the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada guilty of criminal negligence in this connection.'

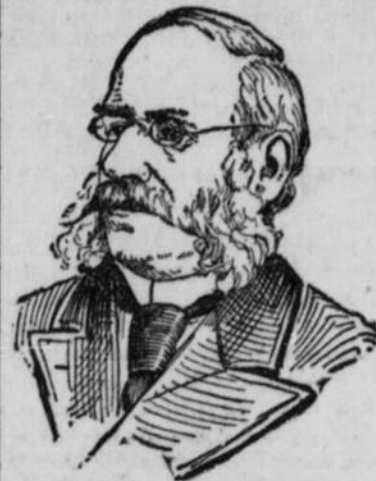
CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

Roseland, B.C., Aug. 23.—Charges of corruption, etc., against the police force of this city have resulted in the appointment of a commission to investigate.

THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

**OPPOSITION CRITICISM REPLIED
TO BY SIR RICHARD
CARTWRIGHT.**

Toronto, Aug. 25.—The meeting last night in Massey Hall was a great occasion for Canada, and the Liberal party. Sir Richard Cartwright was announced to speak, and early in the evening the Hall was filled with an immense audience. H. M. Mulholland, President of the Cartwright Club, of Toronto, presided and spoke briefly. He was



SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

followed by Mr. Arch Campbell, M. P., Kent, who spoke for about twenty minutes, making an interesting address. Shortly after eight o'clock, Sir Richard was called upon and received an enthusiastic ovation, cheer after cheer greeting him, before he was allowed to speak.

THEN AND NOW.
Sir Richard spoke for an hour and three quarters and was intently followed throughout. In the course of his remarks he said that three years ago, Canada was in a position demanding exceptional care and economy. There was a heavy deficit. Trade had fallen to a low ebb. Population was increasing as slowly as in the most backward of European countries. The value of farm property was exceedingly low. Since that time there had been a growth in the trade, and prosperity in the country which, while it did not warrant extravagant expenditure, did warrant a liberal expenditure upon works of the revenue producing, or otherwise fruitful character. In making comparisons of expenditure, Sir Richard took the years 1895 and 1898. He excluded the year 1896, because he charged that in that year the late government had deliberately cooked the accounts. They starved certain necessary public services not in the interest of permanent economy but for the purpose of staving off a deficit for that year, and making as good a showing as possible for themselves. They suspended the annual drill, thereby greatly impairing the efficiency of the militia. They refused to carry out necessary repairs for public works, leaving piers and other works exposed to violent storms of the Atlantic to sink into dilapidation. Now the expenditure for 1898 was \$38,132,000. The expenditure for 1895 was \$38,832,525. This was an increase of \$700,000. How was that increase made up? There was an increase of \$357,000 in the sinking fund, of \$105,000 for agriculture, and trade subsidies of \$800,000 on the Yukon, and of \$345,000 on railways and canals. These items made a total of \$1,672,000 or a million more than the total increase from 1895 to 1898. But on the other hand the government had received from the Yukon \$1,100,000, from interest on investment \$177,000 and from railways on account of the extension of the I. C. R. increased receipts of \$282,000, making a total of more than a million and a half increased revenue as offset to the increased expenditure on three items.

Again, comparing Mr. Foster's estimate for 1897 with Mr. Fielding's estimate for 1890, there was an addition of just \$35,000 in the fixed charge, and the fixed charge per capita will be less for 1890, than for 1897.

CONSERVATIVE LIBERALITY.

At this point Sir Richard Cartwright produced the supplementary estimates which Mr. Foster made in 1896 but could never be persuaded to produce. But although they were not given to parliament, they were used by Conservative stumpers during the ensuing election as evidence of the promised liberality of the Conservative government. These supplementary estimates amounted to \$4,600,000. Mr. Foster's contemplated expenditure for 1897 was therefore as follows:—Main estimates \$38,358,548; supplementaries \$6,660,000, capital account \$2,819,000; east Atlantic service, \$730,000; railway subsidies, \$2,772,000; Prince Edward Island, \$2,500,000; Crow's Nest Railway, \$1,650,000; total \$53,459,000. For 1890, Mr. Fielding asked for only a million more than Mr. Foster asked for in 1897, although he had a surplus of \$5,000,000 as against a deficit of about \$4,000,000 on Mr. Foster's part. Another feature of Sir Richard's speech was a comparison of the estimates for 1897, with those for 1890 service for service, showing large reductions in favor of the later year. The increase on the whole was caused by expenditures of a new class, for which there were large returns. He instanced the case of the administration of Yukon, which has not cost this country a copper, the entire cost of administration being derived from the miners, a large majority of whom are aliens. Again, the government spent \$3,000,000 in subsidizing the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, imposing conditions of great value

to the country. That railway had been the means of developing industries in the region spending three or four million dollars in wages and supplies. The annual charge on the subsidy was between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. Vastly more than that sum was received annually in increased custom and excise duties. It would pay the country to invest not \$3,000,000 but thirty million in the same way.

The question of increase to the debt was examined, and it was shown that while the increase in the Liberal years was five and a half millions, the increase in the last three Conservative years was about \$15,150,000.

THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

Perhaps the most remarkable declaration of the Minister, was that the trade of the country had increased to as great an extent from 1895 to 1899, as in all the years between 1868 and 1895. There seems to be no gainsaying the figures. The trade of the country was \$131,090,000 in 1898. It was \$224,000,000 in 1895, an increase of \$93,400,000. In 1899, it was \$319,500,000, an increase over 1895 of \$95,000,000. It would be impossible to over-estimate the growth in prosperity indicated by these figures.

At the close of the speech, Sir Richard made a very brief reference to the work done by the government in strengthening the bonds which unite the empire, by means of the trade preference, and of the postal reform carried out by Mr. Mulock. At the conclusion of the meeting, Sir Richard was warmly greeted by hundreds who stepped to the platform to congratulate him upon his address.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

**STORY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF
RABBI VELD AS JEWISH
CHAPLAIN.**

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Just before prorogation, on Aug. 11, Mr. Bergeron, M. P., for Beauharnois, asked if it was true that Rabbi Veld had been dismissed as chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was leading the House, said he had no information on the subject. Then Mr. Bergeron, said he would himself give the information. He announced that Rabbi Veld had been dismissed without cause. He also said in reply to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, that the successor to Rabbi Veld was paid a salary by the Dominion Government. If Mr. Bergeron had made inquiry of the penitentiary authorities, he would have found that there was no truth whatever in either of these statements. Over two months before Mr. Bergeron made his declaration Rabbi Veld sent in his resignation to the Inspector of Penitentiaries, as he was leaving to take up his residence in the United States. It would be difficult to conceive how a man who thus freely gave up his position could be said to be dismissed without cause. Then Mr. Bergeron stated that the Jewish chaplain was a paid official. This is not so. The Jewish chaplain has always acted without salary, his object being simply to do good amongst his unfortunate fellow coreligionists, the number of whom in the penitentiary has, to the credit of the Jewish people, he it said, generally been very small. The successor to Rabbi Veld is the Rev. B. M. Kaplan, of the McGill College Avenue Synagogue, who is a graduate of Columbia University, and of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, and his appointment to the honorary position which he now holds has been received with much favor by his fellow citizens of the Jewish faith.

WEDDINGS.

DUNCAN—McKECHNIE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 24.—A very quiet nuptial event took place at the residence of Mrs. M. McKechnie, Moore street, in this city, on Tuesday, when her daughter, Victoria Mary, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Mr. John Ogilvie Duncan, merchant tailor, of this city. Only the very immediate relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the interesting ceremony, the Rev. F. J. Day, B.D., officiating.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 24.—Mr. William Kemp, M.A., and Miss Elma Singleton were married on Wednesday morning by the Rev. J. B. Robeson, uncle of the bride.

On Tuesday, at Demorestville, the marriage took place of the Rev. J. R. Fraser, M.A., Uxbridge, Ont., to Miss Annie Cryan, daughter of Dr. Cryan. Both bride and groom are graduates of Queen's University, the former receiving the degree of M.A. in 1898, and the latter the degree of B.A. in 1895.

GREEN—STEELE.

The residence of Mr. George Steele, Mill street, Smith's Falls, was the scene of a pretty wedding, on Wednesday evening last, when his eldest daughter, Miss Jessie, was married to Mr. Charles E. Green, of Brantford, Ont. The ceremony took place at eight o'clock, the Rev. T. Nixon, B.D., officiating. The wedding was attended by only the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The bride was dressed in cream silk, with over-dress of white silk organdie. The bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Georgie Steele, who was dressed in a gown of white organdie. The groomsmen were Mr. George Graham. After the ceremony and the subsequent wadding repeat Mr. and Mrs. Green took the midnight train for the United States, where the honeymoon will be spent.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Prominent London Diplomat Discusses the Situation.

SAYS RUSSIA IS DOING ALL IN HER POWER TO HINDER NEGOTIATIONS, FEARING ANGLO-AMERICAN SUPREMACY IN THE EAST.

London, Aug. 26.—Upon authority of undoubted reliability a representative of the Associated Press has ascertained that into the Alaska dispute there has crept the craftiness of Russian diplomacy. Russia, it can be stated, will do everything, with every possible energy, to prevent the practical cohesion of the two great English-speaking nations. In all her embassies instructions have been received to thwart the Anglo-American understanding. A prominent diplomat, who is intimately acquainted with the details of the negotiations of the past few years, said to the reporter of the Associated Press: 'In any arrangement looking to a working agreement between England and the United States, Russia sees the defeat of her dearest projects. I believe her intense activity in China is to some extent due to her fear that Anglo-Saxon power, once centralized, will sweep everything before it in the Far East. Dreading the rapid realization of this nightmare, she is making hay while the sun shines, in the meanwhile intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-American sentiment. The latest evidence of this is in the Alaska affair, though, strictly speaking, it is a matter of internal policies and would have been settled long ago if left solely to Great Britain and the United States. Russia has managed insidiously to suggest motives never dreamed of by the United States, by distorting facts. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly how or to what extent Russia got her paws into the dispute. But the attitude of her press, official to the core, is quite sufficient to show her motives.'

The report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Sir L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are to come here in regard to Alaska, is thought at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, to be quite probable, but nothing is known definitely of the matter. Both there and at the United States embassy it was said that the state of the negotiations has not changed and is spoken of rather warily. The caustic remarks of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Otnadian High Commissioner, in the interview which a representative of the Associated Press had with him on Aug. 18, when he said the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay and had refused to have the boundary delimited, as was being done in Venezuela, created considerable dissatisfaction at the United States embassy. It was claimed that Sir Charles Tupper quite misrepresented the facts and that the dilatoriness was entirely due to the Canadians. It was also said that his declaration, that the commission proposed by the United States provided for no umpire was a deliberate evasion as the facts are the United States proposal included an umpire to be chosen by both sides from North America. Though this was not committed to writing it was thoroughly understood. The hitch came through the absolute refusal of the Canadians to accede, they insist upon a European umpire. It may be said that the impression exists that Canadian politics are chiefly responsible for the Alaskan impasse. This is not only the American idea, but it obtains among some of the British officials, though most of the latter are inclined to believe the United States should make vast concessions in order to convince the British of the sincerity of their friendship and as a return for the war services. In other words, the British are now rather expecting a quid pro quo, an expression not uncommon in these days.

GOVERNOR BRADY SPEAKS.

Dawson, Aug. 25.—Mr. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, passed through the Canadian Yukon this week on his way to the Northern section of his own territory which he goes to visit officially. Governor Brady believes in Alaska for the Americans, and as much of Alaska as it is possible to grasp with both hands. 'Great Britain never yields territory, unless she gains by the yielding, why should we?' said the governor. We really should have Bennett within our line if the Russo-English treaty were strictly interpreted, ten marine leagues from the coast, with its sinuosities. We are quite willing to abide by that. The summit line may be conceded, but I strongly oppose any further yielding. We do not want British fortifications built on the Lynn canal, which would certainly follow. 'But the present friendly relations—' began his listener.

'Friendship between the two countries is as good a measure of reciprocity as is desirable,' he interrupted, 'but I do not approve of any close alliance, since it would naturally antagonize other powers towards the United States.' 'I admire the Queen; we all do,' continued the governor, 'and I am glad of the growing good feeling between our countries. But we feel very sore over this Alaskan boundary question, and especially bitter regarding—not British Columbia as a whole—but the few merchants and politicians in Victoria, who have shown hostility towards Americans,

both in the sealing question, and Atlin mining laws.'

Referring to the conference at The Hague Governor Brady believes that arbitration may be invoked, but not compelled and that while the peace conference will undoubtedly bear good results these will be rather moral and educative than practical. In fact this governor's national creed appears to be 'I believe in the United States and many of 'em.' June and July have given us fair sunny days with all too rare showers. The highest temperature through June, was 91 degrees, the lowest 31 degrees. July was warmer and more fluctuating. Dawson's maximum heat record thus far is 94 degrees which the thermometer touched for a brief hour on July 9. It dropped by midnight of the same day to 42, a variation of fifty-two degrees in twenty-four hours.

BACK FROM ARMENIA.

A MISSIONARY FROM GLENGARRY HOME ON A VISIT.

Cornwall, Ont., Aug. 25.—The Rev. Jas. P. McNaughton, B.A., formerly of Dominionville, has arrived in Glengarry, accompanied by his wife and family, after an absence of twelve years, during which time he has been laboring as a missionary in Smyrna. As his work has been, during the greater part of the time, of a peculiarly arduous character, the missionary society with which he is connected has granted him leave of absence for a year, the greater part of which he will spend visiting his many friends in this vicinity. Mr. McNaughton was educated at the Cornwall High School and Queen's University, Kingston, from which he graduated with honors. After his ordination he went to Smyrna as a missionary under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

At the time of the Armenian atrocities Mr. McNaughton occupied a responsible position, which was attended by much danger, through which he fortunately passed safely. The committee of relief placed him in charge of a province having a population of fifty thousand Armenians. All of this large district he travelled through on horseback and in this way all the suffering and misery which this unhappy and unfortunate people endured during this crucial period came under his personal observation. The Rev. Mr. McNaughton will conduct divine service next Sunday morning and evening in the public hall, Maxville, the church being at present in the hands of the building contractors.

A BRAVE BOY REWARDED.

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY SAVED THREE LIVES.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Mr. H. P. Dwight, chairman of the Investigation Committee of the Royal Canadian Humane Association to-day, handed to Master Gordon Heron, son of the late Major Heron, of Ottawa, the medal of the Association, awarded for conspicuous bravery in lifesaving. At Chelsea, on July 14, last, Miss Hazel Christie, aged 15, daughter of Mr. W. J. Christie, of the Bank of Ottawa, who was sunbathing at that place, Georgina Kirby, aged 17, and Hilda Kirby, aged 15, daughters of Mr. William Kirby, agent of the Gilmour Lumber Company, at Chelsea; Mrs. D. Behan, and her daughter, Miss Agnes Behan, both of Ottawa, who were also residing at Chelsea, went in to bathe on the sandy beach of an island in the river just off the village. The ladies were enjoying themselves thoroughly, when suddenly Hazel Christie and the two Kirby girls, who evidently had gone out too far, were caught by the current and carried away. Mrs. Behan and her daughter at once shouted for help. Mrs. James F. Garrow, and Mrs. John Cox, who, with their families, were camping on the island, hearing the shout, ran to the shore and bravely waded into the stream. Suddenly they, too, sank. Young Gordon Heron, who was camping with the Coxes heard the continued cries for help. Quickly securing a rope from the camp he threw off his clothes and, with the aid of a French woman, pushed into the water a heavy plank which lay on the shore. By this time two of the girls had sunk twice. Young Heron, with great coolness, swam out with the plank. He first caught Hazel Christie and pulled her on the plank, then one by one he managed, with the help of Mrs. Garrow and Mrs. Cox, who were just keeping themselves afloat, to get the other two girls to hold on to the plank. As soon as he had all five holding the plank, he tied the end of the rope around it, swam ashore and pulled the plank in. When the party was safely landed the ladies were very much exhausted, but subsequently recovered without having suffered any serious consequences from their adventure.

The spot where the accident happened is deep and dangerous on account of the eddies, under-current and shifting, sandy bottom; so much so that it is almost impossible for an expert swimmer to make any headway. In addition to awarding a medal to Master Heron, the Royal Humane Association awarded parchment certificates to Mrs. Garrow and Mrs. Cox, for promptitude and courage in their efforts to save Miss Hazel Christie and the Misses Kirby. Master Heron is at present residing with his grandmother, Mrs. Gordon Brown, in this city.

UNITED WORKMEN.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN SESSION.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 23.—The Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces met this morning at nine o'clock in the Orange Hall, Germain street. The attendance was large, all parts of the jurisdiction being well represented. The report of the grand master workman, Mr. A. W. Blouin, of Montreal, showed a good year, but not as large as was anticipated. Fifteen new lodges were organized and several were amalgamated, while three died. The death among members was larger than ever before. The grand master called attention to the war assessment and the fact that some lodges had paid under protest, while Prince George Lodge had declined to pay. He favored biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge.

The grand recorder, Mr. Patterson, reported a membership in good standing on Dec. 31 of 2,752, just the same as the year previous. There were 44 reinstatements and 144 joined, while 254 certificates were annulled, 32 died, 122 withdrew and 252 were temporarily suspended. The total enrolled membership is 3,005.

The Grand Lodge adopted the reports and passed a resolution of condolence with Brother J. J. Ulley on the death of his son, Freddy. Past Supreme Master Workman W. Burt, of Boston, was introduced, and received with grand honors. This afternoon Mayor Sears and members of the city council visited the Grand Lodge, and welcomed the visitors.

NEW GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 24.—The whole of the session this morning of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was occupied by the members discussing the state of the order. It was decided that the next meeting of the Grand Lodge shall take place at Halifax but the date was not fixed on. Tomorrow afternoon the visiting delegates are to be taken up the St. John River and with their wives are to be entertained at luncheon.

The following officers were elected at last night's sitting:

- P.G.W.M. Mr. A. W. Blouin, Montreal; G.W.M. Mr. D. McCormick, Montreal; Foreman, Mr. L. R. Morton, St. John; Over, Mr. R. C. Thorneley, Montreal; R., Mr. A. D. Patterson, Montreal; Rec., Mr. G. LeFebvre, Montreal; Guide, Mr. R. T. Newton, M.A., Sherbrooke; T. W., Mr. Thomas Brady, Montreal; O. W., Mr. H. J. Ross, Montreal; G. M. Examiner, Mr. J. H. Triganna, M. D., Plessisville; G. Sol., Mr. E. M. Godin, Montreal; Trustees, W. E. Fanjoy, St. John; E. C. Lalonde, Montreal; Executive, Messrs. Thomas Liggett, and T. J. Brown, Montreal.

RIOTING IN ROUEN.

Rouen, Aug. 22.—A body of two thousand striking dock laborers on being refused admission to a cemetery during the burial of the remains of a comrade to-day, returned to the city, crying 'Long live the strike.' Disturbances followed and a number of the leaders were arrested. This evening there were fresh disorders, the people taking the side of the strikers. Many persons were injured and the police made numerous arrests.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Pittsburg, Aug. 22.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Daughters of St. George, one of the best known benevolent societies of women in the world, was begun here to-day, about sixty delegates being present. All parts of the United States and Canada are represented, and the session will continue four days. The work will consist largely in the hearing of reports, electing officers, and making needed changes in the laws of the organization.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Thamesville, Ont., Aug. 22.—John Corlett, 21 years of age, was killed on the C. P. R. track north of here last night. It is supposed that he was walking down the track to the station, when the 12 o'clock west-bound express struck and instantly killed him. Corlett was to have gone on the harvesting excursion which left here for the North-West last night.

SERUM FOR DUBONIC PLAGUE.

Rome, Aug. 24.—Professor Bandi, of the University of Messina, claims to have discovered a serum that will cure the bubonic plague. He will make experiments at Oporto, where the disease has appeared.

Lisbon, Aug. 24.—King Charles to-day signed a decree establishing a sanitary cordon around Oporto, during the continuance of the bubonic plague there. The Lisbon papers assert that two workmen, who recently arrived there from Oporto, have developed symptoms of the plague.

REED RESIGNS.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 22.—The resignation of Thomas B. Reed as Congressman in the first Maine district, was received by Governor Powers to-day. The resignation is to take effect Sept. 4, and it has been accepted by Governor Powers.

FINLANDERS FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Messrs. Konni Zillicus and Arthur H. Borgstrom, two of the advance guard of Finlanders who have been sent to examine the agricultural and other conditions of Canada as a fitting field for Finnish immigration, reached Ottawa last evening, and will be accompanied on their trip west by Mr. White, of the immigration department. The delegation numbers four in all and will make a complete survey of the west. The condition of affairs in Finland is so well known as to call for little comment. The Finns contend that the Russian policy of to-day is such as to take from them the sacred rights and liberties of self-control guaranteed them under the treaty at the beginning of the present century, while representing no organized society, secret or otherwise.

London, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that eight thousand Finns have left Finland since February. The Finnish Workmen's Association has decided to send agents to choose lands in Australia for emigrants. Similar agents are already in Canada. The peculiar methods of Russia's internal policy are gradually but surely driving out her most industrious and hardiest sons.

ADIRONDACKS BURNING.

GREAT FOREST FIRES NOW RAGING.

Saranac Lake, N.Y., Aug. 21.—Forest fires are raging in this vicinity. Every effort is being made to check the advance of the flames but owing to the very dry state of the timber, shrubs and grass, it is a question whether they will be got under control without the aid of a heavy rain. For miles around clouds of smoke are rolling skyward. Since last Wednesday the fire wardens have been calling out men to fight fire, and at present there are hundreds from this place, Bloomingdale, Lake Placid, and Plattsburgh, in the work, battling with the flames. Between here and Bloomingdale, a fierce fire has been raging since Friday, and at one time it was thought the hotels Ampersand and Delmonico, were in danger, but the wind changed and the fire took another direction. The New York Central has a fire locomotive with a large tank and crew, patrolling the line, and rendering aid where it can. Towards Lake Placid small fires seem to spring up spontaneously, and are causing considerable alarm and annoyance. Men are kept busy all day and night extinguishing flying sparks.

Old guides say there was never so much fire in the mountains as now, and the serious nature of the fires has been enhanced by the long drought. Hardly a drop of rain has fallen during the past four weeks, and the weather has been exceedingly hot. On Sunday afternoon a large fire was raging on the St. Armand side of Whiteface. The fire as seen from Lake Placid was grand and appalling. The dense smoke ascended for a great distance in the air, and gave the appearance of an active volcano. The sight was a novel one, and for a while the photographers, amateur and professional, were busy taking views. There was a large fire, too, on Mount Marcey, and much pulp wood was destroyed. The illustration given here is from a photograph by Mr. W. F. Cheesman, of Ausable Forks.

DRY WEATHER AND FIRES.

Standbridge East, Aug. 22.—The people of this place have occasion to feel that the hand of Providence has spared them from a great disaster. For weeks past there had been no rain of any consequence, and such a dry time is not remembered by our oldest citizens. Wells far and near had failed, some of which had never been dry before, and farmers from all around had depended upon the river to get water for their cattle. In spite of the gravity of such an offence in the eyes of the law, some thoughtless persons may have taken advantage of the weather to burn brush, or there may have been other causes. Suffice to say from a few innocent looking bush fires had grown a bush fire of the most appalling character. Fires seemed to start up in every direction until the village was surrounded by them, while, for want of water they could not be kept under control. During the night they would subside a little but to break out the next day with greater vehemence. One could hardly ride along the road on account of the smoke. This lasted during the whole of last week, and it began to look as if the village was doomed. About nine o'clock on Sunday evening a powerful west wind commenced to blow, and in a few minutes the heavens looked like one sheet of fire. Women ran about wringing their hands, while men ran to do what could be done towards saving those buildings which were most in danger. In about an hour the wind abated, but no rain came until after midnight, when a thunder storm set in and lasted until nearly daybreak.

Although the village is unburned, the surrounding country is a dreadful sight. A barn, full of hay and grain, belonging to Mrs. Harris, was burned to the ground; Mr. Charles Short's fine dwelling-house shared the same fate, while other buildings suffered much damage. Hundreds of acres of good wood is now a mass of burnt logs and cinders.

What might have been had rain not come as it did can only be guessed at. It is earnestly hoped that Standbridge East will never come so near destruction again.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22.—Mobs are chasing negroes in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia for assaulting women. At Fulton, Ky., Matthew McFall, a negro, attempted to assault Lillian Clapp, aged four years. He escaped and the citizens are scouring the country for him. A well armed posse of farmers in Sullivan County, Tenn., are close on the trail of an unknown negro, who has been followed from near the hamlet of Piney Flats, to a point in the mountains near the Kentucky line. The negro attempted an assault on Abner Snalling's daughter. Snalling, the father, is leading the mob. At Shelbyville, Cib Ray, colored, has been arrested, charged with assaulting Mary Hays. He was guarded there all night at the jail by a posse of officers. The sheriff slipped him out yesterday morning and is going toward Lewisburg and a mob is following.

Lenoria Olden, aged 15, was assaulted on Sunday night on one of the principal streets of Chattanooga by Tom Downs. Physicians say her recovery is doubtful. Nick Bush, jailer, arrested Downs near the Georgia state line yesterday morning. The negro element is excited and a half-brother of the girl has organized a mob to lynch Downs.

MURDER IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 23.—T. H. Howery, a patient in the insane asylum here, yesterday walked up to John Butcher, another patient, and struck him a blow on the jaw that killed him.

SUCCEEDS MR. MARTIN.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 22.—The Hon. A. Henderson, attorney-general of British Columbia, was to-day re-elected by acclamation as Member of Provincial Legislature for New Westminster.

LOTBINIERE VACANCY.

MR. PACAUD MAY RUN FOR THE SEAT.

Quebec, Aug. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by his brother Henry and his private secretary, arrived here yesterday afternoon and right upon the heels of this announcement comes another by the 'Chronicle' this morning that there is a likelihood that Mr. Ernest Pacaud, of the 'Soleil,' will contest the seat for Lotbiniere, vacated by the appointment of Dr. Rinfret to the inspectorship of inland revenue for this district. But those who know something of the coolness existing between Mr. Pacaud and the government claim that Sir Wilfrid's presence in town has nothing to do with the intention attributed to the director of the 'Soleil,' and that if the latter entertains it at all, it is more as a protest against the internal management of the party by the leaders at Ottawa than otherwise.

MARITIME MASONS.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CRYPTIC RITE MEET.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 21.—At the Grand Council of the Cryptic Rite of Freemasonry of the Maritime Provinces the Hon. Robert Marshall was elected Most Puissant Grand Master. Judge A. K. Trueman, deputy grand master for New Brunswick; W. M. Black for Nova Scotia, and Dr. Donald Darrach for Prince Edward Island. Article X. of the constitution adopted to-night provides that: 'The Supreme Grand Council shall have sole government and superintendence of councils of Cryptic Rite in the Maritime Provinces, and shall have power to assign their limits, prescribe fees for admission, and settle all controversies that may arise between them, and in all cases of controversy an appeal shall lie to this Supreme Grand Council. It shall also have power to constitute, govern and superintend new councils within the said Maritime Provinces, as well as in any portion of the Dominion of Canada, or other British provinces where there is no grand council, and grant charters and dispensations for the same, to which shall be affixed the seal of the Supreme Grand Council and the signatures of the grand master and grand recorder.'

PHOENIX PARK MURDER.

'SKIN THE GOAT,' AN ACCOMPLICE, RELEASED.

Dublin, Aug. 22.—Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to-day signed the expected order, releasing from Maryborough jail James Fitzharris, alias 'Skin the Goat,' who, in May, 1883, was sentenced to penal servitude, as an accomplice in the murder on May 8, 1882, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary of Ireland; and Mr. T. H. Burke, permanent under-secretary, who were assassinated by stabbing by four men, known as the 'Invincibles.' An order of release was also signed in the case of Laurence O'Hanlon, sentenced to penal servitude for attempting to murder members of a jury engaged in the trial of persons charged with the murder, Nov. 1882. Fitzharris and O'Hanlon left the jail this evening.

AN ORPHANAGE BURNED.

Loss of Life Small Owing to the Bravery of the Nuns in Charge.

TWO OF THE INMATES SUCCEDED AFTER BEING RESCUED—SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

Blauvelt, N.Y., Aug. 28.—The entire group of buildings, with the exception of the hospital, which comprised the convent of St. Agnes and Orphanage in charge of the Dominican sisters, situated about half a mile from Sharkhill, was burned this morning, and as far as known three lives were lost and many were injured, two of whom will probably die. The work of getting the children out of the building was heroically performed by the sisters in charge, and these were ably assisted by some nurses and monitors, as well as many of the older boys. In the meantime the alarm had been spread and people from the surrounding neighborhood quickly gathered and helped in the work of rescue. The alarm of fire was sent by telephone to the nearest town, but when the fire company from Piermont arrived all but the hospital building had been demolished. All of the children were taken out alive, but two, Helen Brown, aged six years, and Emma Mackin, seven years old, died of convulsions after they had been rescued. An aged woman nurse known as 'Jane,' who is said to be seventy years of age, is supposed to have perished in the building, where it is supposed her body will be found. All the other inmates have been accounted for.

Kate McCarthy, a servant, who is suffering from shock, will probably die, and Theresa Murphy, sixteen years old, is also seriously injured. Six of the sisters jumped from the second, third and fourth floors of the building, but only one of them was dangerously injured. This is Sister Bertrand, who is suffering from concussion of the spine and consequent shock.

Sister Marie, who, the doctors say, will live, is severely burned, and Sister Catherine had an arm broken. Sister Scienna, who assisted in the work of rescue, showing wonderful nerve and courage, collapsed after the children were gotten out, and remained unconscious for several hours.

In all there were 326 children, of whom sixty were girls, in the institution when the fire broke out. There were also forty sisters in charge, under the direction of the Rev. Mother Peters. About 25 of the children received injuries, none of which, the doctors think, will prove fatal.

The list of dead include Theresa Murphy, aged sixteen, a monitor. This makes four dead in all so far as known. The Murphy girl escaped with the rest of the inmates, but went back to save a baby and perished.

The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and it is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. Kate McCarthy, the fifth victim of the Sparkhill fire, is dead. All the injured are doing well.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

ANARCHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Aug. 25.—The Lebanon correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila, says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there, around the town of Iloilo, they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos. The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer 'Saturnus.'

A despatch to The Associated Press from Manila, on Aug. 5, said the steamer 'Saturnus,' of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando and had been burned on Aug. 2.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention to-day endorses and emphasizes each and every plank of the national platform adopted at Chicago in 1890. On the money question it says: 'The gold standard is less defensible now than it was in 1896.' On the subject of expansion the platform says that the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the Cubans and been assured of ultimate independence. The platform also denounces trusts and declares in favor of the initiative and the referendum.

DROWNED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila Aug. 21.—While a reconnoitering party of the 24th Infantry, under Captain Crane, was crossing the Marquina river on a raft to-day, the bawker broke. The current was very swift at that point, and caused the raft to capsize, drowning nine enlisted men.

COMMERCIAL

CHICAGO MARKETS.

GRAIN DECLINING—PROVISIONS GENERALLY FIRMER.

Wheat opened 1/4 higher than yesterday's close, but the opening was the highest...

Table with columns: Wheat, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug. Rows for various grades of wheat and other grains.

MORNING SALES.

Can. Pac.—700 at 97 1/2, 575 at 97 1/2. New M.S.R.—60 at 32 1/2.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table listing various stocks such as Canadian Pacific, Montreal Street Railway, and others with their respective prices.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Table listing mining stocks and exchange rates for various locations like Victoria, Vancouver, and others.

MORNING SALES.

Rambler Cariboo—1,000 at 42. California—2,500 at 12, 500 at 13.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Table listing mining stocks and exchange rates for Toronto, including Golden Star, Northern Bell, etc.

has been carried to a higher level than has been known for a long time, and more than that, some well informed exporters, who were doubtful about 1/2 some weeks ago, are now inclined to the belief...

Receipts in Montreal to-day were 3,502 boxes by rail, and 8,000 boxes by boat.

CHEESE SALES.

Table listing cheese sales for August 28, including various types like Cheddar, Swiss, etc.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTS.

Table listing butter and cheese exports from Montreal, including quantities and prices.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The attendance at Byward market was slim again this morning. The salesmen were those who do not make much changes in the prices.

GRAIN.

There is a large export demand for Canadian wheat, at an increased price, and a sale is reported at 75c afloat.

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs to-day were unusually heavy, being 1,999 cases for local trade and 110 cases for export.

PROVISIONS.

There is nothing new to note in the local provision market, and business is steady with prices firm.

HONEY.

Some more receipts of new comb honey are reported, and demand for such is fair, while old honey is neglected.

ASHES.

The market continues dull and featureless at former quotations: Firns at \$3.70 to \$3.75; seconds at \$3.50 to \$3.70, and pearls at \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, AUG. 28.

Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts 26,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 15,000; shipments, 3,000; left over, 2,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 17,000; market steady.

BUTTER.

The week has started with higher ideas about butter, as 2 1/2% was paid for two small lots on the wharf this morning, and dealers who would sell at 23 1/2c on Saturday, now want more money.

BAKING POWDER.

The market continues dull and featureless at former quotations: Firns at \$3.70 to \$3.75; seconds at \$3.50 to \$3.70, and pearls at \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

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WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 28.—R. G. Dun and Company's review of trade is as follows:—Actual payments through the principal clearing houses for the week were 23.16 percent larger than last year, and 56.2 percent larger than in the same week in 1897.

NEWCASTLE, AUG. 18.

Number of cattle, yesterday, 1,620; sheep and lambs, 12,314; calves, 60; pigs, 590.

MANCHESTER, AUG. 16.

The market, though steady yesterday, was not cleared. Quotations—Danish and Swedish choicest, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; fine, 11 1/4 to 11 1/2; finest Finnish, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; Irish creamery, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; Canadian creamery, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Friday's trade had an easier tone all along the line to-day, the demand for choice cattle which were only in liberal supply.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 28.—Receipts, 2,187; 10 car loads, trade slow for choice and common steers; medium to good at 10c to 10c lower; bulls steady; cows lower; 3 1/2 cars of cattle unsold; steers at \$4.90 to \$5.25; tops at \$6.25; oxen and stags at \$4.05 to \$4.60; bulls at \$3 to \$3.50; ewes at \$1.50 to \$2.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—AUG. 28.

There were about 275 head of butchers' cattle, 70 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 60 store hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Aug. 14.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade, says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been lighter.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is keeping up notwithstanding the summer holiday season is on. Quinine has been reduced in price four cents an ounce by all the manufacturers.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

The hide market is active, and all offerings are quickly picked up at good prices. Tanners are, however, rather unwilling buyers, and complain that the cost of hides is a out of proportion to the price of leather.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Flour, \$1.85 to \$2.10; red wheat, 67c to 70c; white wheat, 67c to 68c; bran, \$1.2; middlings, \$1.7; barley, 37c to 38c; oats, 30c to 32c; rye, 45c to 50c; peas, 60c to 65c; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; live hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheepskins, 50c to 60c; hides, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt.; butter, 15c to 22c; eggs, 11c to 12c; chickens, pair, 40c to 70c; ducks, pair, 50c to 70c.

MINING NOTES.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 21.—Fire has entirely destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, causing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000.

GALENA ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 26.—A romantic story is attached to a rich discovery just made on the north coast of the island.

GRAPHITE MANUFACTORY AT GRENVILLE—SULTANA MINE REPORTED SOLD.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 22.—A large graphite manufactory is to be built at Grenville in connection with the graphite mines operated there by a company of Wilkeshae capitalists.

BIG COPPER COMPANY FOR PARRY SOUND.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 25.—Within the past few weeks a large copper developing company has been organized here with sufficient capital behind it to start operations.

REPORTED RICH FIND CAUSES STAMPEDE FROM GRAND FORKS.

Roseland, B.C., Aug. 25.—A good sized stampede took place on Wednesday from Grand Forks as a result of the news which reached the city the day before, respecting some remarkably rich discoveries recently made there.

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A ST. PETERSBURG FAILURE

MANY INTERESTS INVOLVED.

London, Aug. 24.—The 'Leader' to-day publishes a despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent...

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Arnprior, Ont., Aug. 23.—A three-year-old son of Mr. John Mulligan, of Pembroke...

A youthful couple belonging to North Gower attempted to elope a few days ago...

A very disastrous fire occurred at Manotick on Saturday, occasioned by some children playing with fire in the stable...

A serious accident occurred to the bricklayers on a building in course of erection at Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing district...

The blueberry crop at Chalk River, County Renfrew, has been enormous this year...

PLAYED THE SAME OLD GAME. Prescott, Ont., Aug. 25.—Two gentlemanly-looking men...

HURRICANE VICTIMS IN PUERTO RICO. San Juan de Puerto Rico, Aug. 26.—An official report has been issued...

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE. Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 24.—John Aehdzerger, while walking the street last evening...

FULTON-GORMAN.—At Hemmingford, on Aug. 18, 1899, by the Rev. I. H. Lackey...

MACDONALD-SMITH.—At the residence of Mr. D. H. MacLeod, Sherbrooke, on Aug. 22, 1899...

NIGHT ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—A night attack took place in Ottawa last night, participated in by the Royal Canadian Regiment...

CANNOT DO BUSINESS IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—The Ontario department of insurance yesterday ruled that the Citizens Insurance Company of Chicago...

THE NEW NORTH CHANNEL CANAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, has returned from a tour of inspection...

ATLANTIC STORMS.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 23.—Eleven vessels wrecked on the stretch of wild shore between Cape Hatteras and New Inlet...

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.—The Shanghai 'Mercury' publishes a communication from Peking to the effect that the Emperor has developed symptoms of insanity.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender...

BOISSEVAIN.—At 434 Metcalfe ave., Westmount, on Aug. 16, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Karel D. W. Boissevain.

LAMB.—At 274 Logan Park west, on Thursday, Aug. 17, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lamb.

MACCUTCHEON.—At New York, on Aug. 21, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. David W. MacCUTCHEON, a son.

NORMAN.—At Grande Ligne, Que., on Aug. 21, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. Norman.

PERRIGARD.—At 139 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on Aug. 20, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Perrigard.

SNELL.—At West End Methodist parsonage, Berlin street, Pembroke, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899, the wife of the Rev. Geo. W. Snell, B.A., of a son.

MARRIED. BUCHANAN-DUNLOP-JOYCE.—On Aug. 24, 1899, at Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Wood, James Buchanan-Dunlop to Mary G. Joyce, of Ottawa.

BURNS-MACDONALD.—In Kingston, 360 Johnston street, on Aug. 23, 1899, the Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Strling, Ont., and Miss Nerva MacDonald, B.A., of Kingston...

CASWELL-BOTHWELL.—In Montreal, on Aug. 21, 1899, by the Rev. W. Rillance, of Lachine, Alfred B. Caswell, to Annie Bothwell, both of the city of Montreal.

CLARKE-THOM.—At the residence of the bride's father, 28 O'Hara avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 25, 1899, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, LL.B., Registrar W. Clarke, Worcester, Mass., to Catherine Chisholm, eldest daughter of John Thom.

COLLINS-MACDOUGALL.—On Aug. 19, 1899, at Ottawa, by the Rev. J. W. Wood, England, by the Rev. Philip Young, M.A., late Dean of Nassau, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. J. W. Clarke, Trinity College School, Port Hope, to Helen Florence, daughter of the Rev. H. MacDougall, M.A., rector of St. Michael's, Stamford.

DUNCAN-MCKECHNIE.—On Aug. 22, 1899, by the Rev. F. Day, Victoria, Mary McKechnie, daughter of the late M. McKechnie, to J. O. Duncan, both of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

LAIRD.—At Bristol, Que., on Sunday, Aug. 20, 1899, Margaret Laird, a native of Greenock, Scotland, in the 52nd year of her age.

MACDONELL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 25, 1899, of heart failure, Allan S. Macdonell, barrister, Welland, Ont., youngest son of the late Angus D. Macdonell.

MACKENZIE.—At Deer Park, Toronto, on Aug. 24, 1899, Ella Therese, beloved wife of George A. Mackenzie, barrister.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Colonial House, Phillips Square.

Large Discounts on SUMMER GOODS

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS, ALL AT HALF PRICE.

The balance of Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists now offered at HALF PRICE.

The above goods are the usual fine grade, and this great reduction is intended to sell them before the close of the season. 5 PERCENT OFF FOR CASH.

CHOICE STYLES IN THE POPULAR

Wide-Brimmed Felt Hats.

These Stylish Hats have been selling in large quantities for Summer Wear, and will be a prominent feature of the early Fall Trade.

MANTLE and COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL LINES.

- MUSLIN WRAPPERS . . . 50 percent off. MUSLIN COSTUMES . . . 50 percent off. CRASH SUITS . . . 50 percent off. PIQUE SUITS . . . 50 percent off. CRASH and PIQUE SKIRTS . . . 50 percent off.

The above lines of Summer Goods All Half Price and 5 percent off for cash.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION, SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

McEWEN-DOUGLAS.—On Aug. 23, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, Braecside, by the Rev. D. J. McLean, B.A., of Arnprior, E. Minola, second daughter of Wm. Douglas, Esq., to Mr. John S. McEwen, B.A., of Ottawa.

MOFFATT-STEVENSON.—At Grace Lodge-Hull, Que., Aug. 24, 1899, by the Rev. C. Boyd, M.A., Chas. J. Moffatt, to Lizzie, daughter of T. A. Stevenson, both of Wakefield, Que.

SHIELDS-DOOL.—At the home of the bride, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Kemptville, on Aug. 23, 1899, Mr. Joseph Shields to Miss Matilda, daughter of the late Henry Dool, all of the Township of Oxford, Co. Grenville, Ont.

STALLMEYER-GRAY.—On Aug. 23, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 177 Stewart street, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Beatrice, eldest daughter of Wm. Gray, to S. Melvin Stallmeyer, both of Ottawa.

STIRTON-DOWLER.—At Knox Church manse, Jarvis street, Toronto, on Aug. 24, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, Jas. Stirton, D.D.S., L.D.S., of Guelph, to Anna, eldest daughter of Frank Dowler, Esq., merchant, of Guelph.

DIED.

BENSON.—At 460 Markham street, Toronto, Evarad Grantley, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Benson. Fell asleep in Jesus.

BIRD.—In this city, on Aug. 22, 1899, at his son-in-law's residence, 4 Fort street, John T. Bird, recently of Worcester, Mass, in his 55th year.

BULMER.—On Aug. 9, 1899, at Fort Selkirk, Yukon Territory, after a short illness, Henry Bulmer, jr., in the 51st year of his life.

BURNS.—At Lake View, Harrington, Que., on Aug. 17, 1899, after five days' illness, Mary Cameron, the beloved wife of Henry Burns, aged 35 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn her loss. British Columbia papers please copy.

CARMICHAEL.—At Riverfield, P.Q., on Aug. 18, 1899, (Marion) youngest daughter of Wm. Carmichael, in her 30th year.

CROSSLY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 24, 1899, at the residence of her son, Woodstock, Ont., Elizabeth Jane, widow of the late James Crossley, aged 70 years.

DAoust.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, N. M. Daoust, wife of G. Daoust.

DOUGALL.—At his mother's residence, No. 25 Coursol street, on Aug. 26, 1899, John W., third son of the late Robert McB. Dougall, aged 18 years.

FERGUSON.—At Eastlawn, Toronto, on Aug. 21, 1899, Rebecca, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ferguson.

FOTHERGILL.—On Aug. 20, 1899, at 67 Woodlawn avenue, Toronto, Isabella, beloved wife of the Rev. M. M. Fothergill.

GRANT.—On Aug. 25, 1899, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Snowdon, 372 Elm avenue, Westmount, Christina McFarlane, widow of the late Archibald Grant, in her 90th year.

HOLLIS.—At Bic, on Aug. 22, 1899, Charlotte A. Kuper, widow of the late Capt. Richard Hollis, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 80.

KENNEDY.—At Quebec, on Aug. 24, 1899, Helena Anne, beloved daughter of Oliver Kennedy.

KEYS.—Accidentally killed, on Aug. 22, 1899, Walter Alex., aged 32 years and 3 months, only son of John J. Keys, of Harrington, Que.

LAIRD.—At Bristol, Que., on Sunday, Aug. 20, 1899, Margaret Laird, a native of Greenock, Scotland, in the 52nd year of her age.

MACDONELL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 25, 1899, of heart failure, Allan S. Macdonell, barrister, Welland, Ont., youngest son of the late Angus D. Macdonell.

MASON.—At his residence, Trafalgar, near Milton, on Aug. 19, 1899, William J. Mason, in the 70th year of his age.

McDOUGALL.—Entered into rest at Maxville, on Aug. 17, 1899, Ellen May, beloved daughter of Peter and Ellen McDougall, aged 1 year and 7 days.

MITCHELL.—On Aug. 5, 1899, at the College, Northfleet, Fanny Maria Lewis, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. A. B. Mitchell, 2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), daughter of the late P. W. Carter, Esq., and sister of Sir F. B. T. Carter, late Chief Justice, St. John's Newfoundland.

MOE.—At Lennoxville, Que., on Aug. 22, 1899, Mary Rowhot, widow of the late Elmore Moe, Lennoxville, aged 73 years.

ROBERTS.—On Aug. 26, 1899, George Roberts, builder and contractor, of this city, in his 74th year.

SPRATT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, 1899, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont., Robert Spratt, second son of the late Lieut. Spratt, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in the 79th year of his age.

STEVENSON.—In this city, on Aug. 25, 1899, Rosanna McMurray, beloved wife of Jas. Stevenson, aged 64 years, born in Ireland, County Antrim.

STOREY.—On Aug. 22, 1899, at the Montreal General Hospital, Wm. Storey, aged 52 years, an employee of the Canadian Rubber Co. for over 30 years.

SWIFT.—Entered into rest at Minnesota, on July 19, 1899, James Swift, Esq., in his 52nd year.

SYMINGTON.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal, on Sunday, Aug. 27, 1899, James Symington, in his 65th year, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland.

WATT.—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on Aug. 25, 1899, of tetanus, Richard H. Watt, aged 51 years, eldest son of Dr. T. H. Watt, of Niagara.

WELCH.—At Quebec, on Aug. 21, 1899, Elsie Walmsee, in her 13th year, daughter of the late John V. Welch.

WIGLE.—On Aug. 23, 1899, at the residence of Mrs. Jennie Wigle, Essex, Ont., Ada Bright, the beloved wife of Deibert Wigle, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by Cuticura SOAP.

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz., inflammation and clogging of the pores.

YOUR NAME neatly printed on 3 Rich. Gold Eds. Fancy Soap, Milk Fringed, Etc. new Verso, Florida, &c. Cards. T. G. Gold Fringed Ring and a 15-peg sent all for 10c. Samples, outfit and precise terms to Agents, 2c. Address STARGARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q.

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THOMSON LINE. Weekly London Service. From PORTLAND. SS. PRE-HFIELD, Sept. 1 SS. TROPIC, Sept. 8

ABERDEEN SERVICE. Sept. 30 AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Lovell & Co., 7 Finchburgh Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

LOD LINE—To CARDIFF. Regular Sailings during the coming season From MONTREAL. SS. LORD ANTRIM, Sept. 6 SS. LORD CHARLEMONT, Sept. 14

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EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES. GUYON, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS STATE, N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc.

Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, CAPE TOWN, and all parts of the world. Write us before looking elsewhere. Pamphlet of Rates and Sailings sent free on application. Established 1857. D. BATTERSBY, Agent, 184 St. James St., Montreal.

HANDY TOOLS. Every Man his own Mechanic. A complete Kit of Iron-working Tools. Just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 35 articles.

Weight of the complete outfit, 150 lbs. Price \$24. Send for Descriptive Circular. The Bailey-Douglass Co., 1 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

'WITNESS' PREMIUM. Gentlemen's Sets. Comprising 1 pair Cuff Links, 3 Front Studs and 2 Pointer Buttons.

The Links and Studs are rolled gold plate, warranted 10 years, and are made in the celebrated one piece unbreakable style. Dull or polished finish as desired. Will be sent postpaid and registered.

Free to 'Witness' subscribers only who will send us one strictly new subscription to the 'Daily' at \$3.00; or two strictly new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each; or, if preferred, a set will be sold to any one for \$1.50.

Our premiums are described honestly. If they be not considered to correspond with the descriptions they may be promptly returned and money will be refunded.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal. PICTURESQUE CANADA.

A few sets of this valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only \$3.00.

ADDRESS JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

HOMEOPATHY. A full supply of Medicines and Books; also Humphreys' Homeopathy Specifics. A large stock always on hand.

SHEET WAX. For Making Fruit and Flowers. A large assortment in stock including Moulds, Cutters, Colors, &c.

MINERAL WATERS. Betheds, Poland, Vichy, Lithia, Hunyadi Janos, Apena and all the leading waters always in stock. Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

FREE! This lovely Little Lily's Watch, with miniature dial, for selling 3 doz. of our beautiful Linnen Hosiery at 10c each. Lily's Watch, with miniature dial, for selling 3 doz. of our beautiful Linnen Hosiery at 10c each.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

For Sale and Want Advertising. ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness,' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, of some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page, and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' reaches about 25,000 FAMILIES

whose wants are many and who have the wherewithal to satisfy them did they only know where to find the things they want. The address must be counted as part of a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office. Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one. Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers of the 'Witness,' Montreal.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MANTOBA, 1/2 SEC. FARM For Sale, with good buildings and water; 110 fenced pasture, 120 cultivated; elevators near. Apply J.S., Box 219, Brandon, Man.

WANTED, ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL our Choice Canadian Nursery Stock; hardy Northern-grown Apple Trees our specialty. Free outfit. No expense. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

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FARM FOR SALE, 128 ACRES, LOT 33, Con. 1, Cullross; good buildings, never-failing spring, four miles from Wilham; one mile from school. Apply, JOSEPH DAWSON, Thorndale, Ont.

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STEM SBT, STEM WIND WATCH FREE

To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weakness, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' a FREE nicely engraved watch, Ladies or Gents, FREE nicely engraved watch, Ladies or Gents, FREE nicely engraved watch, Ladies or Gents.

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PILES. Instant relief. final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge; no astringent; no suppository; it cures mild and free. Write to Dr. J. J. Mason, Box 519, New York, N.Y.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL CALL CURE. It is wonder-working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc.

Our Special Offer! On receipt of 25 cents, we will send a full size box of National Call Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y., 237c St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE SEAMSTRESS. New Improved high-grade, high-speed Sewing Machine, with ornamental Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, equal to any machine made in every respect regardless of name or price. Send for our special catalogue and factory price.

The Bailey-Douglass Co., 1 St. Peter St., Montreal.

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