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A FIERCE FIGHT

Russian Cavalry Outposts Routed and Fleeing in Disorder

MISTCHENKO HAS MET WITH A SERIOUS REBUFF

Tokio, June 18.—Manchurian armies report: 'In the Weiyualpaomen district at 9 a.m., June 16, 300 of the enemy's cavalry advanced against Kuyushu, but were repulsed.

'In the Chamotue district our advanced force, after driving out the enemy, stationed at Sumiencheng, occupied that village.

'In the Tasaimotun district, our detachment, after dislodging the enemy's cavalry at Souchatzu, eight miles west of Sumiencheng, occupied that village.

'In the Kangpiu district, at 1 a.m., June 16, our centre column, after routing the enemy's cavalry outposts, at Tienchiawopeng, sixteen miles north-east of Kangping, and continued vigorous pursuit, attacked the enemy's position at the southern end of Liaoyangwopeng, and to the eastward, between 4 and 8.30 o'clock and 9 o'clock we completely occupied Liaoyangwopeng.

'Our right column, after driving the enemy's cavalry before it, occupied Lochuanpou, nine miles east of Liaoyangwopeng. This column shelled the enemy's cavalry, retreating to the northward, inflicting heavy injury. The enemy was finally thrown into great confusion.

'The left column poured a fierce fire upon a thousand of the enemy's cavalry retreating to the northward of Liaoyangwopeng and inflicted heavy damage.

'According to prisoners, five thousand cavalry with twenty guns, forming part of Lieutenant-General Mistchenko's army, occupied Liaoyangwopeng. The main force retreated northward, and parts of the northeastward in disorder. There are evidences that the enemy was panic-stricken and utterly confused. Abandoned provisions and clothing indicate the great difficulty the enemy had in carrying off supplies. In retreating the enemy fired a house south of Liaoyangwopeng, and it is presumed that he intended to incinerate his dead.

'Our casualties were thirty killed, and 185 wounded. The number of the enemy's casualties is not certain. His dead left in front of the centre column numbered 80, and, therefore, the total Russian losses in all directions seem to be great.'

FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—A despatch from the headquarters of the Russian army at Godzyaadani, describes fighting in the vicinity of Liaoyangwopeng from two until eight o'clock on the morning of June 16. The Russian artillery at first forced the Japanese to retire along the whole line. In the meantime another force of Japanese turned the Russian's right flank, compelling the Russian detachment to retire from Liaoyangwopeng. At this moment a strong Japanese infantry column was observed approaching. The Russian losses, the despatch says, were only six wounded.

WATCHING CHINA.

London, June 19.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says the reserves from the rear are being sent to reinforce the Russian forward lines. General Linevitch has held a conference with his generals at Sypingkai. A Russian cavalry base has been established at Pedue, Mongolia. This is attributable to the inability of China to maintain neutrality. Fears are expressed by the Government at Pekin that Russia, driven out of Manchuria, may seize Mongolia.

EPIDEMICS RAGING AT HARBIN.

Yingkow, June 18.—Cholera and dysentery are still raging at Harbin. The death rate is a hundred a day. There are now fifty-six thousand sick and wounded soldiers at Harbin. Eighteen isolation hospitals have been erected outside the city. The Russian officers and men are earnestly awaiting the conclusion of peace. They have no idea of fighting any more. The sixth fortress artillery has arrived from Cronstadt. The men are employed in constructing new works and strengthening existing positions. Engineer reinforcements have also been received. The force in Saghalien has now been reinforced by artillery, some of which is stationed at Korsakoff.

THE CASE OF THE 'KILDA.'

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, has brought the case of the British steamer 'Kilda,' which was sunk by the Russian auxiliary cruiser 'Dneiper' on June 5 in the China Sea, before Count Lamsdorff, asking that reparation be made and that steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of such actions by Russian warships. Count Lamsdorff replied that Russia's previous assurances still held good and that this probably was an isolated case, due to the present disorganization of the Russian naval forces in Far Eastern waters. The Ministry of Marine, Count Lamsdorff said, had no information as to the whereabouts of the 'Dneiper,' but he promised the ambassador that the matter should be investigated.

The Ministry of Marine affirms that the British steamer 'Oldhamia' has not been sunk.

THE CZAR RECEIVES THE ZEMSTVO.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—The Emperor Nicholas received the zemstvo deputation this morning.

POSITIONS RETAKEN

JAPANESE RETIRE IN A SOUTH-WESTERLY DIRECTION.

Headquarters of the Russian army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, Sunday, June 18.—The Russian cavalry have re-taken the town of Liao yang wo peng.

The Japanese occupied the village of Su mien cheng, on the main road to Chang tu fu and Manakai, in the morning of June 16, but they did not succeed in crossing the river. At three in the afternoon the Russians re-captured Su mien cheng, three squadrons of Japanese retiring in a south-westerly direction.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

RUSSIA EXPRESSES DEFINITELY HER DESIRE TO TREAT.

London, June 14.—4 a.m.—While the world is discussing and speculating where and when the peace negotiations will be initiated, and the probable outcome, operations are going on in Manchuria which are generally interpreted as the opening of a fresh battle. Reports from General Linevitch and Russian correspondents specify movements and skirmishes, which are apparently unimportant individually, but which are regarded by observers in Europe as showing that the Japanese are advancing in a vast semi-circle with the intention of surrounding the Russians. General Linevitch's reports seem to indicate that the left point of the semi-circle is near Fenghwa, ninety miles north of Tieling, and the right point at Ying Cheng, sixty miles east of Fenghwa. General Linevitch, who reports the advance of two Japanese columns and their occupation of new positions, had, according to the 'Telegraph's' Tokio correspondent, his main force at Kirin. The correspondent says he learns that although the Russians have been slowly recouping their losses at Mukden the total number of troops is now well under 350,000. Many reinforcements that are now en route will arrive too late, as the situation will soon undergo a change.

Washington, June 15.—Official announcement is made that Washington has been selected for the location of the peace conference.

The announcement came in the form of an official statement issued by Secretary Loeb by direction of the President. The statement follows:—

'When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Che foo or Paris, the President suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting, and the President has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected.'

THE NAVAL BATTLE

TOGO MAKES AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, June 15.—Following is Admiral Togo's official report of the battle of the Sea of Japan:—'Our order for action was at 1.55 p.m. We headed south-west for a short time, as if taking a course directly opposite to that of the enemy. Suddenly, at 2.05, we turned east, changing front, and pressed diagonally against the enemy's head. Our armored cruiser squadron closely followed our course, while the divisions of Admirals Dewa and Uriu, the cruiser squadron and the division commanded by the younger Togo, followed a course previously planned and proceeded southward to attack the enemy's rear.

'The enemy opened fire at 2.08 p.m. We did not reply until we had brought our ships within six thousand metres. Then we concentrated our fire on the two leading ships. The enemy found himself pressed more toward the south-east, and both his lines veered gradually to the eastward, assuming an irregular vertical formation. In this position the enemy continued a course parallel to ours. The Russian battleship 'Osliabya' caught fire and left the line. Meantime our cruisers appeared in the enemy's rear.

'As we neared, our fire increased in effectiveness. The 'Kniaz Souvaroff' and the 'Alexander III.' burned fiercely. The enemy's line became confused, and smoke concealed them. Therefore, we suspended fire. The result of the battle was decided at 2.45 p.m. The 'Osliabya' sank at 3 p.m. We pressed the enemy southward, firing when any of their ships were visible. By 3 o'clock we had already appeared in front of the enemy's line of advance, our course being about south-west.

'Suddenly the enemy headed north, evidently planning to escape in that direction, around our rear. Our main squadron turned 16 points to port, reversing its order and steering north-west. Our armored cruisers also changed front, following the same course and pressing the enemy southward. The enemy then changed to the east, and we promptly turned 16 points to starboard, our armored cruisers following suit. By 4.40 o'clock the enemy seemed to be headed south, later we lost sight of him in the smoke and mist.

DISASTERS FOLLOW QUICKLY.

'By 4.30 o'clock our main squadron was again steaming northward in search of the main body of the enemy. Our main squdron sank the 'Ural' and found six of the enemy's ships running north-east. We pursued and caught them, and opened fire. The enemy changed his course westward and then north-westward. One of the enemy's battleships was disabled and another was sunk. Our armored cruisers, pursuing the enemy southward, observed the 'Alexandr III.,' approach the 'Admiral Nakimoff,' and overturn and sink.

'At twilight our destroyers and torpedo boats gradually closed in from the north-east and south. Finding them placed, our main squadron let loose their horde of torpedoes.

'I ordered all my ships to assemble at Ullen Island next morning.'

Admiral Togo then describes the attack of Admirals Dewa and Uriu upon the Russian rear on May 27.

Describing the events of Sunday, Admiral Togo declares that his battleships, Kamimura's cruisers, Uriu's division, and the younger Togo's division, completely enveloped Admiral Nebogatoff's ships, rendering resistance useless. The Japanese commander-in-chief approved of the surrender and allowed Admiral Nebogatoff and his officers to retain their swords.

RETURNING TO RUSSIA.

Amsterdam, June 15.—A despatch to the 'Telegram' from Batavia, says that the Russian converted cruiser 'Don' arrived at Priork yesterday and is coaling. She will sail for Russia this evening. She has on board the crew of an unknown German ship which she captured carrying a contraband cargo and sank.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

M. DE. WITT'S PESSIMISTIC PREDICTIONS.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—The 'Stovo' this morning publishes a remarkably sensational interview, marked by the gloomiest forebodings, with M. de Witte, president of the Committee of Ministers. The Russian statesman's name is not mentioned, but the veil of his identity can be pierced by the veriest tyro. He evidently spoke with the profound conviction that the affairs of state are going from bad to worse, and under personal irritation produced by the intrigues which compel him to sit idle during the present crisis. Every word was black with pessimism. The statesman makes it clear that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, for one, opposed his having anything to do with the peace negotiations.

Asked concerning his report that he was going abroad charged with a mission in regard to negotiations for peace, M. de Witte replied, his words being given literally, as they contain much hidden meaning:

'No. I certainly will not go on such a mission for three reasons. The last of them is that I shall do everything to avoid it. Even if the rumor of Lamsdorff's resignation is true, which I insist is not the case, the main situation would not be changed and the first and third reasons would hold for me.

'Nothing that Russia has gone through is surprising. I gave warning in due time that only the matchwood of Rojestvensky's squadron would reach Vladivostok. In a word I justly earned the designation of a croaking raven. I do not see that affairs have yet taken a turn which makes my services desirable. I will say more—even now I cannot observe a definite desire to change the decision of the current. The bed of the on-rushing stream remains the same. Only the obstacles in its path grow more numerous and forming rapids indicate the danger ponts.

'As for peace, Japan will not even be willing to discuss a basis which would not insure peace for at last fifty years. Her conditions, doubtless, have also considerably increased. She will, of course, agree to open negotiations on her own soil without mediators, with a person whom Russia will clothe with special powers. Herein lies the real source of the rumors originating in the Berlin and London cabinets about my trip.

'Yes, there is truth in what you say, but you see a different estimation is put on men abroad. The people there are better informed and appreciate more clearly the conditions prevailing in Russia than we do here.

'Russia could prolong the war for five years in the hope of coming out victorious, were it not for the events in the interior to which they are closing their eyes and stopping their ears and trying to know nothing about.

'Here lies the horror of the present situation in Russia. Every hour of delay is fraught with danger.

'Down, down, lower and lower, step by step.'

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

THE 'ST. KILDA' FOUND WITH WITH CONTRABAND ON BOARD BY THE RUSSIANS.

Singapore, Straits Settlement, June 13.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser 'Dnieper' (formerly the 'St. Petersburg'), recently stopped the Dutch steamer 'Flores' (from Amsterdam for Batavia), in the Straits of Malacca and transferred to her forty-one of the Chinese crew belonging to the Bricish steamer 'St. Kilda' (from Hong kong) captured by the 'Dnieper' with contraband on board and sunk in the China Sea. The European officers of the 'St. Kilda' returned here on board the 'Dnieper.'

SAW THE KING AND QUEEN

Canadian Manufacturers Delighted With Their Reception at Windsor

LORD STRATHCONA AND SIR WILLIAM MULOCK INTRODUCED THE PARTY TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 19.—The whole party of Canadian manufacturers journeyed to Windsor to-day and were received by the King. They all expressed themselves as delightfully surprised at their reception. A special train was furnished at Paddington; the Royal carriages, in charge of Lord Esher, met the party at Windsor and drove them to Frogmore Mausoleum, which was specially opened, through the park to the castle, where Lord Knollys ,the King's private secretary, and the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, the Colonial Secretary, were waiting. On the approach of the party the King and Queen, accompanied by the two eldest children of the Prince of Wales, attended by the suite, came onto the terrace. Lord Strathcona and Sir William Mulock, who accompanied the party, engaged the King in conversation for a few moments. Afterwards the officers of the Association were introduced to the King and Queen, who personally greeted the members. Then the King engaged in conversation with Mr. W. K. George, and was much interested in the party's movements. His Majesty expressed his pleasure at their safe arrival. After a little delay the party then divided into three groups and paid their respects to their Majesties. The King addressed the whole party. He said:—'I am greatly pleased at your presence here to-day. I welcome you to England, and to Windsor especially, and hope for your safe return after enjoying a pleasant hour here.'

After partaking of refreshments in the orangery, the whole party were conducted through the state apartments, after which they were taken in the Royal carriages to the station.

After their return the party immediately left to attend a garden party given by Mr. S. B. Boulton, Lord of the Manor of Totteridge, Herts, at his residence, Copped Hall.

Before leaving ,the entire party joined in singing 'God Save the King,' and in giving three cheers and a tiger for their Majesties.

WAR CLOUD BLOWS OVER

GERMANY CONSENTS TO NEGOTIATE WITH FRANCE.

Paris, June 19.—Germany has consented to negotiate the Morocco question with France. The French government has indicated its wilingness to meet the German demands in a most conciliatory spirit. An international conference may or may not follow, but if it does it will be on lines previously agreed upon by Germany and France, and will not consider the whole question of the destiny of Morocco, as the Sultan has expected it to do.

France agrees that the status quo shall be maintained, and that the Sultan's sovereignty shall be unimpaired. France hopes that the terms of the Anglo-Saxon-Spanish-Italian agreement as to Morocco may be largely maintained; but this is not the German view. In a word, France is determined at all costs to avoid a war. Germany's consent to negotiate directly with France may be interpreted as a willingness to abate her provocative attitude, and at least to postpone a war crisis. The French government hopes that England will not oppose a settlement upon any terms possible. The French reply to the other German demands is not known yet, but there is the highest authority for believing that M. Rouvier, the Premier, will meet the German Emperor's wishes in the most conciliatory spirit possible. If the Emperor secretly desires war, he, of course, will have it, but France will bear much in the way of provocation before she will be driven into a war.

MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

Paris, June 16.—The 'Figaro' says the conversations which are going on between France and Germany relate to something more than the Morocco question, which is merely a pretext for opening up a general discussion between the two Governments. Nevertheless, Germany wants the Morocco question settled before anything else. Should France agree to the international conference proposed by the Sultan of Morocco, it is probable, says the 'Figaro,' that the diplomats would meet in Paris and not in Fez.

Germany desires to obtain from France a guarantee that the latter will not try to isolate her, either by negotiations that would tend to impair the Triple Alliance, by relations of close intimacy's with German's rivals, or by other means. Germany desires a plain and exact assurance that France is not, and will not be, against her.

The 'Echo de Paris' says that Germany asks France to agree purely and simply to the summoning of the international conference on Moroccan affairs.

The German Government is making it a point of honor to induce France to agree, and is becoming pressing on this point.

GERMANY WARNED.

Berlin, June 16.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Tageblatt' warns the German Government to observe moderation towards France regarding Morocco, lest it create the impression among Frenchmen that they are being browbeaten. He urges that Germany cease to insist upon a conference, and that she negotiate with France. The foregoing is in marked contrast to the tone adopted for weeks past by many influential German journals, whose comments have bten aggressive and provocative, and sometimes insulting. They warned France that in the event of war she would be easily defeated, while if Great Britain and Germany were combatants the war would certainly be fought on French soil, and France would have to pay for any damage Great Britain inflicted on German maritime interests. The 'Tressusiche' correspondent tells France that the German policy in Morocco will not be altered even if a conference is not held.

SITUATION EASIER.

London, June 19.—4 a.m.—The Paris correspondents, without claiming further knowledge of what has taken place, described the situation as easier, saying that the tension has been relieved. Chief prominence is given in the London papers in this connection to the following passages from an article in the 'Temps':

In an interview yesterday between M. Rouvier, the Prime Minister, and Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador, the question of Morocco was touched. An interchange of views on the subject of Morocco is proceeding between London and Paris. Germany is still striving to induce France to accept the principle of a conference. France is endeavoring to obtain Germany's acceptance of an agreement prior to a conference. Although each side up to the present has maintained its standpoint, a conversation has been started in a hypothetical form in the sense indicated by M. Rouvier, at yesterday's interview with the German ambassador he was led to express in detail the views of his government on the various points forming the basis of the affair. It is probable that these negotiations, if continued, will lead to an agreement being reached. The tone of the remarks exchanged were very courteous. There is less disagreement, but there is no agreement yet as regards Great Britain.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador to London, after an interview with Lord Lansdowne regarding the reply of the British minister to Morocco to the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed M. Rouvier that this reply was not of so categorical a character as reported. There was no actual refusal, but a distinct warning and criticism of a policy deemed vexatious by Great Britain. Moreover, the British government is resolved to adhere to Article 9 of the declaration of April 8. Great Britain will interpret this clause with all loyalty, and will facilitate for France, according to the indications placed at her disposal, a settlement of Moroccan affairs. It goes without saying that if there is a conference in the lines indicated above, Great Britain will take part at the side of France.

A LONDON STORY.

London, June 17.—Referring to the seriousness of the Franco-German tension, the Paris correspondent of the 'Express' states that the position on Wednesday night was considered so grave and it was believed that France was no near war with Germany, that the Minister of War and his whole staff remained up all night, ready to give mobilization orders to the army if necessary. Orders have been sent to all men of the six army corps on leave to return immediately to their regiments. In various parts of France special trains were provided last night to ensure the immediate return to their regiments of all those men. The position on Friday night was said to have improved somewhat. Mr. Rouvier, the Prime Minister, informed the senators of the Democratic left in the afternoon that the turn taken by the diplomatic exchanges permitted the hope of a satisfactory settlement. Before France replies to Morocco's invitation to take part in an international conference she wishes to know on what lines the conference will proceed and the points Germany wants to discuss.

FOUND DEAD.

CLASICAL MASTER OF MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL DIES OF APOPLEXY.

Mr. Edward Lockyer Currie, senior classical master of the Montreal High School, was found dead at his home, 55 Mark street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Currie's sudden death occurred under peculiarly sad circumstances. A week ago, Mrs. Currie, with her young son, went to Port Hope, on a visit to her parents, leaving Mr. Currie alone in their home, on Mark street.

Mr. Currie was a son of the late Admiral Currie, R.N., and was born in Stratford, England.

GENERAL GOMEZ DEAD

LEADER IN CUBAN INSURRECTION PASSED AWAY ON SATURDAY.

Havana, June 17.—Gen. Maximo Gomez died at six this evening. 'El Caudillo' (chieftain), as the great leader of the Cuban revolutioists was called, expired just as the sun was slanting across the gulf, in the presence of his family and his old-time friend, Senor Estrada Palma, president of the republic, whose

GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.

tears freely mingled with those of the sorrowing relatives. The end came quietly in the temporary home at the seaside in the suburb of Vedado, to which he was taken on his return from Santiago. The dying man was unable to recognize anyone. His real illness extended over 46 days, although his health had been failing for months prior to that, and he was not in a strong condition when he started on May 1 for Santiago, with the object of receiving a beneficial change.

Gen. Gomez originally suffered from debilitation of the heart and liver. Later an abscess developed in his hand, which was operated on after his arrival at Santiago. Gangrene appeared, and he underwent another operation. The admiration of the mass of Cubans for Gen. Gomez amounted almost to idolatry. His death admittedly is a severe blow to any political interest to which he was allied.

Maximo Gomez, the famous leader in the Cuban cause during the insurrection against Spanish rule, was born at Barri, San Domingo, in 1836, and came of a Spanish family. Realizing that the belief would doubtless arise that the Cuban trouble was merely a negro revolt if the brave Antonio Maceo was left in sole command, owing to the latter being a mulatto, Senor José Marti, the father of the uprising, visited Gomez at his home in San Domingo and induced him to take sole command of the rebel army. But Marti was killed soon after while trying to leave the island to resume his work as a revolutionary agent in the United States, and General Gomez found himself in sore straits—'without health, without troops, and without arms—sick not only in body, but in soul as well.'

But the turn of the tide came. Crossing into the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, with his retinue of Camaguey recruits, General Gomez immediately began a series of movements with the object of bewildering and tiring the enemy without risking any actual engagements, and his efforts were crowned with the treasonable surrender of the Spanish garrison of Pelayo, with fifty rifles and 23,000 cartridges. For this act the Spanish commandant was sentenced to life imprisonment in chains. Gomez did not participate in as much of the fighting as did Maceo, but attended by his escort, he planned continually to confuse the Spaniards with his circuitous movements, and with a policy at times conciliatory, and at other times despotic, he sought to claim the services of the peasants, who, he well knew, would not fight. He issued various decrees prohibiting the grinding of cane, the running of trains, and the supplying of the Spanish troops with provisions. By the hanging of an occasional unfortunate, he hoped to make these decrees effective, and by setting fire to the cane fields and destroying the railways, he sought to create a reign of terror that would materially strengthen his cause. When the Americans took the field in the Cuban cause the guerilla assistance of Gomez and Macco proved very effective and led, as all the world now knows, to ultimate success and the liberation of the 'gem of the Antilles' from the thraldom of Spain. In November, 1903, the Cuban Government presented Gomez with the sum of $50,000, in recognition of his services, and in celebration of his 67th birthday. The general accepted the gift, but would not draw any of the money until all the veterans had been paid. On June 12, last, the Cuban House of Representatives unainmously appropriated $100,000 for the benefit of General Gomez.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

COL. SAM HUGHES ATTACKS MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Ottawa, June 13.—It had been whispered around the parliamentary corridors yesterday forenoon that the Opposition was meditating a bitter onslaught upon the Minister of Militia for an alleged piece of sharp practice by which six or seven Conservatives in the permanent corps depot at London were to be deprived of a chance to vote in to-day's (Tuesday's) parliamentary by-election. Accordingly, as soon as the House assembled Col. Sam Hughes called attention to the complaint from London that these men had been ordered off to Niagara Camp to-day for the deliberate purpose of preventing them from marking their ballots against the Hon. Mr. Hyman. The troops, he said, would not reach Niagara till Tuesday night for the camp. Therefore they might very well have been left in London till time had been given them to exercise the franchise.

SIR FREDERICK ANSWERS THE CHARGE.

The Minister of Militia answered that his notice had already been called to this subject during the forenoon by Col. Hughes. He was also in receipt of the following telegram from the Hon. Chas. S. Hyman, the Liberal candidate in London:

London, June 12.

Reported number of men at barracks here ordered to Niagara to-day. Tuesday is election day. I should like arrangement made to have them vote before they leave.

(Signed), C. S. HYMAN.

Sir Frederick remarked that from the foregoing message it was not quite so clear to which political party the detachment of the permanent corps belonged. At all events there was no politics in the affair. According to the adjutant-general the force of permanent corps troops at London was much larger than at Toronto. The latter, moreover, were in readiness to set out any day for Halifax to replace imperial troops in that garrison. That was why the non-commissioned officers for instructional duty at Niagara camp were taken from London. The minister went on to say, though, that the detachment was already on its way to the camp when the subject came before him in the forenoon. He had, therefore, been under the necessity of informing Mr. Hyman that the services of this detachment were urgently required at Niagara. The militia order could not be cancelled. 'That's all the explanation,' concluded Sir Frederick, 'that I have to offer and it ought to be accepted as ample.'

OPPOSITION SMELLS A PUT-UP JOB.

Mr. Andrew Ingram, Conservative, of East Elgin, remarked that the politicians of London were a slick lot and for his own part he believed that the messages to which the minister had alluded were so much by-play arranged beforehand. It was significant that the telegram from Mr. Hyman was not sent until the soldiers were on their way to Niagara.

The leader of the Opposition agreed with his supporter that the circumstances were decidedly peculiar, and that the removal of these men on the eve of the election was a pretty small piece of business. He had himself been informed Saturday night of the case and found it extremely hard to believe that Mr. Hyman would not also be made aware of the circumstance before to-day. In fact the affair looked like a pretty little game, which, however, would deceive no one.

The Hon. David Tisdale, by Minister of Militia, appealed to Sir Frederick to arrange matters so that these men might get a chance to record their votes. There was yet time if the minister took steps without delay.

MINISTER ACCEDES TO CONSERVATIVE WISHES.

After some further discussion the Minister of Militia promised to meet the wishes of the Opposition and give this detachment an opportunity to exercise their franchise in London if they wish to do so. Both Sir Frederick and the Prime Minister assured the House that there was no collusion with the Hon. Mr. Hyman in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Foster admitted that in taking this course the minister was meeting the case very fairly.

The subject then dropped.

In the evening Sir Frederick caused the adjutant-general to telegraph Colonel Otter at Niagara-on-the-Lake as follows: 'If you can spare services of non-commissioned officers sent from London, and if any of them wish to vote, you will return such to London at once with orders to report again at Niagara-on-the-Lake.'

FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS.

On motion of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron the clerk of the House was authorized to furnish members of parliament with certificates entitling them to free transportation on all the railways of the country. Two years ago the Railway Act was amended requiring the various roads to carry senators and members free. The certificate of identity signed by the clerk of the Senate and the clerk of the Commons respectively will take the place of the passes with which the parliamentarians were formerly provided.

The Minister of Militia secured the third reading of his bill increasing to $30,000 the sum which the government may annually spend on salaries in connection with the Royal Military College, Kingston.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN PERMANENT CORPS.

One hour of the afternoon sitting was given up to the consideration of the bill empowering the government to increase the permanent force to five thousand men, the bill finally standing for further attention. The minister explained that it was not proposed at once to make use of the authority. However, the proposal was to immediately recruit up to a strength of three thousand in order to assume the responsibility of garrisoning Halifax and Esquimalt and to permit of one or two companies of regulars being stationed in the North-West for instructional purposes.

MR. FOSTER RAISES OGRE OF STANDING ARMY.

Mr. Foster remarked that this increase of the permanent corps looked very much like the establishment in Canada of the nucleus of a standing army. The question in his mind how far the Dominion can afford to go on that line and at the same time do full justice to the militia, which, after all, would be the back-bone of any force we might need for defence purposes in the event of war. The South African campaign had proven that what is wanted for an efficient defence is a large force of men not necessarily trained soldiers but acquainted with the use of the rifle. In his opinion, therefore, the government should keep down its permanent force to what is needed for instructional work among the militia. The maintenance of the important defences at Halifax and Esquimalt would cost a great deal of money. in fact, it was an unknown expense so far as parliament was concerned. In addition to the cost of the force to man the forts it would mean a big outlay of money to keep the armament abreast of the times. He thought the government should furnish the House with a carefully prepared estimate of how much the country would be called on to pay for the defence of these two places.

Sir Frederick Borden replied that Mr. Foster might set his mind at ease. The government had no intention whatever of setting up a standing army in Canada. Their intention, on the contrary, was to adhere to the policy adopted shortly after Confederation and to maintain depots of the permanent force for the purpose of training the active militia on which the country would have almost exclusively to rely for its defence. In so far as pertained to Canada's intention to garrison Halifax and Esquimalt with our own troops to that extent we might be said to have set up the nucleus of a regular army. But no further.

The government had offered to assume the burden of keeping up the forts at Halifax and Esquimalt, and their offer was accepted by the Imperial authorities. The government, therefore, was committed to this policy and could not back out at this stage. At all events he was under the impression that the House and country would approve this additional step towards relieving the British taxpayer of the last feature of the expenditure he has borne for the defence of Canada on Canadian soil.

The minister added that there was not a particle of foundation for the statement the London 'Times' correspondent in Ottawa had recently cabled to his paper that the establishments of the various militia regiments were being retuced on account of the Dominion having promised to man the Imperial forts on their Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Colonel Tisdale, ex-minister of militia, said in his opinion the people of Canada would not be satisfied to shoulder this heavy financial burden without more information than the government has already supplied. The responsibility of keeping up for all time to come these stations, whose chief function was to serve as points of refuge for the British fleet, called for grave consideration before being undertaken.

The Minister of Militia estimated that a million dollars would cover the annual cost of maintaining Halifax and Esquimalt defences. In addition thereto new armaments would have to be purchased from time to time.

'If it were only for the defence of Canada,' remarked Colonel Tisdale, 'the situation would be very different.'

'Canada is part of the Empire,' responded Sir Frederick.

Colonel Tisdale answered that he was quite prepared to do his share towards maintaining the burden of Imperial defence. The government, though, had not supplied information enough to justify the policy to which it was committed.

The vote stood for further consideration.

The evening was given up to committee of supply in the Quebec votes for harbors and rivers.

DEFICIT ON PACIFIC CABLE.

On an item in supply to pay for Canada's share of the Pacific cable, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the deficit was £88,000, largely caused through the Eastern extension contract.

FREE PORTS.

On the Quebec estimates for harbors and rivers, Mr. Monk asked that instead of spending so much money on small votes scattered all over the country, the government should make Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John free ports.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

LONDON AND OXFORD ELECTION ISSUE.

Ottawa, June 14.—All that the parliamentarians could think or speak of yesterday afternoon and evening was the issue of the London and North Oxford by-elections. Liberals could scarcely contain themselves when the result was made known, whilst the depression of spirits on the Opposition side was almost equally pronounced. When the House resumed at eight o'clock the Conservatives who had taken part in the by-election campaigns were greeted with derisive applause from the government benches, whilst Sir Wilfrid Laurier on entering the chamber was received with a cheer that made the very rafters tremble.

The Conservatives had a certain amount of hope up to the last moment that their campaign on the North-West school question would carry their candidates to victory in both constituencies, but almost from the time that the earliest bulletins began to arrive they recognized that the dream was vain. Later on they took what comfort they could out of the moral victory in North Oxford, through the large reduction in the Liberal majority.

The chances are that the Minister of Public Works will be back to his place in the House almost immediately, and it is a foregone conclusion that under the circumstances the autonomy debate will be wound up in short order and prorogation reached possibly before the month is out.

PERMANENT CORPS SERGEANTS AND LONDON BY-ELECTION.

Early in the afternoon the House was furnished with the sequel to the alleged conspiracy unearthed by the Opposition, by which six Conservative non-commissioned officers in the permanent corps depot in London were on the eve of the parliamentary by-election ordered off to Niagara camp, to prevent them exercising their franchise.

The leader of the Opposition enquired whether the Minister of Militia had given these six men a chance to vote as promised.

In reply, Sir Frederick produced a message he had sent to General Otter, at Niagara, stating that these men were to be given an opportunity to return to London if they saw fit. Gen. Otter's response was that the men had been given permission to visit London to poll their votes. None of them, though, had desired to do so.

Mr. R. L. Borden suggested that the permission was given them too late and that no train connection could be effected to get them to London in time.

Sir Frederick had made enquiry in this connection and had found that there were two trains, either of which the men in question could have taken had they been desirous of getting to London in time to vote.

THE OATH AS TO BRIBERY.

Mr. Armstrong, Conservative, of East Lambton, complained that the oath for administration to voters in London and North Oxford by-elections omitted two of the most important clauses in which the voter was called upon to declare that he had not accepted a bribe before exercising his franchise. The Dominion law specified that the form of oath for use in Ontario was to be the same as was employed in provincial elections. The printed forms, though, sent by the Secretary of State to the North Oxford and London returning officers showed this suspicious omission. The matter had been called to the Secretary of State's attention, but the latter had insisted that the oath was all right.

The Premier responded that this was the first he had heard of the subject to which Mr. Armstrong had alluded. Personally he did not know what orders his colleague, the Secretary of State, had sent out, but was sure that at all events they were within the law. He protested against the insinuation that the government had conspired to have the way for dishonest tactics in these elections. The statement was absolutely unwarranted.

Mr. Foster asserted that in all probability the bribery clauses had purposely been left out because the government were no doubt distributing corruption funds in these by-elections, as they had done in the late general election.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S VIEW UPHELD.

The leader of the Opposition seconded Mr. Armstrong's complaint, and told the House that not only had the bribery clauses been cut out of the oath for use in London and North Oxford, but that the same thing was done in the last general election.

The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Inland Revenue both explained on behalf of the government that the course followed by the Secretary of State was absolutely in accord with the Dominion Election Act. In the general election of 1900 the government afterwards discovered that the form of oath tendered to electors was incorrect. A special circular, therefore, had been forwarded in 1904 to all returning officers containing the form of oath to be tendered to any individual whose qualifications were called into question. The oath for any one suspected of having taken a bribe was a separate form, and was also furnished along with all other necessary instructions to the returning officers and deputy returning officers.

The Opposition admitted that this might be so. Yet several Conservative members had heard of instances in which deputy returning officers understood that the special circular contained the only form of oaths they were called on to employ.

In Committee of Supply the House passed the remaining votes for harbors and rivers in Quebec, and all the votes on the same account for Nova Scotia.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

AFFAIRS OF THE I. C. R.

Ottawa, June 15.—In the House yesterday afternoon the Minister of Railways presented a statement of the Intercolonial's affairs for the current fiscal year, which went to show that the working expenses will exceed the earnings by close on two million dollars. In addition there has been a capital outlay of six millions. In the Hon. Mr. Emmerson's estimation the day had forever gone by when the government railway system could be expected to make ends meet.

The Opposition admitted that the record of the I. C. R. last year gave a distinct set-back to the policy of state control of railways, but insisted that with economical management the government system could yet be made to pay.

LIBERALS ENTHUSE OVER BY-ELECTION VICTORIES.

The Liberals tendered an enthusiastic welcome to Mr. Auguste Carrier, member-elect for Levis, who succeeds Mr. Demers, deceased. The new member was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. William Paterson. The Ministerial following took advantage of the opportunity to rally Dr. Sproule, Mr. W. F. Maclean, Colonel Sam Hughes and other of the Ontario Conservatives on the outcome of the London and North Oxford by-elections.

'Where's King Billy?' queried the youthful member for Montmagny, referring to the member for South Toronto (Mr. W. F. Maclean).

MINOR CHANGES IN INLAND REVENUE ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur introduced a bill to consolidate the Inland Revenue Act. The measure makes also certain minor changes in the law. One clause stipulate that licenses must hereafter give guarantee company bonds instead of personal sureties. Distillers, instead of being compelled to manufacture what malt they require on their own premises, will, after this be allowed to purchase it elsewhere. The clause which stipulates that wood alcohol must be used in the manufacture of methylated spirits is altered so as to allow of anything else being used that will give the same result. It will be permissible after this bill passes to sell salt in packages containing one-twelfth of a pound.

SEAMEN'S ACT MEETS WITH KEEN CRITICISM.

The Minister of Marine secured the second reading of his amendment to the Seamen's Act which is designed to overcome a feature in the law which has hitherto made it impossible for vessels to obtain crews at British Columbia ports. The Seamen's Act, with the object of preventing what is known as 'crimping,' stipulates that shipping masters must not accept more than fifty cents for every sailor whom they engage. At British Columbia ports, however, it has been impossible to obtain seamen at any such commission, with the result that vessels have been compelled to obtain their crews at United States cities, like Seattle, Tacoma, and Port Townsend. The coast cities have asked, therefore, that shipping masters in British Columbia be not held down to the fifty-cent limit and the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine explained that the present legislation was designed to accomplish that object. The bill had been recast since its introduction early in the session. In its new form he thought that all the objections had been overcome.

Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal, and the Hon. George E. Foster both found fault with a feature of the bill that will allow of saloonkeepers and liquor dealers being appointed as shipping masters or deputy shipping masters. Experience in eastern Canada had shown that there was good reason why men in this business should not be entrusted with the responsible duty of shipping crews.

Mr. McPherson, of Vancouver, answered that it was not intended to appoint liquor dealers as shipping masters. He could not see though what objection there was to their serving as deputies. If trouble was anticipated, however, through the appointment of liquor dealers, the bill could be amended to permit of the appointment of boarding-house keepers as deputies.

The leader of the Opposition upheld the stand taken by his two supporters. To his mind it would be a mistake to allow British Columbia shipping masters to charge whatever commission they saw fit because in the long run this money was all deducted from the sailors' wages.

Mr. McPherson answered that this was not the case on the Pacific coast. Out there the shipping master's commission came out of the pockets of the ship owners. 2 As much as fifty and one hundred dollars had been paid to shipping masters for securing a single sailor.

The Minister of Justice himself feared that the clause in its present form might lead to the re-establishment of the old practice of 'crimping.'

Th bill was accordingly held over in the committee stage to permit of its being redrafted.

PILOTAGE CONTROL.

The Minister of Marine's bill to amend the Pilotage Act was given second and third readings. This measure takes pilotage in the Quebec district out of the hands of the Quebec pilotage commission and turns the control over to the Marine Department at Ottawa.

The Hon. Mr. Foster asked how conditions would be improved by taking the control of pilotage away from an independent commission and giving it to a political department.

The minister replied that two years ago the Marine Department took over the control of the pilotage between Montreal and Quebec. This step was taken at the instance of the shipping interests and with the consent of the pilots themselves. Under departmental supervision the pilotage had been managed so satisfactorily that neither the shipowners nor the pilots wanted any change.

Mr. Foster congratulated the minister on his success in handling a traditionally troublesome question. Patronage should not be allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the pilotage system.

BIG DEFICIT ON INTERCOLONIAL.

The House then passed into committee of supply on the railways' estimates, which gave the Hon. Mr. Emmerson an opportunity to review the affairs of the government railway system for the fiscal year ending with the present month.

The deficit, he said, had been increased by the unparalleled snowstorms of the past winter, which added enormously to the expenditures and at the same time curtailed the earnings of the road. The deficit between the revenue and the operating expenses for the current year would be, roughly speaking, between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This was not due to any extravagant enlargement of the staff although the rate of wages along the line had been increased fifty per cent. For the first nine months of the current fiscal year the revenues of the government railway system on Prince Edward Island decreased $11,900, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous twelvemonth, whilst the expenditures had increased by $65,000, by reason of increases in the scale of wages and also on account of the exceptionally heavy snowstorms. In spite of the increased wage bills the rates paid to the operating staff were not in excess of those on other great railways.

The mechanical department was doing splendid work. Some wages had been raised twenty percent, but an increase of one hundred percent had been obtained in the value of the work secured. The shops were turning out thirty cars a month and sixty-six percent more locomotives than formerly. The main loss had occurred on the main line. The income had grown by $2,000, but the operating expenses had been abnormally high.

The Intercolonial, he said, was an outcome of the Confederation pact; it was not constructed over a commercial route; it was built for military and political purposes by a round-about route. Nevertheless, it had to compete with the direct line owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was hundreds of miles shorter and cost much less to run. After building the I. C. R. the Government of Canada had subsequently subsidized the Canadian Pacific as a competing road. Moreover, during the summer the Intercolonial had to compete with the water route during the season of navigation.

Mr. Emmerson did not feel disposed to offer any apology for the showing of the government railway system during the current year. He had already referred to a couple of the most important reasons for this unfortunate result. In addition thereto the freight rates on the Intercolonial were from twenty-five to eighty percent less than those on the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk. In his judgment the day had gone by when the I. C. R. could make ends meet. The wage bill would never be less than it was last year, because, although governments could increase employees' wages, they could never reduce them. Any increase in the scale of freight charges was equally impossible. The people who used it looked on the line as their own and looked askance at any proposition to increase rates.

There were two possible means of overcoming the deficit. Either freight rates could be increased or an equipment could be secured that would handle the traffic to better advantage.

Mr. Haggart asked if the country had not been paying out its money during the last ten years to improve the equipment.

At present, answered the Minister, we need fifty more engines. He was assailed almost daily with telegrams calling for more cars and engines. His policy was to make the most that could be made of this great national asset and to extend its lines.

'And extend its deficit,' echoed Mr. E. B. Osler.

MR. HAGGART CRITICIZES I. C. R. MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, replied on behalf of the Opposition. He reminded the House that when the present government was buying the Drummond County line, parliament was told that with the I. C. R. extended to Montreal the era of deficits on the government line would be past forever. What a humiliating spectacle, then, it was to hear such a statement as Mr. Emmerson now offered. The increased earning power of the road was due not to the business it picked up on the western section, but to the development of trade in the Maritime Provinces. Since 1896 the present government had expended $26,000,000 on capital account on the Intercolonial. The government could have no other object than to disgust the people with government management and pave the way for selling out its road or else handing it over to a commission.

Mr. Haggart insisted that with efficient management the line could yet be made to pay. It traversed between Quebec and the Maritime ports one of the best paying railway districts in the country. In its attempt at locomotive building it could not hope to compete with the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Kingston Locomotive Works and the great manufacturing firms of the United States. With government management the road was always overmanned. When Mr. Haggart himself took charge of the Railways Department he found 1,500 more men employed along the line than was actually needed. He had quietly got rid of these men, and the people of the Maritime Provinces had not complained either. The trouble about the system to-day was that it was not being economically run The people of the country were being called on to make up deficits of millions which resulted from the line carrying goods free for the benefit of those who lived along its route.

The Minister of Railways allowed the Grand Trunk to get the better of the government road on its management for interchange of traffic. When Mr. Emmerson carried out his promise of obtaining running rights for the I. C. R. over the Canada Atlantic line to Georgian Bay, it would be found that the terms were all to the latter's advantage.

It was absurd to talk about the I. C. R. having to face water competition along its whole route. The truth was that water competition occurred only between St. John and Halifax. As to rail competition, this government itself proposed building for the Grand Trunk another line from Quebec to Moncton to compete with the Intercolonial.

The truth was that this government's extravagant management of the I. C. R. and P. E. I. lines was given fifty years' setback to the project of state ownership of railways in Canada.

The capital account on the government railway system should be closed. Taking the capital expenditure of the present year along with the two millions deficit on the operation of the road, the total represented a deficit of $8,001,240 for the present twelvemonth. Things had now come to such a pass that if the country would submit to the present condition of affairs on the I. C. R. they would put up with anything.

Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, complained of the manner in which the I. C. R. accounts were presented to parliament. If any railway directorate followed like methods, they would find themselves in jail.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of Toronto, remarked that state ownership of railways had proven a success in Australia and New Zealand. All that was needed to achieve like results in Canada was to apply business methods and to wipe out the political administration. We have men in our own country who could make the Intercolonial pay if they were given a free hand in its management.

The vote of $1,328,500 for surveys along the national transcontinental railway passed without discussion on the understanding that full information will be supplied when an item is reached in the supplementary estimates for the same purpose.

The New Brunswick votes for harbors and rivers were passed before the House adjourned.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

EFFECT OF BY-ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, June 16.—The warm weather of the last few days has reduced the attendance in the House of Commons to a bare quorum. Although the temper of the Opposition was far from sweet, the government succeeded in steering through another large slice of the 1906 estimates. The Conservative members are agreed that after the issue of the London and North Oxford by-elections it is idle to keep up the fight on the North-West autonomy bills. The remaining stages of this question will pass therefore without delay and it is practically assured that prorogation will be reached early in July at the very latest.

MR. MONK'S CLAUSE.

Mr. F. D. Monk gave notice that he will move the insertion of the following clause in the North-West autonomy bills as an addition to clause 2:

'Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Legislative Assembly of the province and in the proceedings of the courts, and both these languages shall be used in the records and journals of such assembly and all laws made by the legislature shall be printed in both languages; provided, however, that the said Legislative Assembly may by law or otherwise regulate its proceedings and the manner of recording and publishing the same, and the regulations so made shall be embodied in a proclamation which shall be forthwith made and published by the Lieutenant-Governor in conformity with the law, and thereafter shall have full force and effect.'

ALIEN LABOR.

The Hon. Mr. Foster brought up two matters that had been drawn to his attention by the Toronto District Labor Council. In the first place the council asserted that the present alien labor law and its enforcement was a farce. It asked, therefore, that the government appoint a commission of enquiry into alleged violations of this statute by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Canadian Forwarding Company. In the second place the council charged that immigrants had been encouraged to come to Canada on the promise of immediate employment as mechanics. Their charge insinuated that Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the immigration commissioner in London, England, was associated to a certain extent with the private immigration agency conducted by one Leopold, whose office was in the same building as the Canadian immigration agent. The council demanded that its charge should be investigated.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher replied on behalf of the government that the question as to the alien labor law would be considered. The other charge had been looked into a year ago by Mr. Sifton, then Minister of the Interior. It had then been ascertained that this man Leopold had a lease of the premises he now occupied that could not be broken. The grievance of the Toronto Trades and Labor Congress was that skilled mechanics had been directed by the government immigration agents to Leopold's office. These agents were all instructed that the classes of immigrants wanted by the Canadian Government were agricultural laborers, persons desiring to take up lands and domestic servants. Possibly individuals of other classes anxious to remove to Canada had been directed to Leopold by clerks in the government immigration office. But this was not done now.

LABOR DEPARTMENT VOTES.

The House then entered committee of supply on the votes for the Labor Department.

Upon the vote for the publication of the 'Labor Gazette,' the Opposition made a vigorous onslaught on what it called the partisan methods employed in the administration of this branch of the public service. Mr. Andrew Ingram, of St. Thomas, complained that the 'Labor Gazette' was circulated broadcast in the

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London by-election campaign because of the influence it might have in the Hon. Mr. Hyman's behalf. The investigation recently undertaken at the Hon. Mr. Hyman's request into the employment of aliens on the Pere Marquette Railway was purposely planned so as to help the Minister of Public Works in his electoral campaign.

Mr. Emmerson, who took charge of the Labor estimates in Sir William Mulock's absence, asserted that there had been no extra distribution of the 'Labor Gazette.' The talk about the Pere Marquette enquiry having been undertaken for the votes it might secure for the Hon. Mr. Hyman in London was simply ridiculous.

When this point had been threshed out at some length the Opposition attack shifted to the assertion that the correspondents of the 'Labor Gazette' were all Liberal partisans.

After the vote of $29,900 for the Labor Department had passed the remaining items for harbors and rivers and for dredging were put through amounting to close on two million dollars.

THE G. T. R. AND THE TELEGRAPHERS.

Mr. Claude Macdonnell, of Toronto, drew attention to the trouble between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers. A considerable time had elapsed, he said, since the award was made in this matter, but so far it had not been accepted by the company. At present negotiations were in progress between the two parties.

Mr. Maclean quoted a statement of Mr. C. M. Hays, from yesterday's Montreal 'Gazette,' that the G. T. R. was forced into this arbitration against its will and that since the result of the enquiry was a disagreement among the arbitrators the company did not feel itself bound by the findings which amounted only to a recommendation.

Mr. Emmerson admitted that the arbitration award was not enforcible by the courts. Its only force was a moral one, through the operation of public opinion. He admitted that all the law could secure was an enquiry to bring up the facts.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Ottawa, June 17.—In supply on the public works estimates, good progress was made yesterday. On the item for the survey of the Georgian Bay canal, Mr. Brodeur said that one of the reasons why a 12-foot canal was not built was that there was a desire to construct a 21-foot canal.

Mr. Bergeron said that there were strong reasons against a 21-foot canal. He did not need to say why or from where these reasons would come, but the moment that it was intended to send seagoing vessels drawing 21 feet from Fort William to Liverpool there would be strong opposition to it.

It was announced on the adjournment that the autonomy bill would come up on Tuesday and the estimates again on Monday.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Mr. Bergeron has given notice of the following amendment to the proposed amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to clause 16 in the Autonomy Bill:—

'That all the words of the amendment be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province as if at the date fixed for the coming into force of this act the territory included in the said province were already a province, the word 'union' in the said section meaning the said date."

'The legislature shall have the right to pass laws with reference to education, but it shall always guarantee (a) the existence of separate schools and their enjoyment by the minority; (c) the full liberty for the majority in any school section to have such school as it may desire; (d) the equitable and proportionate majority and the minority of all moneys appropriated for education.'

Mr. Morse, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who is here, says that work on the Lake Superior branch of the line will begin in about a month. The branch will be about 200 miles long. The company has acquired all the land they will need at Fort William, on Mission Island. They have, it is said, about 1,600 acres. For this they will pay $400,000 to the government.

Mr. Fielding has signed the mortgage deed executed in connection with the general grant of three percent bonds issued in connection with the prairie section of the line.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

The Senate has adjourned until Tuesday, June 27.

The Hon. Mr. Edwards moved a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider what further steps should be taken, and what suggestions can be made, in the direction of the suppression of tuberculosis in Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Cloran called attention to the question of stowaways, some of whom had been sent to jail lately in Montreal. He thought it was an outrage on the people of Quebec that they should be put to the expense of keeping these men for months, their only offence being that they were trying to get work in Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said that he would call the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the matter. As there are over a hundred thousand immigrants coming to Canada now it was not surprising that there were a few stowaways.

The Hon. Mr. Scott's bill to amend the Companies Act by allowing the substitution of stock warrants for stock certificates was read a second time and will be taken up in committee to-day.

THE SENATE

MR. SCOTT INTRODUCES A BILL TO AMEND ACT RELATING TO NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Ottawa, June 14.—In the Senate yesterday, the following bills were read a third time:—

Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

Act respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

Act respecting the Canada Central Railway Company.

Act respecting the Vancouver and Great Kootenay Railway Company.

Act respecting the Kaslo and Lardo Duncan Railway Company.

Act respecting certain patents of David Thomas Owen.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the naturalization of aliens. He said that the amendment provided for the posting of notice of application in the clerk's office instead of in the Court House, as at present, as it was thought this would give greater publicity. Another amendment was to remove the impression which now obtained, on account of the wording of the act, that the judge could only act on Wednesdays. The amendment made it clear that he could sit on any legal day on or after the first Wednesday.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the Companies' Act so as to make the issue of stock certificates or certificate warrants optional. He explained that the amendment had been asked for by the president of the Bank of Commerce, a telegram from whom he read, in order to make the Canadian system conform to that of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, when large investments were now being made in Canadian industries. The act does not make any material change and leaves it optional with companies to issue stock certificates or warrants as they please. The second reading was fixed for Thursday.

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

DEBATE ON MR. BEIQUE'S MOTION RESUMED.

Ottawa, June 14.—In the Senate today, after routine, Mr. McMullen gave notice of the introduction of a bill amending the act relating to insurance and loan companies. In doing so he said that nothing had occurred in Canada to shake public confidence in Canadian insurance companies; but a great deal had happened in the United States to show that the savings of the people in the shape of insurance were not protected by the directors, who had allowed the use of the funds under their charge in doubtful enterprises. The object of the present bill was simply to prevent life insurance companies in Canada from investing funds in trust companies. If there was any one duty which parliament owed to the people more than another, it was the duty of seeing that the small savings of the wage-earners invested in life insurance were securely guarded.

Mr. Cloran caused quite a little breeze to spring up by referring to the result of the London and North Oxford by-elections.

Mr. Perley twitted Senator Domville about his cables to the Emperor of Japan, congratulating him on Togo's victories. He advised him to cable the Pope and tell him that in the fight in London the Pope had beat the King.

Mr. Domville gave an instance of an occurrence during one of his own election contests in King's, N.B., when an image of the Virgin Mary was brought out to fight against him.

Mr. Edwards called attention to the debate in the Senate some time ago with reference to the disease of tuberculosis, and thought that it had had good effect. He believed that a committee might examine the question of finding some means of checking or eradicating the disease, and therefore gave notice that he would move to-day for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the question, such committee to consist of Sir William Hingston, the Hon. Messrs. DeBoucherville, Sullivan, McMullen, Casgrain, Fiset, Wilson, Robertson, Godbout, Beique, Powell, Young, Ellis and Edwards.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Beique, in favor of the British Gothenburg experiments and the establishment of public house trusts in England, was resumed by Senator Power. He spoke at some length on the desirability of educating the young and growing generation in temperance. He was not in favor of abolition, but urged three points very strongly. First, the inculcation of temperance in the schools by trying to induce the boys to refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages until they were of age. If a boy was trained up in the path of temperance he would not be likely to become a drunkard after he became a man. The treating habit was next dealt with, and his last point was the evil of adulteration, which he thought ought to be strictly looked after by the government.

Mr. Beique summed up the debate, replying to some of the criticisms advanced during the debate, and urging very strongly the adoption of the resolution. He reviewed some of the statistics used, and pointed out the great reduction in the consumption of alcoholic stimulants which had taken place in Great Britain, Sweden and Norway, since the adoption of the system in these countries. In England the consumption had decreased from four gallons per head of the population to two gallons per head; and in Sweden the consumption had gone down to half a gallon per head. The elimination of the principle of profit from the business would naturally tend to lessen the trade, and to inculcate temperance. It would be in the best interests of the country to give the system a trial. The opposition of the Licensed Victuallers' Association to the movement was to be expected, as its members, who are very numerous, are all interested in increasing the sale of intoxicants.

Senator Cloran wanted to know who got the profit of the business if private interests were absorbed by the trust?

Mr. Beique said that the trust was a philanthropic institution and the profits limited to five percent, all surplus profit going to the general revenue.

Hon. Mr. Ellis called attention to a report on the Gothenburg system, which showed that the consumption of liquor was quite as great now as it was before the adoption of the system.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that the debate had been very interesting, but he believed that it would be best to drop the question for the present, especially as the House was a thin one. The object of the mover (Hon. Mr. Beique) was a most excellent one, and had been fully accomplished by the publicity given to the question.

Mr. Scott joined in the request, and the motion was withdrawn.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, AND EASTERN RAILWAY BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Ottawa, June 15.—The House of Commons Railway Committee this morning resumed consideration of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway Bill, to which two previous sittings have been devoted. The chairman presented a report from a sub-committee that had gone into the first clause which is framed to clear up doubts raised as to the validity of the company's present charter rights. The report merely recommended that the section be passed in its present form. Mr. Bergeron, as a member of the sub-committee, declared that this report was incorrect and that it did not represent the view of the committee.

Mr. Galliher maintained that the report was absolutely correct. He quoted the justice department as being of the opinion that the legal doubt in the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern charter should be cleared up by such a clause as was now before the house, as had been done already in the case of the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Company this session.

Mr. F. D. Monk moved that the clause be referred back to the sub-committee for further consideration.

The Minister of Justice was not satisfied that the clause as it stood might not revive lapsed powers that were given under its principal charter.

Mr. Duncan Ross, of Yale-Carboo, who had charge of the bill, protested against the tactics designed to hold the measure up until the session had expired.

Mr. Monk's motion was carried by two on a total vote of 104 and the clause accordingly recommitted to sub-committee, the Railway Committee itself being adjourned till next Tuesday.

Ottawa, June 15.—In the Senate Railway Committee yesterday the Ottawa Electric Company's bill, over which such a hot fight occurred earlier in the session, was passed without amendment. When the legislation was before the Commons, the city objected to the company's being allowed to establish a monopoly in electric lighting at the Capital. Since then, however, the municipality itself bought out the Consumers' Company, as a means of ensuring competition to the public.

It was announced by counsel for the Ottawa Electric Company that the company has offered the municipality a seat on its board of directors, and that after a six percent dividend has been declared all surplus earnings shall be devoted to a reduction of rates.

Ottawa, June 16.—The sub-committee of the Railway Committee on the first clause of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway met this morning, and after listening to a statement by the Minister of Justice, decided to report the section in its present form. The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that the clause as it appears in the printed bill accomplishes the object that the promoters have in view in clearing up any possible doubt as to the validity of the company's existing charter rights. The point of policy, though, as to whether or not the bill is wise legislation for parliament to pass is quite another matter. Mr. Fitzpatrick has already stated that he will oppose the passage of the legislation as he opposed the Kettle River charter in days gone by.

Ottawa, June 16.—The Railway Committee has taken measures with the object of compelling the various railway companies to live up to the stipulations of the Railway Act that are designed to ensure the safety of the public and the convenience of shippers. To this end two inspectors of the Board are making it their business to consult with shippers and residents along the railway routes to get at the bottom of all complaints. In this way the Board will be able to remedy many shortcomings on the part of the railways without putting those who suffer therefrom to the expense and trouble of a personal appearance at Ottawa. Enough has already been accomplished by the inspectors to justify the wisdom of the mission with which they were entrusted.

THE K.& S. F. RAILWAY

DEPUTATION ASK THE GOVERNMENT FOR A RE-VOTE OF THE SUBSIDY.

Ottawa, June 16.—A deputation led by the Hon. Mr. Harty, M.P., waited on the Premier and Minister of Railways to-day, asking a re-vote of the subsidy for the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway.

This is the railway over which the Grand Trunk Railway will enter Ottawa from Toronto.

ALIEN LABOR LAW

Judge Anglin Holds That it Cannot be Enforced

MESSRS. CAIN AND GILHULA, OF THE PERE MARQUETTE, ORDERED TO BE RELEASED.

Toronto, June 17.—The Pere Marquette men cannot be deported from Canada, and the alien labor law is ultra vires of parliament.

Such is the opinion handed out by Judge Anglin this morning after considering the appeal of Everett E. Cain and James Gilhula for a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Anglin based his judgment on the ground that parliament had no power to deport aliens by force to foreign territory.

The judgment is final, says Judge Anglin. There can be no appeal; as might have been the case if the writs had been made returnable before a divisional court.

The text of the judgment is as follows:—

'Because no appeal lies from the order which I find myself obliged to pronounce, I regret that counsel were unable to accede to my suggestion, made upon the application for the writs of habeas corpus, that these writs should be returnable before a divisional court.

'Numerous grounds were urged in support of the motion, but in the view which I take of the matter it becomes unnecessary to deal with any ground other than that upon which I am about to dispose of it.'

As amended by 1 Edward VII., chap. 13, Sec. 3, the sixth section of the 60-61 Vic. Chap. 11 (d). reads as follows:—

'The Attorney-General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of this act, may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person, partnership or company violating Sec. 1, of this act.

'This statutory provision contains the sole authority for the issue and enforcement of the warrants above set out. Its validity is impugned by the applicants upon the ground, inter alia, that inasmuch as its purports to authorize the attorney-general, or his delegate, to deprive persons against whom it is to be enforced of their liberty without the territorial limits of Canada, it transcends the powers of the Dominion Government.

'By the 91st section of the British North America Act the Parliament of Canada is empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government coming within the classes of Canada in relation to all matters not subjects, assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the province; and it is by sub-section 25, giving 'exclusive legislative authority' in regard to "aliens and naturalization." In many judgments the Privy Council has declared that our parliament "has and was intended to have powers of legislation, as large and of the same nature as the Imperial Parliament itself," the language of the British North America Act being "apt to authorize the utmost discretion of enactment for the attainment of the objects pointed to." But that the area within which the powers so conferred may be exercised is restricted to the territorial limits of the colony to whose legislature they are granted, is equally well established. However general the language in which its jurisdiction is conferred without an explicate bestowal of extra-territorial powers by the sovereign parliament no colonial legislature may enact legislation to be actively enforced beyond the boundaries of the colony.

'This is but one of the several restrictions necessarily flowing from the inherent conditions of a dependency. Counsel for the Attorney-General was, therefore, well advised in conceding at bar that if the return of the immigrant to the country whence he came, prescribed by the sixth section of the statute, would necessarily involve his detention or subject him to constraint by the agent of the Attorney-General without the territorial limits of Canada that provision is ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament, giving full effect to the argument of the learned counsel that, if at all possible, the statute should receive a construction consistent with jurisdiction, not desiring "to attribute to the colonial legislature an effort to enlarge their jurisdiction to such an extent as would be inconsistent with the powers committed to a colony." I have striven to discover some means for the performance of that which the warrants to the commissioner require him to do, namely, to take into custody the applicants and return them to the United States of America, whence they came—that would not involve an assumption of extra-territorial jurisdiction. In this I have failed.

'Mr. Shepley argued that the requirements of the statute must be deemed satisfied if the "immigrant" to be deported is "put in the course of return" to the country from which he came. I cannot so read the words "return to." If the constraining force of the officer acting under the Attorney-General's warrant ceases before the subject of it is within the territorial limits of the foreign country, I cannot understand how he can be said to be returned to that country by virtue of the warrant. If such force continues until the subject is upon foreign territory, its extra-territorial exercise cannot be denied.'

'In effecting the return of an "immigrant" to the United States, it is suggested that the officer charged with that duty may take his subject in custody to the imaginary line forming the boundary, and then, remaining himself on Canadian territory, may push his prison across the line and into the United States. But were it possible for the officer to eject a resisting alien without risk of projecting any part of his own person upon United States soil, in my opinion, the application of the propelling force operating upon the person of the alien while wholly or partly within the foreign territory is an extra-territorial constraint of such alien by the Canadian officer, and as such cannot be authorized by the Dominion Parliament.

'Again, counsel suggests that the officer may select such a point as Windsor for the deportation and may discharge his duty by placing his alien prisoner upon a ferry boat crossing the river to Detroit. Here the alien is upon Canadian territory until the middle of the stream is reached. If the custody ceases when the alien is placed upon the ferry-boat, it cannot be said that he is returned to the United States by the officer charged with the execution of the warrant. If the custody continues until the ferry boat reaches midstream, apart from the difficulty of determining the precise moment at which the boat crosses the imaginary line, beyond which any constraint by Canadian authority is admittedly unwarranable, and the danger of an involuntary violation of the United States territory, it is impossible to say that the deported subject is not under actual constraint imposed by Canadian authority until the boat reaches the Detroit docks. He is upon the ferry boat, not of his own volition, but because Canadian power has placed and kept him there. In theory his imprisonment may cease at the instant his body is carried over the border; in fact, he is not carried to the border, but to the city of Detroit, in United States Territory, by compulsion of Canadian law.

'The difficulties of returning "immigrants" to countries separated from Canada by the high seas without exercising extra-territorial constraint are even greater. The statute extends to all foreign countries which have enacted and retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a similar character.

'"In so far as they possess legislative jurisdiction, the discretion committed to the parliaments, whether of the Dominion or of the provinces, is unfettered. It is the proper function of a court of law to determine what are the limits of the jurisdiction committed to them." Discharging that function I have reached the conclusion that the provision of the Dominion statute, 60 and 61, Vict., chap. 11, for the return of certain "immigrants" to the country whence they came is ultra vires.

'Neither may that statute be invoked to justify the custody in which the applicants are held within Canada. This custody is merely a means to an end, that end being deportation. The applicants are not in custody for any other purpose. Their apprehension is authorized by the Legislature only as something subsidiary to their return to the United States. It follows that if the return itself cannot be legally effected, the detention for that illegal purpose is unwarranted.

'The applicants are, therefore, in my judgment, entitled to an order for their immediate discharge, and that order I accordingly pronounce.'

CAUSES SOME SURPRISE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 19.—Judge Anglin's decision on Saturday declaring the deportation section of the Alien Labor Act ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament has caused considerable surprise at Ottawa, where no such ruling had been dreamed of. The Labor Department naturally wants to know exactly how far the ruling goes, and whether the other portions of the statute remain in force. If they do it would be possible to punish the Americans who were imported by the Pere Marquette Railway Company by imposing a fine of from fifty to one thousand dollars for each foreign employee brought into the country under contract. Judge Anglin's decision, though, opens up an even larger question, and that is whether, if the government has no authority to despatch the Pere Marquette officials back to the United States, it is warranted in deporting undesirable immigrants, such as confirmed criminals and individuals suffering from incurable diseases, who are each season turned back in considerable numbers at the international border and at the Atlantic ports, also whether the Dominion has power to deport Chinese who are unable to meet the poll tax of $500, that is now imposed on immigrants of that nationality entering Canada.

The Labor Department itself reads Judge Anglin's ruling as applying alone to the deportation clause of the Alien Labor Act. If that is so, the more important features of the statute are still in force, and it will be for the government to say whether another means can be found accomplishing what was sought to be accomplished by the clause that Mr. Justice Anglin has thrown out. As your correspondent wrote, however, a fortnight ago, the Canadian Government would welcome action on the part of the United States to permit of these restrictions on mutual intercourse between the two countries being withdrawn.

CRASHED INTO A FENCE

FORMER MONTREALER IN A FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Arthur Childs, son of the late Mr. George Childs, and an old graduate of the science faculty of McGill, was one of those injured in a fatal automobile accident at Cliftonville, near Boston. Mr. Childs is a resident of Boston, and president of the Light & Power Corporation of that city, as well as a director of numerous other important concerns. His brother is Mr. George A. Childs, manager in Montreal for the United States Steel Products Company.

CANADA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Ottawa, June 14.—Mr. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in New South Wales, reporting to the Trade and Commerce Department, quotes Mr. Ward, premier of New Zealand, as having expressed his willingness to enter into negotiations with Canada for a further extension of the existing customs preference. The New Zealand premier believes also that a preferential arrangement can be made between his colony and Australia.

A BRUTAL MURDER

Six-Year-Old Girl Meets With a Horrible Death

MURDERER ALSO ATTEMPTED TO KILL YEAR-AND A-HALF-OLD BABY.

Halifax, N. S., June 18.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon F. O'Neil, a seventeen-year-old lad, found little Etna Young in the scrub woods a mile back from the settlement of Plympton, Digby County, and an hour later his brother Clifford came upon the remains of six-year-old May Ward, a quarter of a mile further back. The lads were two of a search party numbering twenty-five who had been looking for the children for twenty hours. When found, the baby, a year and a half old, was lying on its face, trussed hand and foot. Its mouth had been stopped with its own cotton hood, which had been rolled up and bound tightly across its face, covering mouth and nose, and with a faded orange hair ribbon, its chubby hands had been bound up under its chin. In its struggles to free its hands the wad of cotton which stopped the mouth and nose had become displaced, and suffocation was so prevented.

The older child, May, was dead. In her case the hands and feet were not bound, but great attention had been bestowed upon the head. Across the mouth and nose was a large burdock leaf; over this the child's hood had been tightly drawn, and around and around was bound a quantity of rope yarn. Suffocation must have quickly followed the application of this horrible contrivance, and the fact that the body rested as though it had not been moved after being placed in the slight depression in the ground where found would indicate that life was extinct before the little form was so deposited.

The elder child, May Ward, is said to have been the child of May Ward, formerly of New London, Conn., late of Boston, where she died a couple of years ago, and a sister of Mary Hope Young, the woman who is bound to figure in the developments, and who has been arrested. The baby is the child of this Mary Hope Young, who claims to have been the wife of Fred. Young, a Boston lawyer, who died somewhat over a year ago. The man with whom she has been living as housekeeper is Kingsley Melanson, in a house owned by Jacob Thibbits, who is at present in Boston.

I.C.R. SHOPS AT HADLOW

MR. CARRIER HEADS A DEPUTATION PROTESTING AGAINST REMOVAL.

Ottawa, June 14.—Mr. Auguste Carrier, Liberal M. P.-elect for Levis, is to be introduced in the House this afternoon. This morning he headed a deputation of the Levis Board of Trade and Municipal Council protesting against an Intercolonial Railway order from Moncton, which means the removal of between two and three hundred families from the village of Hadlow, Que., to Chaudiere Junction, where new works are being built by the government railway. They want the old shops at Hadlow retained, as well as the ones now in course of erection.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The National Council of Women of Canada meets this year in Charlottetown from June 28 to July 5. It is expected that there will be a large representation. The following is the proposed agenda for the meetings:—

Wednesday, June 28—Meetings of standing committees. Reception in the evening.

Thursday, 10 a.m.—Council meeting, greetings, reports, etc. 2.30 p.m., report of committee on domestic science and manual training. Paper: 'Protection of foods offered for sale.' Address on paper, 'Indetermined sentence and probating system.' Conference on art in the evening; the premier in the chair.

Friday, 10 a.m.—Committee reports. Laws for the better protection of women and children.' Immigration, care of aged and infirm poor; committee on constitution. Discussions. 2.30 p.m., report of committee on peace and arbitration. Symposium on 'Defective children.' Conference in the evening on historical societies; chairman, the lieutenant-governor.

Saturday, 10 a.m.—Reports of committees—Women on school boards, vacation schools, etc. Spread of objectionable printed matter. Discussions. Afternoon and evening free.

Monday, 10 a.m.—Reports of committees—Custodial care of feeble-minded; women in agriculture; circulation of council literature; white slave traffic. Discussions. Paper: 'The registration of nurses.' Report regarding homesteading for single women. Consideration of reports of federal associations. 'Council evening.' Short addresses on the work and influence of the councils, international, national and local. Chairman, the Mayor.

Tuesday—Private meeting of council. Election of officers. Place of next annual meeting. 2.30 p.m., meeting of the executive.

REGINA PROGRESSING.

Winnipeg, Man., June 12.—The progress of Regina in the past year is illustrated by the assessment figures issued this evening of $3,781,413, an increase of $1,696,703 over last year.

TO BUILD A WOMAN'S HOME.

Kingston, Ont., June 15.—The Ontario Government has decided to build another cottage in connection with Rockwood Hospital. It will be for women only, and will accommodate eighty.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Labors Concluded on Wednesday Evening.

NEXT MEETING OF PRESBYTERIAN BODY WILL BE AT LONDON, ONT.

Kingston, Ont., June 13.—The first matter considered on Monday afternoon was the selecting of the time and place for the meeting of next Assembly. Mr. A. C. McGregor, London, moved that the Assembly meet next June in London in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Walter Paul moved in amendment that the Assembly meet in Erskine Church, Montreal. The latter place, he said, required such a meeting every eight years as an object lesson to the large Roman Catholic population, to show it that Protestantism was strong, and that Presbyterianism exercised a large influence throughout Canada. Mr. McGregor had promised the Assembly a dry time, in comparison with the wet time Kingston was giving it. Mr. Paul thought, however, that the Assembly might be given too dry a time in the west, as had been the case when it last met in London. The Assembly decided to meet in London on the first Wednesday of June next year.

The augmentation report of the eastern section showed a deficit this year of $625. This was accounted for by the taking on of four more congregations, the increase of salaries and the failure of the fishing industry in Nova Scotia. In view of the latter reason, the people of the east did remarkably well in giving as they did.

The western augmentation report stated that to increase interest in augmentation three superintendents have been appointed—Dr. Herdman for British Columbia, Dr. Carmichael for Manitoba, and the North-West, and Dr. McLaren for the other synods. This year the committee requires $40,000. Last year many of the presbyteries raised money sufficient to increase by $50 the grant to augmented congregations, but many did not, and thus the committee was handicapped. It hoped this coming year, however, to be able to carry out the increase the Assembly had authorized.

At this juncture the representatives from the Church of Scotland arrived, and were escorted to the platform by Principal Gordon and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, clerk of the Assembly. Their commission from the General Assembly at Edinburgh, Scotland, was read. It stated that the Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod and the Rev. Dr. Mitchell were delegated to proceed to Canada and carry the affectionate greetings of the mother church, which rejoiced in the advancement and prosperity of the church in Canada, on which the mother church looked with deep interest and pride.

The Assembly arose as the distinguished representatives proceeded up the aisle to the platform and greeted them with hearty applause. After Dr. McLeod and Dr. Mitchell had shaken hands with the moderator, Principal Gordon arose and said it was his proud and pleasant duty to introduce to the Assembly the honored brethren whose commission from the Church of Scotland had just been read. He said he was sure it was gratifying to know that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had elected representatives so prominent and so well known in the Mother Country. In the Rev. Dr. McLeod they had an ex-moderator of the General Assembly of the Old Country Church, and one of the clerks, and in Dr. Mitchell a convener of the colonial committee. A personal tie binds Dr. McLeod to Queen's University, Principal Gordon said, for he was one of the most intimate friends of the late Principal Grant. (Applause.) He was sure it was with great gratification that the Assembly received the delegates from the Church of Scotland.

The moderator said he was sure that the Assembly was pleased and honored to receive the delegates from the great mother Church of Scotland. He announced that they would address the Assembly on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

Dr. McLeod, in reply, said they hoped to have the pleasure of addressing the Assembly, and therefore, in the meantime, he would limit himself to expressing thanks for the very kind reception which the Assembly had given them.

A delegation was then received from the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church. It consisted of the Rev. D. Winter and Mr. Abraham Shaw, who were introduced by the Rev. Prof. Bryce. Mr. Winter said that the Methodists looked to the Presbyterian Church as a close ally with them in regard to the moral questions of the day, chiefly the liquor traffic, which the Methodist Church wanted totally suppressed, and better Sabbath observance. If the Methodist and Presbyterian churches united on these questions, there would be no doubt of the result. Mr. Winter said he hoped the time would come when the churches would meet as one and present an unbroken front to the powers of evil. Mr. Shaw also spoke briefly, with hopes of church union.

A motion was moved by the Rev. Principal Scrimger reciprocating the kind greetings brought by the Montreal Methodist Conference representatives and expressing the hope that, in the providence of God, the time might come when there would be closer church union. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Du Val, of Winnipeg, and adopted.

A letter of greeting was received from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which stated that the latter and the Presbyterian Church were closely allied in history.

The question of handing over the Regina Industrial School to the Indian Department, which was left over from the Saturday morning sederunt, was again considered, the Rev. Mr. Martin introducing it. The Foreign Mission committee desired to be given full authority to deal with the question. In discussing the matter, the Rev. Thurlow Fraser raised two points: Would the expense be any less by giving up the school and what guarantee would there be that the department would not hand over the school to, say, the Roman Catholic Church? The Rev. Prof. Hart opposed parting with the school until everything possible was done towards trying to get increased financial support for the school, for it was decidedly important that the religious training of the Indians be continued, and this was best done by the Presbyterian Church through the school. Principal Patrick stated that the position of the commission which considered the school question was this: That the Foreign Mission Committee was not in possession of sufficient facts to present the matter to the assembly.

Lieut.-Col. McRae claimed that if there was any mission the Canadian people should uphold it was the Indians. They owned this country once. The white man took it away from them, and exterminated the buffalo, on which they lived. The Indian was entitled to more consideration. The industrial school should be retained. The speaker opposed boarding-schools because of the danger of the rise of tuberculosis among the Indians.

Principal Patrick's amendment to the Foreign Mission report, that the matter be left over till next assembly meeting for further discussion, was carried. In the meantime further information on the question will be secured.

MONDAY EVENING.

At the evening session the report of the Sabbath committee was presented by the Rev. John Neil, of Toronto. There was an increase of eight schools, 248 teachers and officers and 1,397 in average attendance. The total amount contributed was $122,038, of which $31,856 was for schemes of the church. The committee recommended the establishment of a home department, especially where schools cannot be organized; that presbyteries devise some feasible scheme for the systematic visitation of schools, and that sessions and Sabbath-schools be urged to have enrolled in the school not only the children of the Presbyterian Church but any children who are not attending any school, and who are not claimed by any church.

The Rev. Mr. Neil pointed out the necessity of training Sabbath-school children to connect themselves with the Church, so that when they reach a certain age they might not be lost to the Church, as is the case to-day. Parents were greatly to blame for the non-attendance by the children at church. Altogether too much freedom was allowed them as compared to the old days.

Principal Falconer, of Halifax, said that there was need of a readjustment of emphasis of some of the church work. The education of children stood second to no part of church work. The work of the Church is to develop character, and as the west is being built up to a large extent by an eastern exodus, the importance of making strong and moral men out of the children of to-day so that they may become strong influences in our national life in the years to come is but too evident. The lesson taught the world in the last eighteen months is efficiency, and no country in the world requires to learn efficiency more than Canada. Efficiency begins in the very rudiments of education. The desire of the committee was to increase the efficiency of the Sunday-schools. Great assistance in the work could be given by parents teaching more of the Bible to their children. This duty should not be shirked.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Carmichael, of Winnipeg, who followed, stated that in the west home missions were regarded as the most important department of church work. The Sunday-school was regarded as second.

The Rev. W. S. McTavish, Deseronto, presented the Young People's Society report, which, financially, was the best ever presented to the assembly. Membership increased by 3,118 and societies by eight. Total contributions, $33,172; increase over last year, $2,441. There are two Chinese societies, one in Toronto and one in Montreal. Dr. McTavish pointed out that there was an avenue for further fruitful work by the churches. There was still a very large work to be done among the young people, for there were over a thousand Presbyterian churches that had no young people's societies.

Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Hugh Matheson, of Alton, and the Rev. G. R. MacBeth, of Paris.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIANS.

The Synod of Manitoba and the North-West Territories overtures the General Assembly to seriously consider the proposal to open an office of the church in Winnipeg in view of the fact that such has become necessary on account of the large amount of clerical and other labor being done in Winnipeg under the direction of the standing committees and board of the synod by several individuals, mostly without remuneration. The cost of such an office would be two thousand dollars a year. The question was referred to a committee, which will make a report at a later date.

The Rev. Robert Murray, convener, reported to the committee the choice of a Sabbath-school secretary.

Recommendation was made that the Assembly appoint the Rev. J. C. Robertson of Milltown, N.B., as general secretary of Sabbath-schools, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, besides office and travelling expenses, his headquarters to be in Toronto.

In supporting the recommendation the Rev. Principal Falconer, of Halifax, pointed out that a Sabbath-school secretary had become an absolute necessity. The Rev. Alexander Macgillivray, Toronto, had performed the duties for a couple of years but he found the labor altogether too great when he had a congregation to attend to as well. The recommendation was also supported by the Rev. Dr. Neil, of Toronto, and the Rev. Principal Scrimger, of Montreal. The Assembly ratified the appointment.

A petition of the Revs. Dr. Milligan and Battisby was read in regard to the late Rev. Angus McColl, of Chatham. The latter served forty years in the ministry and paid into the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Ten years before his death he retired and discontinued paying into the fund on the assumption that he did not require to pay more after he retired from the ministry. The petition asked that the matter be referred to a committee. The widow is in need. A committee was appointed to report upon the case.

The Rev. R. L. Macbeth, of Paris, gave notice of the following: 'That the General Assembly reaffirm the position unanimously taken in 1896 on motion of the late Principal Caven, seconded by the late Principal King in regard to separate schools by declaring that such schools are inimical to a united Canadian citizenship and by protesting against the establishment of separate schools in any part of our country unless they are imperatively demanded by the confederation compact, by the terms of the constitution, or by the legislative action of people most directly concerned.

CHURCH UNION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

Kingston, Ont., June 14.—On Tuesday afternoon the question of church union was considered and the facts were ably presented.

The Rev. Principal Patrick said that this was the most important question before the General Assembly. The committee appointed to consider church union had met under the shadow of the death of Principal Caven, who had done so much towards this union. Principal Patrick referred to the meetings of representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches held in Knox Church, Toronto, on Dec. 20, 1904. The magnitude of the occasion appealed to all and all were unanimous in regard to the advantages that would accrue from union. Nearly all the definite recommendations emananted from the Presbyterian representatives, and were received with the utmost cordiality and agreement by the representatives of the other two churches. It was universally recognized in the joint committee that a question so important and far-reaching in its results was not one to be unduly hurried; that a union of the churches to be real and lasting must carry the consent of the entire membership, and that no final step could be taken until ample opportunity had been given to consider the whole question in the courts of the various churches and by its people generally. The Assembly committee on union, Principal Patrick said, desired to recommend that the Assembly re-appoint it, with the Rev. Dr. Warden to succeed the late Dr. Caven as convener and himself as vice-convener. The movement to-day was practically just in its beginning, as the various sub-committees appointed to consider certain subjects dealing on union had not yet met. Principal Patrick said he had served on church union committees before, but he never had seen one that acted with more prudence than the present one, whose aim it was to secure a union that would lead to abiding and satisfactory results. The Assembly would not be called upon to pass judgment until the question had been thoroughly gone into and received the unanimous consent of the representatives of the three churches. The movement was a people's movement, not a ministers' movement. The individual congregations would eventually all have a voice in the matter, and all could help. The Presbyterian Church had expressed itself strongly upon union. It is separation that has to be vindicated, not union. In conclusion, Principal Patrick said he believed that church union would be the greatest instrument God has provided in the evangelization of Canada and Canadians.

The Rev. Robert Murray, Montreal, in seconding the report by the committee, said that when the union did come there would be no relaxation on the part of the Presbyterian Church in educational and evangelistic work. He was sure that the Methodists also would not relax any efforts in these respects.

The Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Knox College, said that a mistake would be made if the Assembly thought the efforts for union would be all clear sailing. They would have to move slow in the matter. If there was to be union, he did not see why a wider range should not be taken than the one proposed.

The Rev. John McKay, Montreal, stated that the committee considering the question had taken too much for granted, i. e., uniformity for unity. He was convinced that it would be a mistake for the Presbyterian Church to contemplate organic union with the other two churches. He did not believe that the work given to the Presbyterian church to do could be done by organic union. What was wanted was unity of spirit, but each still retaining its own identity. 'Better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.'

The Rev. Dr. Du Val, Winnipeg; the Rev. R. McLeod, Ridley, also spoke, the former in favor of the proposed union. The latter said he was in favor of union in the bonds of the spirit, but held that the position of those enthusiastic over union would lead simply to uniformity and later to stagnation, and death. Let the churches go on shoulder to shoulder, and the results would be greater.

The Rev. Principal Forrest took issue with the Rev. John McKay and the Rev. Dr. McLeod on the question of organic union. Church divisions had killed the Church in the east and caused the rise of Mohammedanism. At the time of the forty years war if there had been unity in Protestantism Europe would have been Protestant to-day. Dr. Forrest held that the prayer of Christ for unity did mean organic unity.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Winnipeg, claimed that Principal Forrest had misread history. What killed the church in the first century was manipulation, and not leading the church gently on. He thought it was unfortunate the turn the discussion had taken. If scholarship had not reached the point where creed questions could be defined, how could the other great questions be dealt with. It was not well to arouse at this point expectations on the part of sister churches optimistic feelings which Principal Patrick had raised.

The Rev. J. B. Mullen said there was not a bit of danger of any hurry on the part of the Presbyterian Church. Its dealing with the question would be decidedly cautious. Who would say that the Presbyterian Church was dead to-day, because in 1875 it had included several sections of Presbyterianism and become one in organic unity.

The Rev. G. W. G. Fortune, Cranbrook, B.C., said that the unity of the three churches meant much to Western Canada. If the churches were not so divided, there would be less overlapping of missionaries in some sections of the west. Better distribution would result.

The report of the committee on union was passed, the acting moderator, the Rev. D. Fletcher, remarking that the Assembly had listened to a most delightful debate.

MR. CHESNUT'S APPLICATION.

The Rev. Dr. Bayne, Perth, presented the report of the committee on reception of ministers. Only fifteen applications, which included ministers from the United States Presbyterian Church North, the Baptist, the Congregational, the Independent Church of Scotland, and the United Free Church of Scotland, fourteen were granted, one being not granted until certain certificates are received. The applications of the Rev. E. B. Chesnut and the Rev. John Carmichael, Baptists, of Winnipeg, were granted, on condition that they provide the Presbytery of Winnipeg with their views in writing on infant baptism. There was some discussion on the proposed rejection of the application of the Rev. Mr. McFarlane, from Barrie Presbytery. Mr. McFarlane preached for eight years in connection with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Barrie, and the Rev. Prof. Bryce spoke in favor of receiving Mr. McFarlane, while the Rev. Principal Forrest opposed such action. The Assembly decided to allow Mr. McFarlane to be received by Barrie Presbytery.

A discussion also arose over receiving the Rev. Mr. Chesnut, Baptist, of Winnipeg. Mr. Chesnut was first a minister of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and then served ten years in the Canada Presbyterian Church. He then became doubtful on the question of baptism, and became a Baptist. Then he returned to the Presbyterian Church, and, changing his mind again, became a Baptist. Now he desires to return to the church of his fathers again.

The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick held that the Assembly should not entertain the application, as Mr. Chesnut as not a proper man to belong to the Presbyterian ministry.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod and the Rev. Principal Patrick strongly supported the reception of Mr. Chesnut.

The Rev. Dr. Bayne said the committee would withdraw the requirement regarding a statement of view on infant baptism.

The Rev. Dr. Du Val, of Winnipeg, said he thought that when Mr. Chesnut had wobbled five times in a short space in history the Assembly should satisfy itself that he would not wobble any more, and that was why the requirement regarding baptism views was put in.

SCOTCH DELEGATES.

In the evening the delegates from the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod and the Rev. Dr. Mitford Mitchell, were heard.

The Rev. Dr. Mitford Mitchell, in addressing the Assembly, extended greetings from the Church of Scotland in the Old Land. He congratulated the Presbyterian Church in Canada on its splendid missionary spirit, as evidenced by the work being done in the North-West Territories. The Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, of Manitoba University, who was in Scotland on behalf of the Canadian Church, had asked for men and money, but in the Old Land there was a lack of men in theology, as there was elsewhere, and therefore could give none. The speaker referred to the good work being done by the Presbyterian churches in Scotland and to the splendid bequests by two Canadians, Lords Strathcona and Mount-Stephen. Dr. Mitchell said he desired the Presbyterians in Canada to take this visit of theirs as a sign that the Church of Scotland desired close fellowship with the church in this great Dominion. Scotland did not forget how in the hour of her distress Canadians had gone forth and died by the side of Scotchmen on the battlefield. He believed that the bonds which bind the empire together will be more fully cemented by a common faith and hope and love. The Church of Scotland was in deep sympathy with the Canadian Presbyterian Church in its great work, which it seemed well fitted to carry out.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Inverness, was introduced by the moderator as a man who came with the prestige of a great name and to which he had added honor. After delivering greeting from the Church of Scotland, Dr. McLeod referred to his comradeship at Glasgow University fifty years ago with the late Principal Grant. The two were students together for eight years. Dr. McLeod referred to the great changes in Canada in the past sixty years on the political and religious sides. The union of Presbyterianism in Canada had been crowned with an abundant blessing, and the Church of Scotland rejoiced in it. The work done by the Presbyterian Church in the North-West was a work that would do credit to any church in Christendom. After speaking of the work of the Church of Scotland at home and abroad, and the foreign mission spirit of the Canadian church, Dr. McLeod concluded with a reference to the great destiny of Canada and to the work before the church of moulding the character of the citizens.

The Assembly's appreciation of the Church of Scotland's greetings was moved by Principal Patrick, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, and carried enthusiastically by a standing vote.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

The report of the committee on French evangelization was presented by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, of Montreal. In moving its adoption, the Rev. John McKay, of Montreal, stated that the object of the work of evangelizing the French was not an attack on the Roman Catholic Church. He would have nothing to do with it if it were that. But instead, he believed it was a help to the Church of Rome to make it realize the work God had called it to do in connection with French evangelization. The Roman Catholic Church, Mr. McKay stated, had been, and still is, a great agency for good in the French section of Canada. He appealed for help on behalf of the work the committee was doing. It would be well, Mr. McKay said, if those men in the older provinces who would not contribute to French evangeliation would at least shut up. Every open attack they made upon the Church of Rome was simply strengthening the hands of the priests in dealing with the French-Canadians. If any man is afraid of encroachments by the Church of Rome in Canada let him put his hands in his pockets and give fifty dollars to the work of French evangelization, and that would have more effect than the attacks by politicians and newspapers on the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. F. W. Kelley, of Montreal, made a strong plea for help. Protestantism in the Province of Quebec was decreasing rapidly. What the Presbyterian Church was gaining in the west she was losing in the east. In Montreal there were four Protestant theological colleges, with only a handful of students. The time had come when it was necessary for them to put aside the things that divided them. The aim of Presbyterian French evangelization was not to make the French Protestants so much as to make them Christians. The Presbyterian school at Pointe aux Trembles was in want. It needed $60,000, and unless that amount was forthcoming the work would bre greatly handicapped. Principal Brandt, of the Pointe aux Trembles School, said that institution was not for the purpose of stealing Roman Catholic children. They came of their own accord to the school. The school was for the purpose of giving a better type of life to the French-Canadians.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The notice of motion of the Rev. Mr. McBeth regarding separate schools will receive but very scant consideration as it is one of the last items on the docket. Many of the leading members of the Assembly on both sides of politics look with disfavor upon the introduction of the question, looking upon it as out of place and holding that no good whatever could result from a discussion upon the matter. The Rev. Prof. Ballantyne reported for the committee on application of students, which was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Torrance, in presenting for adoption the report on statistics, stated that another large increase in Presbyterian population and givings was anticipated during the coming year. Recommendations were adopted regarding more systematic reports from congregations to membership and givings. The Rev. Dr. Milligan presented the report on the distribution of probationers.

CLOSING HOURS.

Kingston, June 15.—At Wednesday afternoon's session of the General Assembly the Rev. Prof. Baird presented the report of the church and manse building fund. The capital now amounts to $106,000. During the year assistance was given to forty-six churches by way of loan and nineteen by way of grants. It is now twenty-three years since the board was organized, and in this time it has assisted in erecting 654 buildings, valued at approximately $847,000. Much credit for the success of the fund is due to the Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg, who for seventeen years has acted as secretary-treasurer. Principal Gordon pointed out the great work done by the committee, of which he was secretary in its earlier years.

An overture by the Home Mission Committee of the Synod of British Columbia and Alberta and of New Westminster for changing the college term from the beginning of October to the end of March, as at present, to the beginning of November till the end of April, was, on motion of the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren and the Rev. Robert Laird, referred to the senates of the colleges concerned for consideration and report at the next General Assembly meeting. The overture refers to only some of the theological colleges. Queen's theological course, for instance, extends from Nov. 1 to the middle of April.

The committee appointed to consider the question of establishing a church office in Winnipeg at an expense of $2,000, reported in favor of establishing such office, and the Assembly adopted the recommendation.

On motion of Principal Patrick, the Rev. Dr. James Farquharson, for twenty-three years minister of Pilot Mound, Manitoba, was unanimously chosen agent. The Assembly vigorously applauded Dr. Farquharson when he took the platform to address them. He is one of the strongest men in the west, and the church has done well to secure his services.

These recommendations were made by the committee on systematic beneficence, whose report was presented by the Rev. D. D. McLeod, of Barrie:—That in every presbytery a committee on systematic beneficence be at once appointed with a view to securing a contribution for each of the schemes annually; that presbyteries endeavor to have a missionary association in each congregation. The recommendations were adopted, and the committee continued in office for another year.

The Synod of British Columbia overtured the Assembly for the payment of the railway expenses of the wives of missionaries who were appointed to not less than two years in western Canada. In supporting the overture, Prof. Murison, of Toronto, declared that the celibacy of the clergy was one of the sins of the church. Principal Gordon also supported the overture, claiming that the church should give the same treatment to the wives of its home missionaries as to those of its foreign missionaries. The overture was referred to the Home Mission, Western Section, Committee, with the request to grant the request if the funds permitted.

Regarding the petition that Mrs. McColl, Chatham, be placed on the widows and orphans' fund, a telegraphic despatch from the Rev. Dr. Warden was read stating that if Mrs. McColl was put on, fifty others would request the same right. Lawsuits might result, and annuities would decrease forty percent.

The Rev. Dr. Battesby, Chatham, said that Mrs. McColl was in want, and he offered to surrender the right of his family to share in the fund if the Assembly would make a grant to Mrs. McColl. In view of the facts, the Assembly decided that it could take no action on the petition, the granting of which would jeopardize the fund.

A special committee was appointed to confer with representatives of the Home Mission Committe, the Board of French Evangelization, the Senate of the Montreal Presbyterian College and the governors of Morin College, to recommend at the next assembly what steps should be taken to further the work in Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

On the overture of the Presbytery of Hamilton, the Assembly instructed the committee on the uniformity of public worship to revise the directory that in the observance of the Lord's Supper the form obtained by Christ might be duly followed.

When the notice of motion regarding separate schools came up at half-past five o'clock, there were not more than fifty commissioners in the hall. This notice was given on Tuesday by the Rev. R. G. MacBeth, of Paris, and read thus: 'That the General Assembly reaffirm the position unanimously taken in 1896, on motion of the late Principal Caven, seconded by the late Principal King, in regard to separate schools, by declaring that such schools are inimical to a united Canadian citizenship and of protesting against the establishment of separate schools in any part of our country, unless they are imperatively demanded by the confederation compact, by the terms of the constitution, or by the legislative action of the people most directly concerned.' When Mr. MacBeth took the platform to move the motion, Mr. A. G. Farrell, of Smith's Falls, arose to a point of order. The notice of motion, Mr. Farrell pointed out, stated that the position against separate schools in 1896 was 'unanimously' taken by the Assembly. He took issue with that statement. The resolution was not unanimous for he and others voted against it.

Mr. MacBeth said he could alter the resolution by striking out the word 'unanimous,' but Mr. Farrell said that would mean a new notice, which could not be heard until another sederunt.

Just here the Rev. William Martin, of Exeter, moved that the notice of motion be laid on the table till next year. This was seconded by the Rev. R. McLeod, of Ripley. The moderator stated that it was unfortunate that the matter should have come up at all, and expressed the opinion that it should not be considered at this Assembly meeting.

The feeling in the Assembly, however, was strongly against the question being discussed at all, and there were continual calls for the motion to lay the matter on the table till next year to be put. The moderator finally put this motion and it carried by a large majority.

The first matter occupying the Assembly's attention at the evening session was the report of the committee on church life and work, which was presented by the Rev. A. S. Ross, of Westboro. Out of fifty-seven presbyteries, thirty-eight reported and the chief recommendation in the report were: That the responsibility of parents for the presence of their children at the regular diets of worship be repeatedly urged from the pulpit; that sessions be encouraged to labor more systematically and emphatically to reach non-church goers.

The report stated that there are not wanting signs that the Church's influence upon the community is not waxing but waning, at least in towns and cities. The secularizing hand moves insidiously and slowly over the Lord's Day, drinking and drunkenness in urban centres gravely increasing; political corruption not lessened; large numbers of people dominated by anti-church doctrines, and the spread of the worldly spirit. The need for humiliation, prayer and loving co-operation was urged.

The Assembly, at the request of the Anti-Opium League of Toronto, decided to co-operate in the endeavor to secure suppression of the opium traffic in China.

Loyal addresses to the King and the Governor-General were read and adopted. A minute concerning the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox and read by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, was adopted by the Assembly.

A resolution of sympathy with the United Free Church of Scotland in connection with the calamity that has lately overtaken it, was moved by the Rev. Prof. Bryce and adopted.

A resolution concerning the death of the late Principal Caven was also adopted.

After the usual votes of thanks the Assembly was ready to adjourn. The moderator remarked that the Assembly might be called this year a college assembly. There had been a forward movement, however, in all departments of the church work. At half-past ten o'clock the thirty-first assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church was declared closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wardrope, the singing of the hundred and twenty-second Psalm and the benediction by the moderator.

LONE WOMAN MURDESED

Stabbek and Clubbed in Shack North of City.

Between the hours of two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, in the suburban town of St. Louis, a single woman, named Sarah Quinn, apparently about 45 years of age, was murdered in her own house, a wooden, tin-protected construction, which she built herself, some seven years ago. The place is situated immediately adjoining, and on the west side of the Ottawa track of the C. P. R., on the Esplanade ave.—known formerly as St. George street—and a stone's throw from Atlantic ave., which runs from St. Lawrence street.

The unfortunate woman had been stabbed with a stick, which was found by her side, stained with blood, and hair matted to it. Her face was shockingly bruised, and her jaw was broken.

The woman's body was discovered about seven o'clock yesterday morning, lying at the open door of her cottage, by Mr. J. W. Reid, a laborer, who lives at a distance of about 100 yards on the opposite side of the road.

A man named Daniel Crossen is in custody, and he has to explain why bloodstains were on his hands, coat and waistcoat. This individual was arrested yesterday morning about seven o'clock, on suspicion of having attempted to break into a dwelling house off St. Denis street north.

Sarah Quinn, the murdered woman, lived alone. Reserved and eccentric in her manner, she imagined every one had more or less of a dislike for her. A card in the window of her rudely constructed cottage contained the word 'Dressmaking.' And it was by doing this kind of work that she earned her living, coming to the city nearly every day in the week, and engaging herself for sewing at different houses. She was reputed to be possessed of money, estimated at various sums, and the motive of her murder, it is believed, was to gain access to this money.

Very little indeed is known of the murdered woman. Chief Clermont has received on several occasions complaints from neighbors about her, but he found there was no reason to interfere with her. She was eccentric, but respectable, honest, and a hard-working woman. Those days on which she was not out sewing, she remained at home and devoted herself to nailing boards to the framework of the new cottage she intended to live in. It now stands not quite half built. Various reports are in circulation as to the relatives she has. One account is that she has two sisters, who are in a convent, but where the convent is no one seems to know. A brother is also said to be living and he is reported to be a wealthy man. These reports, however, seem to be nothing but the common kind of gossip which usually centres around most people who lead secluded lives.

WAS FOULLY MURDERED

A NORWEGIAN LAD CONFESSES TO KILLING JOHN WHITTAKER AT NEELBY, ASSA.

Broadview, Assa., June 19—John Whittaker, of Neelby, Assa., who was supposed to have been killed by a kick from a horse on June 1, was the victim of a brutal murder. Suspicion of foul play led to a coroner's inquest, and the post-mortem showed death was caused by a gunshot wound. Peter Moe, a Norwegian lad, aged fifteen, was charged with the crime, and has made a confession. He has been sent to Moosomin for trial.

MURDER SUSPECTED.

St. John, N.B., June 17.—There are suspicions of murder in connection with the death of Alex. Wood, found injured beside the Intercolonial track near New Mills, Restigouche county, yesterday. He was badly wounded and died on the way to the hospital. A supposed bullet wound was found in the right shoulder, but the bullet could not be located. There were also wounds on the head and marks on the right arm and about the body. Up till a day or two ago Wood was employed by Wm. Curry & Co., as a shingle sawyer at Eel river. He was paid off Thursday and left for New Mills. A bottle was found beside him and $21 in his pockets. So far no relatives of Wood have been located.

SIR WM. MACDONALD'S GIFT.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT CONFER WITH THE PROTESTANT SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special sub-committee of the Protestant Education Committee was appointed to deal with the scheme which Sir William Macdonald set on foot through Professor Robertson—a scheme which contemplated the erection of an agricultural and training college at St. Anne's, in which Protestant teachers would be trained in nature work, especially with respect to the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, tubers, cereals, etc. That committee heard the scheme outlined by Dr. Robertson and heartily approved of it, in its general features. There were details, especially in regard to the consolidation of certain schools in sparsely settled districts, the giving of additional support to such schools as promised hopefully, and the abolition of the present Normal School in Montreal. The committee was to consider all these matters carefully.

The government, about the same time, announced through the Hon. Mr. Gouin that it intended to increase the grant to elementary education in the province. The government was favorably impressed with the action of Sir William Macdonald, and desiring to obtain the fullest information to the scope of the work to which he had set his hand, the Hon. Mr. Gouin and the Hon. Mr. McCorkill had an interview on Saturday with this subcommittee, of which the Rev. Dr. Shaw was the chairman.

What actually transpired has not been disclosed, and Dr. Shaw said to-day that the matters discussed were not in such shape as would warrant publicity at the present time, but the object of the conference, chiefly, was to go over the details of the scheme in order that the government might realize what the project would afford to Protestanut elementary education in the province.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION

Various Toronto Pulpits Filled by Visiting Ministers.

OVERTURES FROM UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST AS TO POSSIBLE UNION.

Toronto, June 13.—The item of most interest to the general public in Saturday morning's session of the Congregational Union was the discussion arising over the overture from the Ontario Conference of the United Bretnren in Christ, on the question of possible union. In the absence of the Rev. J. W. Schofield, appointed delegate from the Conference, the Rev. Mr. Comfort addressed the Union. Though his presence and declaration were not official, yet he voiced, he felt, the feeling of the ministry, at least in their body, when he said that a federation with a view to ultimate union seemed desirable. They would refer the question to their annual conference at Sheffield, Ont., in August. Cordial sentiments were expressed by various members of the Union, and the Nominating Committee was asked to appoint a delegate to convey such sentiments to that conference, also to appoint a committee that should be ready to confer with any committee the United Brethren might then appoint to deal with this matter in detail.

The Rev. J. P. Gerrie presented his report as delegate to the Committee of the International Congregational Council, and intimated that the next meeting would be held in 1908, probably in either Glasgow or Edinburgh.

An open discussion followed, introduced by the Rev. T. B. Hyde, on the 'Next steps in the religious life of our churches.' A large number of delegates, both ministers and laymen, participated in this conference. The predominant note was the need of making the preaching and teaching in church and Sunday-school not merely evangelical, but evangelistic, and of deepening and extending the spirit of brotherliness so happily developed during the jubilee campaign.

At Bond Street Church, for the morning service, a large gathering listened to the Rev. Dr. John Brown, of Bedford, England, who took as his text, Matthew xi., 11: 'Verily, I say unto you, among them that are born of women, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist, notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he.'

The various Congregational pulpits were filled with visiting ministers, the Union sermon being delivered in Bond Street Church by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., of London, Ont., the text being, John i., 23—John as the messenger of God.

At the close of the evening service a large number of the membership of the various Congregational churches in the city gathered in Bond Street Church for the communion of the Lord's supper, the venerable Dr. Brown delivering the communion address.

The Rev. Mr. T. Albert Moore, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for Ontario, briefly addressed the meeting.

The Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., introduced the subject of 'Next steps in the organization of the churches,' by a comprehensive survey of the present situation, a general discussion following. The need for immediate action in the direction of a Congregational Union for all Canada was emphasized, to which delegates would be sent by district associations. The question of executive committee, whose secretary should be free from pastoral work, and at the service of the church for counsel and assistance, the question of control by the district associations of the matter of ordination, the question of consultation with such association on the occasion of removal and calling of ministers, the question of local federation, not only of Congregational churches, but of churches of sister denominations, were all thoroughly discussed. The Nominating Committee was asked to appoint a committee who should take the whole matter into consideration and report to the Union next year.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The deferred debate on the important topic of the 'Bible in the school' was brought on on Monday afternoon, and stirred the entire meeting very deeply. The motion before the Union was the recommendation of the business committee, that a committee be nominated in response to the memorial from the Anglican Synods, which should confer with such committees as were appointed from other bodies regarding the introduction of the Bible into the schools of Ontario.

The Rev. J. B. Silcox, as exponent of the opposition, held the position that the duty of the state was to train the child for citizenship in this world, and the Church was responsible for the training of the child for citizenship in the world to come. He maintained that the state should not be asked to take any action towards making a place for religious teaching in the public schools.

This position was strongly upheld by the Rev. E. D. Silcox, Mr. R. W. McLachlan, and others.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley strongly supported the affirmative. While he would not for one moment sanction dogmatic religious teaching in the schools, he felt that the Bible, as literature and history, should have at least a place alongside the Roman and Grecian. The children should grow up with a knowledge of the facts of the Bible and commit to memory some of its finest passages. The Rev. Messrs. J. W. Pedley, T. B. Hyde, the Rev. Principal Hill and others, supported this position.

The motion carried by a vote of nineteen to ten, and the nominating committee was asked to select the necessary names.

The committee on reorganization was announced to be: Eastern section, the Rev. Messrs. Hugh Pedley, Jas. T. Daley, W. Munro, E. M. Hill, D.D., Messrs. A. McA. Murphy, C. R. Black.

Western section—The Rev. Messrs. W. T. Gunn, D. S. Hamilton, J. P. Gerrie, J. K. Unsworth, J. B. Silcox, Mr. Henry O'Hara. Two members would be added to this committee by the Maritime Union and two by the new North-West Association.

The committee to confer with the United Brethren was named:—The Rev. J. K. Unsworth, delegate; the Rev. W. T. Gunn, the Rev. W. E. Gilroy, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, and Mr. Henry O'Hara.

CLOSING SESSION.

The closing session of the Union was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Warriner, on 'Ideals and Hopes,' touching on the present responsibility of the Congregational Church of Canada to the national life of the country; on the question of church union; and on the question of preaching, saying that the simple preaching of Jesus Christ and him crucified was the preaching that would tell in the uplifting of the world.

An inspiring address on 'Bunyan,' by the Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Bedford, England, brought the session to a close.

TORONTO CONFERENCE

DECISION COME TO THAT McCAUL STREET CHURCH MUST BE SOLD.

Barrie, Ont., June 14.—The Toronto Methodist Conference, after full consideration, decided that it was useless to attempt to save McCaul Street Methodist Church, despite the strong efforts put forth, and as a consequence the church will be sold.

Mr. Peake, of Toronto, submitted the report of the temperance committee, which viewd with alarm the increasing consumption of liquor per capita, and urged more earnest effort to deal with the matter. Local option was heartily endorsed and a more effective enforcement of the present law. The committee expressed strong disapproval of the proposed establishment of public house trusts. It recommended conference to protest strenuously against legislation which would give immunity to professional gambling by exempting bookmakers from the operation of the Criminal Code. It condemned the extensive use of cigarettes, and the opium trade in China. The work of the Dominion Alliance and the W. C. T. U. received high praise, as also the department of moral reform under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Chown. The report was adopted.

RACE TRACK BETTING

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI STRENUOUSLY WORKING FOR THE SUPRESSION.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 18.—Governor Folk to-day, after a conference with Attorney-General Hadley, sent a letter to Sheriff Herpel, of St. Louis County, ordering the arrest of all race track followers who bet on horses in violation of the Anti-Betting law. Governor Folk says in the letter:—'Information having come to me that a number of persons have been openly committing felonies in St. Louis County by registering wagers or bets on horse races in defiance of the law, and that it is proposed to continue this felonious conduct, which condition is one that cannot and will not be tolerated in Missouri, you are hereby directed to summon a sufficient number of deputies to arrest all those participating either as principals or accessories in these crimes, and to call on citizens, if necessary, to aid you in suppressing these violations of law.

'You will kindly give this your immediate attention, and if the local facilities are not enough to enable you to uphold the authority of the state, the executive will furnish you such help as will effectually sustain the reign of law.'

The Governor left this afternoon for St. Louis.

TORONTO TO PARRY SOUND

FIRST TRAIN OVER G. T. R. AND C. A. R. TO GEORGIAN BAY.

The first train ever run between Buffalo and Toronto and Parry Sound arrived at the latter place last night over the Canada Atlantic line, recently acquired by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The vestibuled train carried many Buffalo and Toronto passengers, and included handsome specially constructed parlor, dining and first-class coaches. It was met by many prominent residents of the Parry Sound district.

MASSACRED BY PIRATES

Under the Pretence of Friendship 150 Natives on Siberian Coast are Brutally Murdered

A HORRIBLE TALE OF BLOODSHED AND PILLAGE BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

San Francisco, June 18.—Details of a terrible massere by pirates of a hundred and fifty natives on the Siberian coast, has been received in a letter from Petropavlovsk on the coast of Kamchatka. A Morogravienoff has written to his brother here that several months ago the natives in a small settlement down the coast observed a schooner yacht drop anchor in the harbor and its coming was hailed with cries of rejoicing. From the vessel came several small boats. The natives could see the crew piling what they thought were supplies into the smaller craft. Then the men pulled for the shore. During that and the next day there was heard the firing of arms; and later smoke and fire were observed. This led to an investigation and a horrible tale of pillage and massacre was brought to light.

About the streets of the settlement were strewn bodies of a hundred and fifty of the inhabitants shot and cut to pieces by the pirates who, under the pretence of friendship, had gained a landing on the coast. Every hut had been ransacked and anything of marketable value had been taken. Who the marauders were those who managed to make their escape could not say beyond giving the information that some Japanese were in the party. When Morogravlenoff sent his letter the people of Petropavlovsk feared an attack on that town.

FIRE RECORD

LOSS OF $30,000 AT SYDNEY, C.B. —WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Halifax, June 18.—The wood working factory of Chapell Bros. & Co., Sydney, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000, covered by $7,000 insurance. The fire was the worst that has occurred in Sydney since that of 1902. It had gained considerable headway before being discovered by the crew of an auxiliary train, that was going out of the I. C. R. yards. The firemen put up a splendid fight, but the odds were against them. Several buildings in the immediate vicinity caught. Christ Church, which is near the factory, was threatened several times, and a copious supply of water had to be kept on it to keep it from catching. The heat from the burning fire was terrible, and it was with great difficulty that the firemen could approach within working distance. The factory was probably the best equipped in the province. The machinery alone was valued at $6,000. Insurance is held by the Queen and London and Liverpool Companies, each for $2,500. While the cause of the fire is unknown, it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The factory employed about 30 hands, all of whom are thrown out of employment.

Brockville, June 17.—The farmhouse of Alex. Rickey, of Oxford Mills, together with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire which broke out in the night while the occupants were sleeping. The flames had almost surrounded them when they awoke, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they escaped in their night clothes.

MONTREAL BOY DROWNED.

Willie Spiers, the 14-year-old son of Mr. David N. Spiers, of Lawrence, Mass., was drowned on Saturday while bathing in the Androscoggin. A message to this effect was on Saturday afternoon received by his sister, Miss Nellie Spiers, a nurse in training at the Mount Royal Sanitorium, and she left in the evening for the scene. Mr. Spiers moved to Lawrence about eight years ago, from Chambly Canton, but was for several years a resident of this city, where deceased was born.

A CANADIAN IN CHINA.

An account of the annual meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, of Shanghai, on May 8, has come to hand. Following the annual report of the company, mention is made of the presentation of a silver tea set of Japanese manufacture to Mr. J. A. Wattie, the retiring managing director of the company. Mr. Wattie was also the recipient of an illuminated address and a silver cigar box from the directors, officials, staff and agents of the company. Mr. Wattie is a son of Mr. James Wattie, of Valleyfield, Que., and he is leaving China to return to Canada. He was the founder of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, and at the annual meeting many were the expressions of regret at his retirement.

BEHRING STRAITS TUNNEL

MONTREALER ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

New York, June 13.—The 'Tribune' says:—The author of the project to tunnel under Behring Straits in the building of an all-rail route from New York to Paris, M. de Lobel, of Paris, who has been in New York for the last months, sailed on Thursday on the 'Savoie,' taking with him, so he asserts, the legally attested signatures of more than thirty well-known American capitalists and engineers who approve his general plans and who will act as the American executive committee. This organization will co-operate with similar committees already formed both in France and Russia.'

Out of the membership of the American committee an advisory committee of consulting engineers has been named, including Mr. J. L. Harrington, chief engineer of the Locomotive and Machine Company, of Montreal.

The enterprise it is said will probably be capitalized at $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, and the money centres of France, Russia and the United States will be asked to share in the financial phase of the project.

WILDS OF LABRADOR

WIDOW OF LEONIDAS HUBBARD TO CONTINUE WORK OF HUSBAND.

Halifax, June 19.—Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, widow of the daring Arctic explorer, who died from exposure and starvation in the wilds of Labrador last spring, has arrived here on her way to Sillisport, on the Labrador coast, where she will organize a party and start on the perilous trip to the interior to take up the work of exploration at the point where her husband had to stop.

Mrs. Hubbard has kept her own counsel about her plans for exploration, and it was not known until she arrived here that she would make a dash for the interior. Mrs. Hubbard's party of exploration will include five Americans and Indians guides, and is splendidly outfitted.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Baron Fejevary has been appointed premier of Hungary.

King Oscar has been appointed an honorary admiral of the British fleet.

There is an epidemic of smallpox in Grand Rapids, Mich., and all the schools and churches are closed.

Mrs. Diamond, Queensboro, Ont., is held, charged with murdering her daughter-in-law.

The Leland liner 'Tampican,' which has been ashore in the Longueuil cut since dy light on Monday morning, has floated.

Francesco Michells Alexis Blondin, the head of a family of brigands near Santhia, Italy, which has infested the country for years, has been killed by a posse of carbineers.

Three little girls are missing from various places in western British Columbia, and their anxious parents fear that they have been stolen by Indians.

Twenty persons were injured at Niagara Falls, N.Y., in a collision between a street car and a New York Central passenger train.

Mr. Robert Meighen takes exception to the statement that Canadian millers are short of wheat, and claims that there is still sufficient wheat for home consumption and a surplus for export.

Mr. Prefontaine expects soon to bring in his bill to abolish the Montreal Harbor Board, and has already in mind five men whom he hopes to see in the proposed new Harbor Commission.

By the explosion of a shell during gun practice on board H.M.S. 'Magnificent,' near Gibraltar, on Wednesday afternoon, four officers and fourteen men were burned, and three of the men injured have since died.

A new submarine boat has been completed in England to carry two torpedo tubes and a crew of three men. It is so small that it can be easily raised from the water and carried on the deck of a battleship.

Carl A. Claussen, a wealthy New York broker, while suffering from nightmare, jumped through his bedroom window on Tuesday night, and was dashed to death on the stone pavement four stories below.

M. Gabriel Faure, a musical composer of note in France, composer of 'Les Rameaux' ('The Palms'), has been appointed director of the National Conservatory of Music by President Loubet.

Nearly a hundred automobiles belonging to various department stores were destroyed last Tuesday in a fire in the garage of the Rainier Vehicle Equipment Company, at Ninth avenue and 27th street, New York. The loss on the machines is estimated at $350,000, in addition to which the plant of the garage was damaged to the amount of $75,000.

Merchants in the vicinity of Van Buren, Indiana, have been fleeced out of $100,000 by bogus cheques on the Standard Oil Company May pay-roll. The forged cheques range in face value from $80 to $1,000, and are duplicate numbers of the genuine Standard Oil Company cheques, through which fact the frauds were discovered.

A Brooklyn woman is now working to establish her claim to a $20,000,000 estate, which includes a tract a mile and a half long and half a mile wide through the heart of the city of Quebec, and eight acres of the Plains of Abraham.

Some wild gunnery was indulged in the other day near Victoria, B.C. The Italian cruiser 'Umbria' was given permission to practice at targets on an island near, and succeeded in landing from sixty to one hundred shells in the farmers' field.

A farmer living near Crystal City, Man., while digging a cellar last Friday, discovered sixty-eight human skeletons. It is believed they are the bones of white men killed in some old-time Indian massacre.

Lord Roberts has issued, through the press, a long letter making an urgent appeal for $100,000 to establish rifle clubs throughout the Old Country. He says rifle clubs have multiplied in the colonies since the war, and England alone seems to have declined to profit by its lessons.

The Montreal Gas Company has refused the offer of the city to extend the gas contract. A negative answer has been expected by the City Council since the adoption of a resolution that the said offer did not include, in the event of expropriation, the purchase of the company's good will and franchises.

CANADIAN CABLES.

Union Steamship Company Australian-Canadian Mail Service may be Discontinued

COLONIAL OFFICE AGAIN URGED TO VETO HARMSWORTH-NEWFOUNDLAND CONCESSION.

London, June 16.—The Canadian Associated Press understand that the Australian manager of the Union Steamship Company, stated that unless the Federal government can come to some agreement in respect to the proposed extension of the Australian-Canadian mail service, it will be discontinued as far as his company is concerned, in Aug. next.

London, June 16.—Both the 'News' and 'Morning Leader' again publish long articles regarding Newfoundland's concession to the Harmsworths, and urge that, since the Governor has assented to the bill, the Colonial office should veto the measure, or as a last resource, the House of Commons should take action. Both assert that the concession is in opposition to the majority of the inhabitants.

London, June 14. — The Manchester 'Guardian' says:—'It appears from the Toronto 'Weekly Sun' that Mr. Chamberlain has been eagerly claiming as an authoritative pronouncement of the Toronto Board of Trade, a private resolution by its executive council which affirmed its unwavering belief in a preferential tariff. Such theoretical confessions of faith are no doubt honestly meant, but their translation into practice wil lnot be of much value to the British Manufacturer, and, until the colonies consent to arrest their industrial development for our benefit and Canadian cattle cease to compete witn Irish cattle, and wheat with wheat, another scheme of preference that shall reconcile the interests of all and be of advantage to each will pass the wit of man to devise.

London, June 14.—The Manchester 'Courier,' commenting on Premier Deakin's interview regarding the defence of Australia says imperial development is the best security for imperial defence. It hopes that Mr. Deakin's timely warning will arouse not only Australia but the whole empire to a sense of new world conditions which are arising and to a serious consideration of a policy which is best adapted to meet them.

London, June 14.—Canada's agricultural exhibition car attracted a good deal of attention during its progress along the Strand and a short halt in the vicinity of the Emigration office at Charing Cross.

London, June 15.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the Canadian Atlantic issue has been largely over-subscribed. Many letters of regret will be posted to-day. It was quoted yesterday at 1-4 to 3-4 premium.

Lord Strathcona last night presided at the festival dinner of the National Hospital Relief for the cure of paralyzed epileptics.

Albert Edward Pocock, a real estate agent, of Reading, who was arrested in Montreal, has been sentenced to five years for the forgery and theft of title deeds.

The unemployed of Poplar Union, recently sent to Canada by the Guardians and the Salvation Army, have sent home grateful letters, in which they say that they have obtained employment and are doing well.

London, June 14.—Sir William Mulock arrived in London last night for the purpose of attending the Pacific cable conference.

The Canadian Associated Press interviewed Sir William, who, when he heard at Liverpool the result of the by-elections (London and Oxford), expressed himself as highly pleased, and described the result as a complete answer in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy.

Regarding the cable conference, he said that the informal conference takes place to-day prior to the official conference on June 21.

Sir William will remain in England till after July 1, to be present at the Dominion Day dinner.

London, June 15.—The Yorkshire 'Post' says supporters in England of the dual system of elementary education will observe with satisfaction the approval given the principle in the two Canadian by-elections. After some history of the matter in dispute, the 'Post' says the most obvious application of the constitutional principle safeguarding the lesser people's rights, which has made an indivisible community of two very different races has at last been completed. In consequence of the compromises, the result of the elections lends support to the conclusion that the whole question of separate schools may be settled forever.

DROWNED IN THE GATINEAU

EX-MAYOR BINGHAM, OF OTTAWA LOSES HIS LIFE.

Ottawa, June 18.—Ex-Mayor Samuel Bingham was drowned in the Gatineau river at a point two miles south of Wakefield yesterday afternoon. His horse and buggy have been recovered, also Mr. Bingham's raincoat, hat and wig. But though diligent search was maintained yesterday afternoon and today, and a professional diver employed, no trace of his body had been discovered at a late hour tonight.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

OBJECTIONS TO CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A proposal to unite in one body several sections of the Christian Church, now working apart, though for like objects, is well to the front in the arena of ecclesiastical discussion.

It is claimed that religious bodies, which hold in common the vital principles of Sriptural Christianity, and which differ chiefly in doctrinal statement, would gain force, stability and fruitfulness by being merged in one organization.

It is held that such a united church could secure results in the furtherance of the Gospel above and beyond any attainable by separate and divided effort. Hopes are high that such a union would eliminate from the teachings of the churches thus joined several disputed statements of doctrine and thereby establish more cordial relations in the membership and among the fellow workers. Also that the presentation of Gospel truth untainted by polemical controversy would more effectively awaken the conscience and convince the judgment of men.

Financial considerations also are supposed to favor a consolidation of the evangelizing forces.

The above are at least included among many benefits expected from an organic union of three or more evangelical churches.

Without presuming to sit in judgment upon so important a subject, I would respectfully submit one or two enquiries anent the matter.

1. Has mere bulk, however vast in the sphere of its activities, ever given to a religious organization the crown of enduring influence for good? Has not expansion in wealth and power tended to debase great religious bodies? Numbers, wealth, the world's regard; these are, at best, but the coarser constitutent elements in a world-moving force operating upon the minds of individual men. Great principles, dominating the thought and life of a few earnest people have generally withstood the assaults of hostile organizations, however strong in numbers or wealth. The Puritan element in Old and New England, the heroes of the faith in Holland and in Scotland are very much in evidence of this. The Wesleyan movement, despised in its beginnings, brought righteousness beyond any other influence of that age. The English Bible, whether reverenced or criticized, is yet a greater power for good among English-speaking peoples than any single church organization.

2. Is it so very certain that the proposed 'merger' will yield increased effectiveness in the furtherance of the Gospel with less waste of power than at present? A dubious outlook, unless one or two ugly tendencies in man can be overcome. For example, there are the domineering tendency and the slothful. When a religious body has had exclusive possession of a sphere of usefulness without the restraint or stimulus of competitive forces working for similar ends, overseers have fallen in love with their own dignity and workers with their own ease: or to vary the statement: In whatever degree a church has obtained supremacy over a country or a people, to that extent its officers have become slothful in the discharge of duty or tyrannical in the exercise of authority.

3. Does history afford any proof that the merging of separate religious bodies holding diverse views will indeed bring Christian workers into closer touch and establish more loving relations between them? Did not sloth and greed and cruel oppression work together to force on the freer hour in that 'awakening of the nations' called the Reformation? Was not the Methodist revival born of the spiritual needs of unfed flocks in a united national church? Spiritual life largely lost; was it not in larger measure restored by restoring to mankind the Divinely bestowed liberty to differ? Has not our Creator set the seal of approval upon 'diversity of operation' by establishing uniformity in law with infinite variation in matters and mind subject to law?

By all means let the church leaders devote their acute minds and warm hearts to the task of modifying diverse views, softening the asperities of disputation and emphasizing the really vital doctrines upon which there is already practical unanimity. Let it not be forgotten that the so-called heresy of the sixteenth century stirred into vigor the stagnant elements in the 'universal' church; that the Wesleyan 'schism' saved the Church of England from the ruin wrought by wealth and power within it, and that the Church of Rome exhibits to-day the greatest vigor and the largest activity in immediate contact with the evangelical churches.

JAMES LANG.

Peachland, B.C., June 5, 1905.

INSPIRATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your Innisville correspondent asserts that a letter signed by myself 'challenges the inspiration of the Scriptures and boldly asserts that the Scriptures nowhere claim inspiration for themselves.' As an honest man he never would have penned this sentence had he taken pains to read my letter with unprejudiced eyes; for before his face there lay my words in black and white, 'Scientific Christian thought fully accepts the mighty stream of inspiration in this literature, and glories in its sacred character and infinite value to the world.' Just as plainly, twice over, my letter states that the theory challenged is that inherited from the middle ages—'that the whole of existing Hebrew literature and much early Christian literature, bound together and known as the Bible, was verbally dictated by God substantially in its present form and arrangement, and is to be accepted as of infallible divine authority "from cover to cover."'

This writer makes the common mistake of supposing that acceptance of his theory is necessary to belief in inspiration, and that denial of the one is denial of the other, when in fact the greater inspiration is most apparent when the false, mechanical theory is most completely shattered. Yet he even goes so far as to say that 'unless the words of Scripture are inspired, we have, properly speaking, no inspiration'—a direct contradiction of Scripture history, which records ten inspirations of deeds to one of words; as every Bible student would know without being told if the traditional theory had not confused people's minds as to the real work of the Holy Spirit. That Holy Spirit operated in the whole course of history from primeval chaos to Pentecost and beyond; not making men infallible, for they were often mistaken; nor sinless, for they often went astray; nor omnipotent, for they often met defeat; but impelling them to rise from sod and mire, and inspiring them to seek after their unknown God and ascertain his will and do it. And the Bible is of infinite value to the world, and will never perish from it, not for any imaginary mechanical verbal dictation which it does not claim to possess, but because it is the finest extant record of the influence of divine wisdom on human thought, and exhibits the religious education of our race from the kindergarten of Genesis to the advanced school of Christ.

The writer starts out to prove that the Bible has not only a mighty stream of inspiration flowing through it, but that the book itself is wholly, equally, and verbally inspired, so that its words are the very words of the Holy Spirit. Very good. Let those who accept this theory be honest and not shrink from its consequences. They must not explain away God's words, for that is an insincere form of denial that might deceive some men but will never deceive God. Nor must they interpret them, for that is impertinence, implying that God is unable to speak plainly. All they have to do is simply to ascertain what is said, and then believe that at any cost, 'Let God be true, but every man a liar.'

For instance, if God said that the world was made in six days, we must believe that it was, —ology to the contrary notwithstanding. And if he announces that he repented having made man we must believe that he really did. And if he tells us that he enjoyed the smell of Noah's roasting meats, or came down to see what the builders of Babel were doing as Jupiter or Mercury might have done, we must not smother his words until some big one of our own like 'anthropomorphism' and explain that, while he said all those things, he meant exactly something else. Those who believe these were the words of a man—a prophet—having some more or less perfect glimpse of God and creation and conscious of the divine interest in human affairs, and who was striving to express his visions as truthfully as he could, are at liberty to collect other evidence to supplement his imperfect visions in accordance with the larger light that has come to us with the process of the suns. But God's own direct words may not be subjected to this process. Last Sunday I heard a minister quote, 'But the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart.' The meaning of this statement is perfectly plain, needing no explanation; and if God said he hardened Pharaoh's heart we may be sure he did so. But this did not happen to suit the preacher's theology, predestination being somewhat out of date. He did not have the courage to say 'The God of love could never have hardened any man's heart ,and the writer must have misunderstood him;' nor 'These are God's words, and therefore he does harden men's hearts in spite of his love,' either of which would have been honest. Instead he attempted to carry water on both shoulders by admitting that God said it and then explaining in a cloud of words that it meant 'Pharaoh hardened his own heart!' Is it any wonder that the church and its theology are under suspicion, and the world refuses for the most part to believe? For I am sorry to say there are many like this preacher, contending tooth and nail for verbal inspiration and then dodging its logical conclusions. They not only shatter the authority of the Bible (for an authority that will mean anything you may please to make it is no authority at all), but they shatter the confidence of the world in the possibility of ever arriving at the truth; and make it desperately hard for men who are wearing out their lives in rescuing that despised grace from the proverbial bottom of the well. One can have more respect for the man who makes a square stand up fight for mediaevalism in toto, though he be the laughing stock of eduacted people. Brother Jasper, the colored preacher, who taught 'the sun do move' instead of the earth, was at least consistent, and honored with his credence what he conceived to be the words of God. But the abomination, 'God certainly says this, and certainly means that,' is dishonoring to God as it is confusing to human thought. Let the Christian Church be honest, whatever it is. It is better to be honestly in the wrong than dishonestly half-way right.

So much for the theory, if it were proved. The writer's sole reliance, as I understand it, to prove that the Bible is verbally, equally, and wholly inspired is the 'classical passage,'—'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God.' The italics in King James's version show that 'is' is an interpolation, and the revised version omits altogether. But we will let that go for a moment. He further tells us that the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures is an 'express declaration of the Holy Spirit,' but neglects to tell us where the doctrine is announced as 'the express declaration of the Holy Spirit.' It is not in the Bible, and as we have no other authority worth considering we may neglect his statement altogether. Let us look frankly at his proof text.

1. And we notice at the first glance that it does not claim any sort of inspiration for the whole of our Bible for the very good reason that some of the most important parts of it, in the New Testament, were not written when Paul wrote to Timothy. At most, it only covers the part then in existence.

2. Whatever was meant about inspiration we know that 'Scripture' (graphe, that is, writing), not only left out much of our Bible, it not being then written, but included in the apocalypse which were not only written but included in the Septuagint, the Scriptures used and quoted by Paul. These apocryphal books were afterwards rejected by the early 'higher critics' of Protestantism, but the early church employed them precisely as they did the books of our Bible. They spoke of them in the same terms as the Old Testament. Origen, Clement, and others of the fathers often cite them as 'Scripture' 'divine Scripture,' 'inspired,' and the like. So what we believe about Chronicles on the strength of this passage we are bound also to believe about Maccabees.

3. The text says not a word about equality of inspiration, though your correspondent would prove that also. It was never held as a doctrine of the church. Philo and the rabbins of the middle ages taught degrees of inspiration, as also did Dr. Doddridge, Bishop Burnet, and other theologians.

4. The text says nothing, directly or indirectly, about verbal or plenary inspiration. The Scriptures are the gift of inspiration because they record the age-long inspiration of the divine presence in the world, whereby people were led to a growing knowledge of him. They are given by inspiration because without the impulses from God working through priests, prophets, warriors, kings, and artisans, the Hebrew people would never have been able to develop the faith they gave to the world, and our sacred Scriptures would never have been written. And sacred they are, notwithstanding the tremendous human element in them (indeed, because of it), for the crudest, most erroneous blundering of the human race marked the impulse of a mighty power, as the foam and wreckage on the shore reveal the ocean's presence.

5. We know that while Paul had a profound reverence for the Old Testament, as all Christians have, he held no such theory of inspiration as some moderns make the touchstone of faith, and he could not, therefore, have meant what they mean when he speaks of Scripture being inspired. For while he often quotes from the Old Testament (as well as from classic authors) he rarely quotes with exactness such as he would be bound to use if he considered the language the very words of God. Other New Testament writers show equal indifference. Matthew, for instance, quotes from Zechariah and inadvertently credits the quotation to Jeremiah, a very easy mistake, easily corrected. But the pecular theory of plenary inspiration obliges us to believe that the Holy Spirit inspired a mistake as to an utterance made by himself; which is absurd, and proves the doctrine false.

6. Lastly, the revised version corrects the alleged proof text to its true rendering, 'Every Scripture inspired of God, etc.' My brother's attempt to revise the revisers is heroic, but unsuccessful. They were renowned scholars of the great denominations in Great Britain and America, appointed by the very conservative church of England, scholars who had no theory to exploit; and though your correspondent thinks grammar and common sense must be on his side, the scholarship of the age does not seem to agree with him. So I suppose it will have to stand. But it makes no difference to the question.

The world will never believe that every sentence and word, every incident and legend in the Bible were framed and put in the minds of men by God. Those who think they believe it only do so academically, denying it in application; bending the alleged words of God to suit their own man-made philosophies (changing the Babylonian babies in the 137th psalm into dragons and higher critics for instance; or God into Pharaoh as the preacher did).

The Bible is like a lamp glowing with a light. And some contend that the ironwork and crockery, and even the dust on the glass, are all aflame. And they swear the shadows cast by the framework are as brilliant as the light itself. And men have been burned in the past and reviled in the present for refusing to call the darkness light. And if some have tried to clear away the dust and cobwebs so that the whole world can see the light, instead of a favored few, the attempt is met with a cry of horror that they are trying to put out the light. Alas for the world if this should continue. Thank God a better day is dawning.

EDWIN HOBBS.

320 West 65th street, Chica_o,
June 13, 1905.

THOSE WANDERING SHEEP—JUDAIZED GENTILES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Behold how large a fire a little spark kindleth. When I sent that short letter to the 'Witness' two months ago I had no idea that the controversy would have developed as it has done. Though not quite a stranger to the use of the pen, I had never before, publicly, taken up the cudgels in defence of the Catholic Church. The campaign going on in Ontario at present, and in the Highlands of Scotland for the last five years seemed to me as unreasonable, and to contain so much zeal, combined with so much crass ignorance, that I felt moved to take a hand in the fight. When a Highlander takes a hand in a fight he will not, as a rule, remain long on the defensive—he generally attacks. My peculiar experience in life, as well as extensive reading, has given me splendid opportunities for observing the effect of various systems of religion on men and nations at the present time. Whatever the Catholic Church might have been, or may be in other places, it was a very simple religion in the Highlands in my time. Though I happen to be of this way of thinking, some of my friends and relations are at present engaged in the very interesting controversy of whether they should unite with another branch of the Presbyterian Church, or whether they should continue separate. We very seldom had a visit from our priest, and I had to avail myself of the parish school for a part of my education, or go without it. In this school there were 'Frees,' 'U.P.'s' and 'Old Kirks,' as well as your humble servant. The Highland people at that time kept time—as the old Greeks, from the Olympic games. The great era with them was the disruption of 1843. For thirty years after that epoch there was comparative quiet in religious matters in the Highlands. Then clouds commenced to appear. One thing, however, I have to say for the Highlands, is that the row did not start with them.

It is a great deal easier to start a dog fight than to stop it, and it is much easier to start a religious controversy in the Highlands than it is to stop it. Very few of those who read so much in the papers about the church troubles in the Highlands know anything about the real cause of the trouble. With the church authorities in Edinburgh it may be simply a question of property; with the Highland people, however, the Bible in the hands of ignorant people is the cause of the whole difficulty. To them the Bible is more than the Koran is to the Turks. It is a pure fetish with them. Old women place it under their pillows at night, and every leaf of it is considered sacred, and it would be considered a sin to sweep a leaf of it with the ashes, or burn a torn leaf in the fire. The editor of the 'Witness' seems to think that devotion to church and clergy is the cause of the trouble. As far as the Highlands are concerned it is now quite the other way. In 1843 very few of the grown up population of the Highlands could read the Bible, so they have followed their ministers almost in a body, thus saving a lot of useless wrangling among ignorant people. Now, however, they all read the Bible, and they are going backwards in every other way but Bible knowledge since the last fifty years. They have neglected their cattle, and have gone back in their morals, and as the Presbyterian elder and deacon persistently persecuted those who were fond of music, song and story, they have driven the brightest of their young men and maidens away from home. No, Mr. Editor, devotion to their clergy is not the cause of the trouble in the Highlands. I have known some of the most godly ministers go down in sorrow to the grave, on account of the uncontrollable wrangling among the people discussing the various interpretations of the Bible and its bearing on the question of the union. Outside of their partiality to the lairds the influence of the clergy was for good. My quarrel is not with the men, but with the system. It is the ignorant layman whose knowledge of the world, past and present, is derived from the Bible and the Shorter Catechism, who is the cause of the trouble. If they found out that there were any clergymen in a church who advocated, or tolerated secular schools without the Bible, or who was anyway inclined to be favorable to the higher critics of the Robertson Smith type, he had to go out of the church, or they would go out of the church and form another one of their own.

This is what the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible has done for the Highlands. It has done for them what the Koran has done for the Turk; it has isolated them from the rest of the world. I have still, however, a great deal of faith in the race; they are a noble race, capable of great and noble deeds, if they were properly guided; their devotion to their leaders, and above all, their devotion to what they consider a principle, is really grand, and worthy of a better cause than the paltry matter they are quarrelling about at present. The Bible has made the Jew a wanderer over the face of the earth for three thousand years. His devotion to what he considers a principle, is also grand, only he is on the wrong trail. Great will be the surprise one day when he finds that out. The Reformed Jew has already commenced to find it out. Messrs. Therrien and Gregoire are disappointed because I can only see theism as the only alternative to the Catholic Church. They have also raised issues that I have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss. I have not undertaken to prove that the human element in the Church has always been free from sin and error. No Catholic is asked to believe that all the members of the hierarchy of the Church are, and have always been, free from sin and error, or that no reform was ever necessary in human abuses in the Church. What I undertook to prove—and what I think I have proved—was that the so-called Protestant Reformation was not a progressive movement at all, but a reactionary movement towards Judaism. The real reformation which introduced art and philosophy into the halls of learning in Europe was the Renaissance which commenced in Catholic Florence. The invention of printing and railways—which is the glory of this age, and civilization—does not owe anything to Protestantism; on the contrary, it owes a great deal to the Renaissance in the Catholic countries of Europe, which set people studying science and philosophy, while Luther and Calvin sent the people back to Julaism flavored with a little sauce of Pauline theology. The leaders of the Reformation did not understand the principles of liberty outside of the right to read the Bible. In that respect they went out of the frying pan into the fire—they went to the other extreme. They forced people to read the Bible, whether they wanted to read it or not. In the Highlands people were pledged to read the Bible twice a day, and woe be to the unfortunate Crofter who was found negligent in fulfilling his obligations. How can a Church which makes a hero of an Elijah who ordered the massacre of four hundred and fifty men—who differed from him in religious opinion, boast of its principles of civil and religious liberty.

Now I come to the last and most important question of all, and a question which has cost me a good deal of thought, namely, the only alternative that I could see for some years back—Catholicism or Deism. I do have moments of despondency, when I survey the present state of the world, the past history of the Church and its present state after nineteen hundred years. All who claim the name of Christian agree that the Christian Church was founded by Christ, and established by the apostles and martyrs, and sealed by their blood after an arduous life of painful and persevering efforts for the salvation of the human race. If, after all, gentlemen, it has decayed and got so corrupt as you claim, that a new lock, stock and barrel is necessary, how can I have confidence in the stability and genuineness of any other system of religion founded by inferior men. No, gentlemen, for me at least, it is entirely out of the question. How can I look with favor on any Church calling itself Christian, to which the beautiful and sacred emblems of the cross, and the mother and child are abhorrent! Whatever may be said about the Catholic Church, its works of charity and the devoted self-denying labors of her ministers, both male and female, are standing monuments of its closer adherence to the teachings of its founders, than any of the thousand and one Protestant sects who are trying to undermine the rock out of which they claim to have been hewn. They not only left the house of their mother, but they wished to pull it down over her head and send her adrift in the world; this is Judaism with a vengeance. I for one, will not call it Christianity.

Mr. Gregoire has enumerated some points in which he thinks I am not very orthodox—I could make some more confessions which might still more surprise him, but one thing I will not admit, that Protestantism would make the French-Canadians any happier, or any more loyal and better citizens than the system that they have at present. I sometimes do think, though, that some concessions will have to be made before the Teutonic races will ever return in a body back to the true fold. Personally, I would vote in favor of celibacy being left as an open question for both male and female. I know that the Russian Church has much in common with the Catholic Church, with the exception of its attitude towards the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible. Russia is the only country in the world where the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible is not only advocated by the Church, but it goes freight free over all the government railways. Any one that is willing to take Russia as an example of what the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible will accomplish, is welcome to it. What the end will be I do not know—but I am certain that the free, unrestricted circulation and compulsory reading of the Bible has not produced the expected results in either Russia or the Highlands of Scotland.

N. McNEIL.

SINGLE TAX AND FARMERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Farmer' says that the object of the single tax is 'to make ownership in land unprofitable.' In that he is mistaken, very much so. In fact, the object is quite contrary. There are two uses made of land at the present time. The farmer, the builder, the tailor, the merchant and every other producer uses land for the purpose of production. The speculator uses land for the purpose of extortion. The farmer uses land to add to the riches of the world. That means prosperity. The speculator strives to get that prosperity by the impoverishment of the toiler.

The single tax would stop all use of land for extortion and impoverishment, and would give every encouragement to the use of land for enrichment.

The single tax would leave a man all his improvements without any abatement either by unjust taxation, by the extortion of the speculator, or the collector of ground rent; therefore, the industrious man, and he alone, would be the rich man.

At the present time there are two classes in society, the enrichers and the impoverishers. The farmer, like every other industrious man, must toil not merely to maintain himself and family, but he must toil to maintain those who hold the land, not to enrich, but to collect tribute from their fellows for the occupation thereof.

The farmer raises a crop, and that crop inevitably goes to some large commercial centre to be exchanged for dry goods, hardware, etc. There the owner of the land collects from ten thousand dollars to half a million dollars per acre yearly. This the farmer must pay in some way. Then when the goods come back in exchange for that crop, the government or the protected manufacturer takes from a quarter to a third of them in the shape of tariff. The farmer raises a crop; but after out of that crop the farmer has paid to support a number of parasites and an unjust tax, it is a question if he gets in return more than one-third what he should.

The most of the farmers, who raise the abundant crops of this continent, do not earn more than five hundred dollars in the year. The Astor family, who need not raise a single bushel of grain or anything else, are reported to collect an income of twenty million dollars per year. The single tax would concentrate taxation on the income of the Astors and would abolish in toto the tax on the products of the farmer. The farmers in Manitoba have enjoyed the single tax on their farms since the year 1890, and, so far as I can learn, it is regarded unanimously with favor. Let 'Farmer' propose to reimpose taxation on the improvements on the farms in Manitoba, and thus give encouragement to the speculators, and he will find such a shout of protest that he will forever hereafter keep his peace.

W. A. DOUGLASS.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just returned from a very pleasant and interesting trip up through the romantic and beautiful valley of the Gatineau, one of the loveliest streams in this Dominion. My visit was to attend the W. C. T. U. convention of the County of Ottawa. I do not know when I have met a more resolute and determined army of white-ribboners.

There is not another locality in Canada where more decisive victories have been won in the interests of temperance, sobriety and morality, than in the Gatineau Valley.

I was very familiar with the conditions of life up in those regions thirty years ago. It would be perfectly true to say that at that time the communities were literally infested with vast numbers of hateful whiskey dives. Some of them were licensed; and some were not. Drunkenness abounded. The usual results of sin and shame, of misery and degradation, which always follow the accursed traffic in liquor were very manifest in the townships of Ottawa County.

But with the lapse of time a marvellous change has come over those townships. The light of God's eternal truth—the light of common sense has evidently broken in upon the minds of the people. The infernal whiskey license has grown to be an object of deeply-rooted hatred to the electors of those municipalities.

You enter the Township of Wakefield; not one license left in it. In the adjoining township of Masham, not one license left. The Township of Alwyn, not a single license. Just across the river, the big township of Portland, without a license. The next township, of Denham, every license driven out of it.

Now, I have quite an interesting little episode to relate. In the midst of those prohibition townships there was the township of Lowe. And there they had licenses. There were two Catholic priests in that township. These two reverend gentlemen observed the marked distinction between the peace and quiet, the good order and the better citizenship which prevailed in the local option townships to the north and south of them, and the debauchery, and the devilry which whiskey made in their own parish, and as good men and true, in the interests of their own people they opened an earnest campaign against the demon of licensed whiskey. In common with some noble-minded Protestant gentlemen they took the platform, were successful, and the township of Lowe is without a license.

I do not say that the white-ribboners were the chief instruments in bringing about the blessed change which I have just sketched. But I do say that they contributed very largely to the splendid triumphs all through that section.

Mr. Editor, I look forward earnestly and prayerfully to the day when the white-ribbon army, the Catholic priesthood, and the Protestant clergy will unite and sanctify all the power they possess, to put down the curse of the whiskey traffic.

The question might well be asked what has been the result of driving out those dens of infamy—those breeding grounds of crime and misery? I am prepared to answer those questions from direct personal observation and knowledge. They have better school houses, better education for the little ones; very much better churches, as a rule, a far better class of houses in which to live. Very much more of domestic peace, and comfort and happiness. The change from license to no license in those municipalities has proven to be a grand revival of common sense.

Mr. Editor, the gentlemen who fill the position of mayors and councillors in our municipalities, who persist in the foolish and sinful habit of licensing what every man of them knows to be a curse, those men are guilty before God. They are responsible for much of the crime and the suffering caused by liquor.

The electors who mark their ballots for whiskey councils should be very sorry for what they do.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 St. Hippolyte street.

A LOST BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'The Bible on your shelf or table, and yet never read, is a Bible possessed, yet lost,' so says the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, in the 'Sunday-school Times,' when commenting on that portion of God's word which tells us that when Josiah, King of Judah, was repairing 'the house of the Lord' Hilkiah, the high priest, said 'I have found the book of the law in the house of the Lord.' There are many people nowadays, who possess the Bible, and carry it to church because it looks well to do so—but yet, have lost it. A Bible neglected—is a Bible lost. You do not treat it as King Jehoiakim of Judah did, 'cut it with a penknife and cast it into the fire.' (Jer. xxxvi., 23.) He tried to destroy God's Word, but is it not virtually trying to destroy it, by neglecting it, by not reading it—studying it and obeying its precepts?' Sir Isaac Newton said 'I count the Scriptures of God to be the most sublime philosophy.' Said Sir John Herschel: 'All human discoveries seem to be made only for the purpose of confirming more and more strongly the truths contained in the sacred Scriptures.' Mr. Gladstone said: 'All the wonders of Greek civilization heaped together, are less wonderful, than is the simple Book of Psalms—the history of the human soul, in relation to its maker.' 'The entrance of thy word giveth light.' (Psa. cxix., 130.)

R. SCHOLEFIELD.

Beech Ridge.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I had been expecting to see that copies of resolutions passed by synods, conventions, conferences, etc., would appear in the public press, and not only in the official organs of such bodies. We, the interested public, wish to see what our brethren in convention assembled, judge wise and best to speak about, and there is no other way of doing this except through the daily press (the official organs reach only a limited few of the population).

A very valuable resolution educative in its character, appeared recently in your columns re the gambling evil. We want more of such resolutions. I enclose two which deserve publication. They were passed at a recent W.C.T.U.

County Convention, held in Tottenham, Simcoe county.

PUBLIC HOUSE TRUSTS.

Whereas: In the history of the Temperance Reform there have been many powerful influences at work to thwart the efforts of God's people for the advancement of sobriety and prohibitive laws against the liquor evil, and whereas a new evil menaces our cause in this country in the idea of government control, or of municipalization of the liquor traffic, or as it is called in England 'Public House Trusts,' endorsed by the highest officers of the crown in this country—at one time president of this scheme.

Therefore, resolved: That we hereby declare our emphatic antagonism to any such compromise with evil, believing it to be not only futile as a solution of the liquor problem, but a cumulative source of revenue for the government, and as such, an evil, and only evil, as producing gain at the expense of the people's morals, health, and the public good.

Concerning the dreadful opium monopoly which Great Britain has exploited for so many years to her national disgrace and China's infinite misery.

THE OPIUM TRAFFICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Whereas: We have had our attention called to the terrible evil of the opium traffic in China and elsewhere.

Resolved: That we, as a county union, request His Excellency the Governor-General to lay before His Majesty the King our convictions on this important question; that he may use his gracious influence to relieve our Empire of the responsibility of this great evil.

We, your readers in Ontario, watch for such resolutions as the above, as we desire to know how the various committees are moving about such public questions.

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

GENERAL WOLFE'S GRAVE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his reply to the address presented to him at Quebec on Friday last, the Governor-General is reportel to have said: 'Quebec, famous for its historical associations, the burial place of two heroes, who have found in a common grave immortal fame,' etc.

General Wolfe was not buried at Quebec, his body was conveyed to England, landed at Portsmouth, and, borne across the country, was buried at Greenwich, Kent, alongside his father, at the Church of St. Alphage. There cannot be a doubt about this, and in confirmation of it, I subjoin a letter I received from the Rev. Mr. Lambert, rector of St. Alphage Church, in reply to an enquiry I was making with reference to it:

The Vicarage, Greenwich, S.E.,
3rd December, 1894.

The churchwardens have handed me your letter about General Wolfe and the old church. Wolfe was certainly buried in the vaults underneath the church now standing. The vaults were sealed up after the Extra-mural Interments Act. The name of 'Wolfe' is to be seen on the outside of the vault. The church demolished was the old church which fell in 1810, and gave place to the present church, consecrated in 1818. There is no monument in the church to him (General Wolfe).

The most probable reason for the absence of such monument is that the day after his burial at Greenwich there was a petition in parliament for the erection of a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

(See Hasted's 'History of Kent,' 1886 edition, page 97.)

Yours faithfully,
BROOKE LAMBERT,
Vicar of Greenwich.

I may add that the monument to General Wolfe in Westminster Abbey, is a very fine work, and without doubt the majority of his visitors will take it for granted that the hero is buried there.

HENRY MOTT.

Montreal, June 11, 1905.

A nephew of the Rev. Brooke Lambert—Mr. Frank Lambert—graduated in Science at McGill in 1894.

THE TRADING STAMP QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At last the government has promised to take up the question of those famous trading stamps, and it is time that it should do so. Trade is perishing, undermined as it is by this parasitic disease of stamps, which ruins the families and leads the merchants to bankruptcy.

The public are blinded; they imagine that the golden age has come, and that the promoters of such a gigantic speculation on human stupidity are prompted by the purest philanthropy. It is important that the public should be protected against this unguarded infatuation, which every business man in a position to give a sound judgment on the matter agrees to denounce.

The Chambers of Commerce have been moved, and the different traders' associations have passed resolutions positively condemning trading stamps.

It is now the turn of the government to pronounce itself categorically and without fear. This is not a party question; it is a question of life or death for honest trade, for legitimate trade.

Trade is waiting. But what trade is waiting for is not a half measure. What it is waiting for is not one of those bills worked out by the genius of dispute jointly with the nonsense of procedure. What it expects from the government is a radical measure, and the prohibition of trading stamps, without useless phraseology. What it demands from parliament is not a measure inaugurating an era of endless and ruinous lawsuits. What it asks of parliament is to put an end to this cynical and systematic speculation on trade. The speculators who realize splendid profits—without any risk—and who have accumulated, at the expense of the simple public, a war fund as large in size as it is little honorable in its origin, will seek the help of learned advisers, well posted on procedure, but above all, commanding favor at court in the federal capital. Be assured that they will not be niggardly on the question of fees, with the option of reimbursing themselves a hundredfold later on at the expense of the good, simple and credulous public.

This time, however, we have every reason to believe that they will be in for their costs, as the merchants have placed their case in the hands of the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, who will do justice to whom justice is due, without fear and without weakness, as a true statesman, for whom the general interest takes of right the lead over private interests.

The trade will await with confidence the result of that campaign of redress.

A LARGE RETAILER.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill in the House of Lords to include bribery among the offences for which persons can be extradited.

For throwing a collie to its death over a railway bridge Frederick Hardy was, at King's Lynn, fined one pound, to be paid in weekly instalments of one shilling.

The magistrates at Andover, Hampshire, were engaged six hours, one day recently, in hearing motor car cases, the total penalties imposed and costs amounting to £150.

Capt. Whelpton, of the Hull trawler 'Mino,' one of the vessels badly damaged in the North Sea incident, has died at Hull. He was never able to go to sea after the outrage.

The Duke of Newcastle, who owns several large estate in Nottinghamshire, has intimated to the whole of his tenants that he will return ten percent of their rents for the present half-year.

Instead of stone-breaking or oakum-picking, tramps are to have three hours of corn grinding in return for a night's board and lodging at Holbeach workhouse. Ratepayers' corn is to be ground free of charge.

One result of the Torrey-Alexander mission in London is that a 'revival' has taken place amongst a number of clerks at the War Office, where a class for Bible study has been established.

A fox and her three cubs were dug out at Ulverscroft, Leicestershire. The fox's larder beneath the run was found to contain thirty-two rabbits, two partridges, two pheasants and a wild duck.

Two girls, aged eleven years, who were on their way to Canada, have been gathered into a Yorkshire Police Court. When asked if they could speak Canadian, they ingenuously answered 'No, sir.'

The King, strange as it may seem, is said to have worn shoes of his own manufacture. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort believed in their sons being taught a trade, and the King learned boot and shoemaking when he was a boy.

During a performance in Sanger's Circus at Bakewell an elephant turned savagely on its keeper, threw him to the ground and knelt on him. It also gored the manager and attacked the tent, to the alarm of the audience The elephant was, eventually bound and shot dead by a party of volunteers.

The cast of a tablet, the original of which is in the museum at Constantinople, and which was used by King Herod to warn Gentiles not to enter the Temple of Jerusalem, has been added to the collection at the British Museum.

A widow at Skillington, near Grantham who recently celebrated her hundred and first birthday, expressed a desire to have a motor-car drive before she died. The Mayor of Grantham accordingly called at her house and took her for a drive in his car to Grantham and back.

William Ward was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at the Clerkenwell Sessions recently for fraud. He was in the next bed at the Connaught road Hospital to a man who had broken his leg. He learned how the accident occurred, and then impersonated the man, and obtained £20 compensation.

Richard Roberts, a Durham sandwichman, was said to be next of kin and heir to a wealthy tailor who died at Malvern a few years ago, leaving an estate worth a million sterling. Roberts is reported to have been discovered by a firm of solicitors after a twelve years' search. He did not, however, live to enjoy his fortune, as he has died after a two days' illness.

The late Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Elizabeth Egginton Ernle-Erle-Drax, of Charborough Park, Wareham, left some strange directions regarding the disposal of her remains. She directed that a mausoleum to contain her embalmed body is to be built in Charborough Park, and to be provided with stained glass of such color that the light passing into the interior may look as much like sunlight as possible.

A shocking accident occurred to the Rev. Reginald Oakley, curate of High Wycombe, at Princess Risborough, near Aylesbury. He was riding a motor-cycle in a 10 miles reliability trial. He had completed fifty miles, when the front forks of his machine gave way, and he was thrown on his face. His skull was fractured, and the goggles he was wearing were driven into his eyes. His condition is extremely critical.

John Robert Boyle, keeper of Hull Corporation records, and a widely-known antiquary, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labor at Hull for having stolen letters of Andrew Marvell dated from 1660 to 1677 and various other relics of historical value belonging to Hull Corporation. Boyle, who was formerly a Swedenborgian pastor, is a recognized authority upon antiquarian matters. The thefts were discovered through Mr. Augustine Birrell, who was writing in the 'English Men of Letters' series, pointing out to Hull Corporation that a letter addressed to the corporation by Andrew Marvell was for sale.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti's masterpiece, 'Dante's Dream,' which hangs in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool, is, it is feared, irretrievably ruined. There are ugly cracks all over the surface, the canvas is parting from the stretcher, and the picture threatens to buckle. 'Dante's Dream' was bought by the corporation of Liverpool for £5,000 in 1881. It is an enormous picture, and occupies the entire north wall of the Dante room in the gallery. It depicts the death of Beatrice. The Angel of Death is shown kissing her, while the ascent of her spirit to heaven is represented symbolically. The poet, gowned and hooded, and two women bearing a pall, complete the figures, which are all life-size.

Various interesting facts relating to old London were reported by the Rev. R. S. Mylne at a meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, held at Bridewell Hospital. In Water street the skull, horns and a bone of the bos longifrons were recently found at a depth of twenty feet in the Thames mud. On the site of Bridewell Hospital was formerly a tongue of land jutting into the Thames, on which there was a fortified town, to the making of which William the Conqueror gave stones. Referring to the whipping of apprentices at Bridewell by the chapel beadle, Mr. Mylne said that even at the present time city apprentices might be seen there in order 'that they may ponder on their misdeeds, and be talked to parentally by a clergyman.'

SCOTLAND.

An eighty-eight-foot whale was landed at one of the Shetland fishing stations the other day.

The Caledonian Insurance Company has on its books a policy still in force which was issued seventy-two years ago.

The total output of minerals from west of Scotland mines during the past year was 19,797,921 tons, a decrease of 57,426 tons compared with 1903.

The Marquis of Graham is the only heir to the dukedom who has 'served his time' as an apprentice to the mercantile marine.

A sale on a farm at Westerkirk ended an ancient occupancy, the outgoing tenant and his ancestors having farmed the land for over six centuries.

Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, M.P., has offered to become a guarantor to the extent of two thousand pounds of the Edinburgh Exhibition if alcoholic liquors be excluded from the grounds.

Mr. William Gibson, one of the best known of Dundee manufacturers, was killed in his establishment. He was in the engine-house and it is supposed that his sleeve had been caught in the machinery and he had been dragged in. His body, crushed fearfully, was found in the oil pit.

Two laborers, named Thos. Hay and Jas. Scott, in Edinburgh, were sentenced on charges of theft and attempted theft. It came out that a man, named Arthur Cairns, had also been arrested, but he had now been liberated. The Procurator-Fiscal said it was almost impossible to distinguish him from the man who had now been captured, and who was the real culprit. Cairns was in prison for a month.

To go travelling at the age of 104 is a remarkable achievement. At that great age Mr. James Grieve, residing in Loch Long district, has for some time back been visiting his relatives near and far.

Finger-prints were employed in Scotland in 109 cases during 1904, and reported to the Habitual Criminal Registry, Scotland Yard. The Scottish Prisoners' Commissioners report that identification through this means is becoming increasingly frequent, and the history of all travelling criminals in Great Britain more widely known by the police.

In the 'passport' case recently heard at Bow Street, London, one of the defendants, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, is well known in Fleet street. The 'Daily Chronicle' says he has done editorial work for the 'Echo' and 'Morning Leader,' while contributions from his pen have appeared in the 'Speaker' and 'Fortnightly Review.' His school training was had in Dundee, and he studied at Glasgow University, where he graduated about ten years ago. Thereafter he went forth to fight with Greece against the Turks. In this encounter he secured material for a novel, 'The Broom of the War God.'

IRELAND.

Lord Bute's wedding is to take place at Castle Bellingham on July 6.

Ireland produces 140,000,000 yards of linen per year; England, 45,000,000.

The North Dublin Board of Guardians have refused, by nine votes to six, to accept for the children of the workhouse an invitation to the dress rehearsal of the approaching Royal Irish Military Tournament.

A tourist writes from Ireland to complain of the desperate management of the Irish railways. She was restrained from entering an express by the awful warning of the porter, 'This train shtops nowhere at all.'

Mr. Thomas Hill, a farmer, whose funeral took place near Bandon a few days ago, died at the age of 102. His father lived to the age of 105, and his grandfather to 109. At the age of 104 Mr. Hill's father was summoned for killing a hare, but in consequence of his many years the magistrates forgave his violation of the game laws, and told him to go home and kill as many hares as he could during the remainder of his life. He died the following year.

An inexplicable act of violence is reported from Lifford, the county town of Donegal. Recently a Scottish brick-works company erected a number of workmen's houses about four miles from the town. It appears that a party of disguised men visited the place, and attacked the dwellings with stones and other missiles, one of the inmates being severely injured. When the constabulary visited the place they found the windows and doors of two houses completely demolished, and later in the evening four arrests were made.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., one of the best-known parliamentarians, and prominently connected with Irish affairs for forty years, is dead. In the Civil War in America Mr. O'Brien had borne his part as a soldier for the North, but he came back to Ireland at the time of the Fenian movement conducted by James Stephens, and was then put in command of a very 'irregular' body of men from Cork, and it was this detachment that he led against the police barracks. The police made an unexpectedly stubborn and stout defence, and then the peasants from the south, ignorant of the rules of civilized warfare, piled up straw around the building and fired it with the object of smoking the enemy into surrender or retreat. These methods did not, however, meet with the approval of the leader of the party, who had the fire extinguished before it had injured the inmates, and then he successfully disarmed the little garrison. For this 'high treason' Mr. O'Brien was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, though he was soon reprieved.

A young farmer belonging to Carrickedward, county Longford, was, it is stated, to have been married a few days ago to a lady residing near Edgeworthstown. On the day before that fixed for the ceremony the bridegroom made all the necessary arrangements, and then went out, it was thought, to visit a neighbor. As he failed to return, his friends went to look for him next morning, when he was found in a drain, apparently asleep. It was found, however, much to the surprise of all, that the sleeper could not be awakened, and, though showing signs of vitality, appeared to be in a trance. He was carried home, and medical aid summoned, but up to the present he has not regained consciousness.

W.C.T.U.

CONVENTION OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HUNTINGDON, CHATEAUGUAY AND BEAUHARNOIS.

The annual convention of the United Counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay and Beauharnois was a few days ago entertained by the Ormstown Union.

Among the visitors were Mrs. Sanderson, the provincial president, and Mrs. Waycott, provincial Y. secretary. The morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president, Mrs. Ogilvie. The report of the corresponding secretary showed the number of unions to be 14; total membership, 275; (of these unions, eight were represented at convention); honorary members, 80, and six Bands of Hope with a membership of 339. The financial report read by the treasurer, Miss L. Bazin, showed a balance in the treasury of $23.25.

The reports of departments were encouraging. The flower mission has done good work, many a sad heart has been cheered by the little bunch of flowers with a text card attached, no one can appreciate the beauty and refreshment of flowers more than the sick and poor. Active work among the boys and girls has been carried on.

At noon a bountiful and tasteful luncheon was served by the ladies of the Ormstown Union. At the afternoon meeting reports from departments were concluded. The superintendent of the World's Missionary Department stated that papers had been sent to India and other places, and help rendered to Labrador and Japan. Good reports from the departments of health and heredity, evangelistic and observance of the Sabbath, were presented, showing that the superintendents of these departments are enthusiastic in their work.

At the evening meeting Mrs. Ogilvie presided. There was a fair attendance. A very interesting drill conducted by Mrs. Waycott, was given by the Y. girls, assisted by two honorary members. Sketches were read showing the effect of liquor, opium and tobacco in India, China and Japan. These readings were interspersed with choruses by the Ormstown choir. Mrs. Sanderson, in her address, said 'she believed the time would come when the licensed saloon would be closed; it might not be in her time, but she would be one who would be eagerly looking on from the other side.' The Rev. D. Morison spoke a few words of appreciation.

The following are the officers for next year:—Mrs. McArthur, president; Mrs. Morison, vice-president; Mrs. Rowat, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Stephen, recording secretary; Miss L. Bazin, treasurer; Miss Bazin, Y. secretary.

DR. GEIKIE.

Among the names of the professors of Trinity Medical College, of Toronto, who received honors from Toronto University on the occasion of the amalgamation of that college with the medical faculty of the provincial institution, there did not appear that of Dr. Walter B. Geikie, so long the dean of Trinity Medical College. Dr. Geikie, who had made the building up of the Trinity School his life work, and had long sacrificed to it two-thirds of his time, could not consent to what he regarded as its extinction. He therefore resigned his position when he could no longer prevent that movement, whereupon Dr. Temple was made dean pending the amalgamation. This is how Dr. Temple was spoken of in the conferring of the honors as formerly dean of the medical faculty of Trinity University.

NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE.

What it Stands for in England; What it Suffers; What it Hopes

THE REV. DR. JOHN BROWN, OF HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, UPON THE DISABILITIES FROM WHICH DISSENT SUFFERS IN THE OLD LAND.

In free England, at this moment, a Methodist or Presbyterian by the name of Jones or Smith is refused the recognition of equality in citizenship.

When the Nonconformist citizen dies in England he cannot be buried in consecrated ground. He will be laid to rest in another part of the graveyard; the remains will be taken to another mortuary house; even in death the penalty of ostracism will be imposed, not merely upon the unfeeling corpse, but upon the living members of the deceased's family.

This is a broad question—the question as between a state church and a free church in England. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Hampstead, London, a Congregational minister, who has preached for the past forty years in the Bedford pulpit, originally occupied by John Bunyan, the immortal author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and who has been recently a delegate to the Congregational Union held in Toronto, is an authority upon the position and attitude of English Nonconformity.

Dr. Brown is a guest of Mr. J. B. Learmont, 30 Macgregor st., and yesterday the venerable gentleman, who speaks most informingly upon all subjects he touches, talked with a 'Witness' representative upon a variety of questions which are urgent in England to-day.

Naturally, the education question was uppermost in Dr. Brown's mind. He ought to know something about it, for just before leaving for this country his goods were distrained for the rates which he refused to pay—that is to say, a certain portion of his goods, to represent the difference between the sum which he was willing to pay for national education, free and unsectarian, and the sum which was legally demanded for the maintenance of Roman Catholic and church schools.

To understand, let it be stated that there were in England two sets of schools before the Education Bill was passed—the public schools and the voluntary schools. The former were broad and generous in their curriculum; the latter taught churchism—chiefly. Lord Salisbury—in the opinion of Dr. Brown, an exceedingly able man—often said:—'Capture the schools'—meaning, in the last analysis, 'capture them for the church.' Mr. Balfour, who was returned primarily to power to conclude the Boer war, proceeded to capture them by his Education Bill.

By the operation of the terms of the measure, four out of six of the school managers, in every district, were bound to be Anglicans, the headmasters and principals were bound to belong to the same faith.

Dr. Brown believes that half the English people were Nonconformist, either in practice or in sympathy, and immediately the government found half the nation in opposition. This was the reason for the existence of the passive resisters. The Nonconformists were willing to pay what was indubitably given to public education, but they would neither support Roman Catholicism nor Anglicanism. Therefore, some of the most eminent persons in England suffered cheerfully the distraint of their goods—nay, they went to jail, and, in one instance, where an eminent minister was made to herd with burglars and shoplifters, he learned that every one of the latter had been brought up in the Church of England, and had experienced the 'saving grace of baptismal regeneration.'

'Remember, there are many spiritually-minded men in the Church of England—noble men, who do not believe at all in an extreme position; but we know that Lord Halifax and those who worked with him desired to renew relations with Rome, which object would have been accomplished had the then Pope recognized the validity of the Anglican orders—which he refused to do. In many of the schools under the management of the Church we find that the children have to bow to the figure of the Virgin.'

Dr. Brown glanced for a moment at history, to show under what disabilities Nonconformism had suffered since the Restoration under Charles II., went into the history of the Sacramental Test Acts, the exclusion from public service of all who did not belong to the State Church; bringing the history down to the present day when a Nonconformist was still boycotted in small places, when he required great courage to pronounce himself as an adherent of any other church but the dominant one, and when he could not lie in death by the side of the churchman, having to accept an inferior place in ground which the Church refused to bless.

'What, then, did Nonconformity stand for in England to-day? What did it hope for?'

This is the answer of Dr. Brown:—'The Nonconformist churches are not bound, will not be bound, by any organic union in England; they do, however, under a Free Church Council, cooperate in large matters. They are laboring for the disestablishment of the Church of England. They do not want the property or the endowments of the Church. These belong, it is contended, to the state. They do want that religion and education in England shall be free; that there shall be no longer any stigma attaching to a man because of his religious belief; that independent churchmen and there are many, although, unhappily, moderate churchmen, in England, have allowed the whole matter to go by default while the ritualists who are extremely active have gone on accomplishing their work of disintegration) shall be able to join with their Nonconformist brethren in the liberation of individual conscience. As to this matter of liberation, as a matter of fact, Lord Halifax and his friends stood for the disestablishment of the Church, not for the purpose of working with the liberal churches, but in order that the Church of England, while still retaining all its property, should do as it pleased, independent of state control.'

'Now, I am not saying all this,' remarked Dr. Brown, 'for the purpose merely of irritation; I am simply exposing a certain situation. Look, for instance, at the case of the Earl of Anglesea, a notorious debauchee, and yet who had the gift of fifteen livings in the church in his hands. Look, again, at Wales, which is preponderantly Nonconformist, revolting against the government education bill and holding out even when the county councils have been rendered of none effect, legally speaking, through their refusal to levy rates under the terms of the bill, which takes the money of Nonconformists to teach Roman Catholic and Anglican doctrine.

In regard to Congregationalism, Dr. Brown said it stood in the four thousand churches which belonged to the body, not for numbers, but for individualism, for character, for the spiritual in the life of the community. It believed that character meant more in leavening effect than mere numbers. He quite appreciated the power of connexionalism, and yet in connexionalism the minister was little and the organization was all, or nearly so. As for Congregationalism, it stood for culture, for ethical teaching, for upbuilding, and he thought that it answered to the genius of the British people.

In regard to the general attitude of the churches towards Biblical criticism, Dr. Brown said that he did not believe there ever was a time when there was a deeper spiritual feeling in the general breast than at present. At the same time it was now recognized by the ablest and best that the Bible must be studied as literature. The theory of plenary inspiration has gone by the board. 'We do not think the book of Leviticus as important or valuable as parts of the New Testament. There were many authors; there were varying degrees of understanding; and the revelation of God goes on in the heart. The Bible has to be interpreted according to knowledge. God revealed himself as people could accept his revelation. He did not make profound scientific revelations to those who were unable to receive them. The search for truth was never so earnest, and this in itself is a wholesome sign. Earnest men are bound to find the truth at all costs. We stand, the Christian world stands, for certain great verities, but the graduation of truth is beginning to be appreciated. One truth is greater than another; as the mind advances a fuller truth can be comprehended. I have not the least fear for the Bible or for religious truth; but in England we do look with intense earnestness for the time when all religious bodies shall be upon a parity, and when a little child shall no longer be marked at school as an inferior being because he does not accept the teaching of one particular church.'

As to secular matters, political matters, and the like, Dr. Brown said, laughingly, that he had been taken to task for some of the things he said in Toronto in these domains, and, therefore, perhaps, it would not be wise to dwell upon them.

Dr. Brown will preach in Emmanuel Church on Sunday morning, in Zion Church on Sunday evening, and will lecture on 'John Bunyan' in Emmanuel Church on Monday evening.

OUR FLAGS.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

Clarke's Harbor, N.S., June 12, 1905.
Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Montreal, Que.

Gentlemen,—Kindly accept hearty thanks of teachers and pupils for the excellent flag which we received yesterday. It far exceeded our expectations in every respect.

You certainly deserve much credit for the work you are doing.

Everyone is pleased with papers.

Yours most sincerely,
ARTHUR D. FOX, Principal.

Carroll, Man., June 6, 1905.
John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Dear Sir,—Our flag was duly received and floated on the twenty-fourth for the first time, though the day was a showery one.

The pupils and citizens of our village are well pleased with it, and we had no coaxing to get the trustees to put up a flag-pole.

Your library offer is certainly very attractive, but for the present we can do nothing. Perhaps in the autumn we may make the attempt, as we need and would appreciate a library very much.

Thanking you for your courtesy,
I am, yours truly,
RAY H. HALL.

Sintaluta, May 26, 1905.
To the Editor of the Montreal 'Witness' (Flag Dept.)

Dear Sir,—Just a line to state we received your flag as premium for securing twelve subscribers to 'Witness.' The flag is a good one, and highly satisfactory to us. You might forward some books for the school library with the balance of the funds. Use your own judgment.

Yours truly,
E. W. JERVIS, Teacher.

A peasant, while digging near Pompeii, has discovered a human skeleton with four large gold bracelets, ornamented with emeralds, a pair of large pearl earrings, two necklaces of gold, pearls, and emeralds, and two emerald rings.

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

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Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.
Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JUNE, 1905

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

PRESIDENT OF LUTHERAN CONVENTION.

Pittsburg, June 15.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Bauslin, of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, Springfield, O., was today elected president of the forty-second biennial convention of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

The battle that has for many days been impending between the armies in Manchuria has been prevented from coming to a head by floods of rain. There have been some respectable fights, chiefly cavalry engagements, in which thousands have been engaged, and places have been taken and retaken, but the general engagement still hangs fire.

If the report be true that Generals Linevitch, Kuropatkin, Kaulbars and Sakharoff sent a telegram to the Czar protesting against the making of peace, and that the Russian troops under their command, on learning of the opening of peace negotiations, made noisy demonstrations in favor of the sentiment expressed in the generals' despatch, we cannot but admire Russian courage and hopefulness. General Kuropatkin, when he took command of the Russian army after the battle of the Yalu, announced that he would make peace only at Tokio. 'I will drive the Japanese into the sea,' he said. General Linevitch was also going to make peace at Tokio until the destruction of the Russian fleet suggested the prospect of having to swim the sea for that purpose. Then he gave up the notion, solemnly assuring the press correspondent that 'We have given up our 'plan to make peace in Tokio.' Still, he insists that, though 'the Tsushima 'disaster was a sad event, it has no re- 'lation to the valiant army, which is in 'splendid condition and burning with 'the desire for revenge by obtaining suc- 'cess which it hopes is not far distant.' All this shows how unconquerable Russian courage and optimism are, but it has too often been the prelude of terrible reverses.

The elevation of Chancellor von Buelow to the rank of prince, by the Emperor of Germany, may be regarded more as a proof of his success in carrying out the instructions of his master than of his transcendent abilities as a statesman. He has not displayed conspicuous ability in foreign affairs; he has, in fact, not been free to do so. His several references of veiled unfriendliness to Great Britain were not regarded as coming from himself, but as inspired from a higher source. Von Buelow is the first of the several distinguished statesmen who have held the exalted position of Chancellor of the German Empire since the retirement of Bismarck to be honored with the title of prince. He has held the office for five years and, considering the difficult and often delicate role he has had to play, as one who had to stand between an Emperor, who was not always wise, consistent, or considerate, and a watchful, critical public, he has certainly earned the promotion. Where he has shown real ability has been in his management of the Reichstag. He is a good parliamentarian on the German pattern, and perhaps the best man to be found at present for the place.

The reduction of British naval strength in the China Sea by five battleships, all of which have been called home, shows how the destruction of Russian naval power in the Far East has changed the situation. It also gives additional force to Mr. Balfour's recent speech in which he gave a setback to jingos and alarmists generally by a review of the empire and its defences, and showed that, while there was no prospect of aggression from any quarter, the means for resistance were ample everywhere at home and abroad. The conclusion he drew from a careful consideration of existing conditions and the lessons of recent warfare, was that a policy of concentration of imperial forces would be wiser than that hitherto followed by having numerous garrisons and naval bases scattered in many parts of the world. Several of these would have to be abandoned, as the cost of maintaining them was greater than their value would be in case of war. Taking a comprehensive view of the world situation, Mr. Balfour saw no cause for alarm, but, on the contrary, many reasons for confidence and security. There can be no doubt that the declension of Russian power has enormously increased the prospects of settled peace. The ceaseless aggressions of a great military empire, which openly owned that its mission was universal conquest, was a constant menace to peace and of preparation for war. The check given to Russia is so great that she cannot recover from it for many years. By that time the nations which she threatened will have become strong enough to resist her, should she attempt to revive her old policy. We can for these reasons take encouragement from the prospects of stable peace set forth by the head of the British Government.

We seem to have authorities who are all on the alert when some poor Chinese gambling den is pointed out to them, where fan-tan is practiced, and who triumphantly bring the yellow men into court to be punished at the very moment in which the most degrading proceedings are openly going on at Delorimier Park, without any sort of interference. Under the pretence of horse racing a carnival of gambling and drinking takes place in a disgusting shed while the races themselves are ignored. True, this is outside of the city, and our city police are less responsible there, but we have authorities who are as much responsible as the gamblers themselves for the open breach of the law which is there permitted. It was Mr. Bureau, of Three Rivers, who had the audacity to bring in a bill specifically excepting racecourses while races were in progress, from the operation of the gambling act, at least so far as betting arrangements were concerned, but even Mr. Bureau did not, we presume, mean to license a Monte Carlo.

It is very nice that our harbor authorities are going to be deferred to in the matter of damming the outlet of Lake Erie with a view to raising the level of that lake, especially during periods of subsidence. On the face of things, it seems a little absurd to ask us whether we think a dam at Lake Erie would have any effect in lowering the water of the St. Lawrence. We were interested when the Chicago canal was built, as that takes lake water to another outlet, and if the Erie dam or barrage was to turn more water down the Erie Canal, there might be some loss there. But if all the water is to come back into the St. Lawrence, even though more of it should flow through the sluices of power companies, we cannot see how the harbor of Montreal could possibly be appreciably the loser. However, it is all going to be ventilated in a few days. We are greatly pleased to be considered in the matter.

In the discussion over the difficulties between Sweden and Norway, the project of a Scandinavian federation has been revived. The tendency in modern times is for kindred peoples to unite, as the rise of great empires threatens their independence in isolation. However just and reasonable the people of Norway may consider their side of the dispute with Sweden, they must recognize the fact that standing alone they are an enticing object to Russian encroachment. The fate of Finland is a warning they should take to heart. Disappointed in securing an open port on the Pacific, what is more likely than that Russia should turn to the line of least resistance and seek an outlet to the Atlantic by way of Tromsoe in Norway, to within a few miles of which her Finnish territory extends? Sweden and Denmark are equally exposed to danger from Russia, and in the weakness of their isolation invite aggression from a power whose great object would be gained by the conquest or absorption of one of them. Were they to federate, or at least form an alliance for mutual defence, their united naval and military strength would better safeguard their independence. These and other arguments have been presented with force and eloquence by patriotic writers in all the three Scandinavian kingdoms, who declare that if an alliance was desirable previous to Russian defeat in the Far East, it is now an imperative necessity in view of the almost certainty of an alternative Muscovite march westward. In the last resort, however, the Scandinavian countries would rely for the maintenance of their independence upon the European powers. As for Denmark, her rulers are so closely related to those of Russia, and the friendship between them is so cordial, that she does not, at present, at any rate, look upon Russia as a menace.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The return of two Liberals in the very heart of Ontario in support of the government view of the educational autonomy issue is interesting because the controversy on the autonomy question in parliament has been hanging fire owing to a hope on the part of the Opposition that the people of Ontario would strongly condemn the government measure and because there is now no further cause for delaying the session in that hope. It is interesting also because it has come about in spite of the unanimous and frantic demand of the Toronto press and the strong preference of most of the other Ontario papers of both sides of politics for absolute and unconditional educational autonomy for the new provinces. It is interesting as a rebuke to those degraded newspapers that have been full of disgusting pictures and slanderous assaults upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier as being at the mercy of an Italian ecclesiastic; whereas there is not a man in Ontario more loyal to the British principle of religious liberty than Sir Wilfrid.

It is interesting also, in view of the fact that the demand for unconditional educational autonomy was backed by strong expressions on the part of many of the church gatherings. Why the churches should have committed themselves to the absolute autonomy view is not very evident. If their declarations had been in favor of absolute secular schools, or of an absolute state school system, forbidding all taxation by or for any schools which should dissent from the provincial system, there would seem to be at least some connection between religion and the demand. But the demand that in those provinces the province should be everything and the nation nothing was not based on any doctrine of religion at all, nor, taking it in the abstract, is it, so far as we can see, in harmony with our national interests to forbid the voice of the nation to be heard in matters that certainly affect the nation—witness the tremendous interest taken in this question far from the region directly affected. We cannot but think that the strong demand for provincial absolutism was due to the fact that the applicants for national interference were in this case Roman Catholics, and that their demand was for separate schools. It is to be remembered, however, that the first applicant for national interference in educational matters, and for separate schools, were Protestants. At Confederation it was the Roman Catholics who wanted provincial autonomy in educational matters, and it was on behalf chiefly of the Protestants of Quebec that the people as a whole placed certain limitations on provincial absolutism. It is to be remembered, too, that on this attitude of the Protestants of Canada rest the immunities which the Protestants of this province enjoy to-day. We do not say that provincial legislation might not have treated us as well as we are being treated, but we have these liberties secured to us by national guarantee. It so happens that not one of the provinces already in the union has entered it without some educational stipulation imposed in the national interest.

We shall be told that the conditions of the new provinces and those of Quebec are altogether different. The Province of Quebec was determined to have and has sectarian schools, whereas the new provinces are determined to have and have common schools, which are no hardship to any one. That last clause is the gist of the matter and it is exactly where Roman Catholics take the opposite view. In their conscientious view common schools are a hardship to them. At all events if that was the question at issue, why was the battle not fought on that issue? And why did not the church resolutions, instead of demanding local autonomy, denounce the whole principle of sectarian schools? This they all, so far as we have observed, either avoided altogether, or left in a subordinate place, while they confined their demand to one for provincial absolutism. This avoidance of the real issue suggests some weakness at that point. It so happens that the system of schools which the bill perpetuates is one which gives general local satisfaction. Not a single local representative has said a word against it. Their only demand was for provincial absolutism. There are very few separate schools in the territories, and there is reason for this. The law requires that separate schools shall be taught by provincially licensed teachers and shall in their teaching come up to the provincial standard, and shall be carried on just like common schools except that at half-past three they may introduce religious teaching. This is a state of things against which it did not seem that a very strong protest could be made; so the question of autonomy was fallen back upon. How these opponents would view the absolute autonomy question if they thought that the majority in either of those provinces would consist of Roman Catholics we can only conjecture. We rather think that in that case they would have been for putting some safeguards into the autonomy bills.

DEPORTATION.

The discreditable business of trying to deport persons on the ground of their being aliens has reached a somewhat ignominious pass, which would seem to be the end of it for the present. If it be held, as it commonly is held, that that proceeding, contemptible in itself, was rendered right and honorable by the fact that it was due in requital for similar contemptible injuries done to our citizens by the country against which the law was to take effect, we have not even the poor satisfaction of finding that we may do to our neighbors what our neighbors are, so far as has yet been judicially held, still free to do to us. We have been in hopes that it would be shown and held that our law was ultra vires because destructive of treaty rights, mutually enjoyed by both peoples, and that the case would be the beginning of the end of all such vexatious persecutions between peoples whose every interest is to live together as one. It has, however, been rejected purely and solely on a miserable and, in its application, ridiculous technicality that our parliament, being a colonial one, has no rights of bodily constraint beyond its own territory. It was naturally held that taking a person to the bounds of our own territory and setting him free on the other side was not exercising extra-territorial constraint, but to this the learned judge said, we presume with due gravity:

> Were it possible for the officer to eject a resisting alien without risk of projecting any part of his own person upon United States soil, in my opinion, the application of the propelling force operating upon the person of the alien while wholly or partly within the foreign terrritory is an extra-territorial constraint of such alien by the Canadian officer, and as such cannot be authorized by the Dominion Parliament.

To the suggestion that the alien to be ejected might be put on the Windsor ferry-boat, His Lordship Judge Anglin said that constraint must either end when the man was put on the ferry-boat or not until he could get off it. In the first case the law would not be carried out, and in the second the territory of the United States would be trespassed upon; which latter would be the fact, as the person to be deported would not be on the ferry-boat of his own free will. We do not know that this decision brings Canada to the end of her powers. Possibly we would be free to pass a law by which we could punish an alien at home for the crime of doing what our own people think it the highest virtue to do, namely, contribute our best powers to the upbuilding of the country. We should be glad to believe that we had no such power; still gladder to think that, having it, we were above the exercise of it. We presume we are free to tax all United States citizens who dare set foot upon our soil, as the United States Government taxes our fellow British subjects, but we would be very foolish as well as contemptible to reciprocate any such contemptible smallness.

FRANCE AND THE KAISER.

If the tales of the newsmongers and the chattering despatches are to be credited the heaviest possible cloud of horror has just passed over Europe. It is made out that German troops were moving toward the French frontier; that, to counter this, French troops began to move toward the German frontier; that, thereupon, the German Emperor sent word to Paris to stop it, or it would be considered an unfriendly act, or, in other words, would be treated as a cause of war; that, as a consequence, M. Rouvier, the French Premier, demanded the resignation of M. Delcassé, France's great Foreign Minister, and that M. Delcassé, finding the whole Cabinet against him, retired; that thereupon the Emperor flew into an ecstasy and in the third watch of the night visited his Chancellor and dubbed him prince; that France demanded of Russia that she make peace with Japan and strengthen herself against Germany, lest the two powers fall turn about; that Russia, with extreme unwillingness, consented to loose her death clutch with Japan if Japan would; that Great Britain then represented to Japan how the whole European fabric would go to pieces if she did not let go, and that Japan, to save Europe, consented to discuss the question of foregoing about one-half of the bone for which she has been shedding her best blood all these months. This story follows a recent one that the Czar's stubbornness in the matter of the autocracy, and also in the matter of the Manchurian war, was due in large measure to the whisperings of his neighbor, the Emperor.

According to the mischief-makers the Emperor of Germany has taken mortal umbrage at France for having made friends with Great Britain, who fills the rôle of 'me hated roival.' He has threatened to make war with France if she does not quarrel with Britain and come and make friends with Germany. This is a way of making love which we are in the habit of associating with the Emperor's ancestors, Alaric and Attila, and their contemporaries, but a very unpromising one with France, and not calculated to loosen the attachment of the hated rival. That it has survived to the present day cannot be denied, however. The German papers are busy informing France that she had better break with Great Britain and take sides with Germany, as otherwise she would be the sufferer by a collision and the Germans would wreak their spite against Great Britain upon her. The emperor is made out to say that he does not mean to let France isolate him. But it would be pretty hard to take any course more likely not only to isolate him, but to make him abhorred by all nations, than that with which these yellow telegrams credit him of intending to invade a neighbor country because that country is friendly with another neighbor.

We well understand, however, that this tale of war and swagger is not made out of whole cloth. There is no doubt of the mutual animosity which the English and German papers have been ceaselessly working up, each having more effect with the readers in the other country than in its own. There can be no reason to doubt that as Russia's position as a factor in western affairs grew weaker and weaker, the Emperor of Germany more and more took heart of grace to dispute the Anglo-French disposition of Morocco, which he had till then been more gentle about. He instigated the Sultan of Morocco to demand a congress of the powers to deal with France's assumption of overlordship, in the reasonable hope that all the nations ignored in that arrangement would condemn it, and so seem to put the parties to it in the wrong, and constitute the Kaiser the champion of all Europe in upholding the right and resisting aggression upon a weak power. And there is no doubt that the refusal of France, more than backed by Great Britain, to take such an international plebiscite on the question has created a 'situation' and a serious one. There is no doubt that the Kaiser, though he has hitherto had with his admirers the credit of having been uniformly a factor for peace, would be delighted to find some occasion that would commend itself to his conscience of bringing 'the best fighting machine in the world' into the field. One cannot imagine any one building a splendid new engine and not wanting to see it go. But that Germany would actually court a war with the two strongest powers of Europe, simply on account of the Sultan of Morocco, or on account of any interest—other than the trade interest, which is guaranteed—which she can imagine herself to possess in Morocco, it is hard to believe. The 'situation' is no doubt serious, but we have good hope that it is not yet terrible. We in Canada are no longer mere interested spectators of European complications; for, although our government does little for the common cause of the empire, it is well known that there is no keeping our more ardent young men out of any struggle in which our flag is engaged.

BRITAIN'S ALLY.

Curious as was the wild story that France had dismissed her Foreign Minister through dread of the Emperor's threats of war, still more curious was the statement that France, having insisted on Russia's making peace with Japan and coming to her aid, Great Britain had undertaken to call off Japan. Why Great Britain should want to call off Japan was not made very plain, unless she also was imagined to be acting under dictation from the Emperor. Or was it that Russia might have some strength left to help the western powers against Germany as between the two contending powers? If Great Britain wanted an ally against Germany the latter happens at this moment to be more afraid of Japan than of Russia. Germany's reasoning is that the first result of a Japanese success would be the reconstruction of China under Japanese guidance and as a natural result an attempt on the part of China to get back the fortress of which Germany has despoiled her. Not only has Great Britain no motive for attempting to minimize the success of her ally; she has the very strongest reasons for making the victory of Japan as thorough as possible. She has, on the one hand, no fear of aggression from Japan, and on the other, has never ceased to be annoyed and menaced by Russia, whose machinations on her Asiatic borders have for a century been disquieting. Japan has been fighting for the British cause as well as for her own, and the more thoroughly Russia is beaten and her power of aggression crippled, the better it will appear to the average Briton to be for the peace of Asia and the security of the British Empire. Russian intrigues were the cause of the Afghan war of 1838, and the destruction of a British army in that campaign. A secret Russian mission to Shere Ali Khan was followed by the second Afghan war and the treacherous massacre of the British embassy in September, 1879. It was Russia's pernicious activity in Thibet which instigated the recent expedition to Lhassa. Russia's ceaseless progress over Asia has been Great

Britain's constant bugbear, and if British feeling may be gathered from the British press nothing short of the complete humiliation of Russia, and the placing of her in a condition in which she will be long harmless would seem good to the English people in their present mood. This animosity is well known in Russia and accounts for the fury with which the papers of St. Petersburg attack the British. But they have shown little sense in threatening to make it hot for Great Britain hereafter, as such talk will not improve Russian chances of obtaining moderate terms from Japan.

TRUST COMPANIES.

One result of the Equitable fuss is a bill brought in by Senator McMullen, a very active legislator and always well intentioned, forbidding insurance companies to invest in the securities of trust companies. The name trust will probably be enough to make his bill pass, that being now the current word in both languages for all the forms and methods of monopolistic finance. As a fact, however, there is no connection at all between a trust company and a trust any more than there is between a cotton company and a trust, or between a newspaper printing company and a trust. That is, there may or may not be; but the name trust company or the purpose of a trust company has nothing to do with it. A trust company is simply a combination of responsible capital to which financial interests can be entrusted. Valuables and securities can be placed in its vaults. Estates can be entrusted to its keeping, to be managed according to the terms of the wills. Money may be confided to it for investment. All these things imply not only unimpeachable financial responsibility, but also irreproachable probity in management and an attitude towards clients the very reverse of the selfish and wrecking frenzied finance with which what are loosely called the trusts are credited. It is as possible, however, to misuse a trust company as any other—perhaps more possible than most. What Mr. McMullen's bill deals with is the relations of insurance companies with trust companies, and with these, if his words on introducing it are correctly reported, it deals not wisely, as it does not meet the real danger.

To realize what the real danger is we have to take a possible instance as an illustration. There are in these days occasionally met with forms of investment yielding fabulous returns. It may be a big merger. It may be the acquisition and enlargement of a big water power proposition. It may be a street railway combine. The exploiters have an opening that with an investment of, say, two millions will return, when completed, dividends on ten millions. The question with its promoters will be how to get the two millions, when they can only raise among them two hundred thousand. They issue, say, bonds for the two millions, of which they themselves take up a tenth, and preference stock for two millions, and common stock for four millions. They induce capitalists to buy their bonds on condition of getting one share of preference stock and one share of common with each. The last two millions of common stock goes to the promoters, who put in the first two hundred thousand. It takes all this bait to bring the money, but if the enterprise can show that it is already paying more than interest on the bonds the money will be got. The bonds represent the money that creates or buys the property; the stock is water and goes into the safe till it ripens. In a year or two the preferred stock will be paying full dividends and will be salable at some price which will move rapidly up towards par. In a year or two more the common stock will be coining dividends, and therein lies the largest source of profit. When that stock is earning ten percent and is selling at two hundred some one innocently asks if ten percent is really too much for people to be earning who have taken such vast risks and conferred on the people such advantages. They do not know that each share of the stock represents a bond earning, say, 6 percent, and a share of preference stock carning, say, 7 percent, that is twenty-three percent in all for the money invested, and in the case of the first investors of two hundred thousand dollars, who got the last two millions, it represents two hundred and three percent for every dollar they put in. The first investors have, however, long before this stage realized on their bonds and on their preference stock, that is, got back their money twice over, and have it at work in some other undertaking, while the stock that cost them nothing goes on earning big interest.

Such investments are naturally carried to such concerns as the Equitable, which has endless moneys to invest, and they would mean big returns for the policyholders if the directors found them safe and did not monkey with the funds in the hands of their company. That is, however, just what they can do if they have a trust company of their own, and that is just what Mr. McMullen's bill does not seem to prevent their doing. The trust company takes the securities of the new enterprise and the insurance company buys the bonds from the trust company. The former thus furnishes all the money for the transaction and assumes all the risk, while leaving the double stock bonus in the hands of the trust company. The investment remains a good one, with which no inspector could find fault, but, all the same, the directors who own the trust company have simply swindled the policy-holders out of the double bonus. This is the way in which a trust company can be used by unrighteous directors, but Mr. McMullen's bill does not meet such a case at all. His bill forbids the company itself to invest in the securities of the trust company, which is the very thing that would make the insurance company's relations with such a company all right. The mischief is when the directors of the insurance company virtually own the trust company and use it to prey upon the insurance funds. If, on the other hand, the insurance company virtually owned the trust company, the latter's profits would come back to the policy-holders. There may be good reasons why an insurance company should want to invest through a trust company. At all events, there would be no wrong to the policy-holders in its doing so if the company—that is, the policy-holders—owned the trust company. What Senator McMullen forbids, therefore, is the one right thing to do, while he puts no bar in the way of the wrong thing.

NO PROTECTION.

No protection is wanted by the English cotton manufacturers. The report of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission upon the British cotton trade, recently issued, comprises two hundred pages of text, figures and diagrams, and embodies the opinions of leading cotton manufacturers and merchants upon nearly every phase of the position in Britain. The number of British textile firms upon whose information the report is based, are nine hundred and forty-two, employing two hundred and seventy-two thousand and seventy-three workpeople. The Chamberlain movement favored duties ranging from five to ten percent on manufactured and partly-manufactured imports generally, so as to protect the home industries. The report, however, reaches the unexpected conclusion that the cotton industry does not want protection. Even Mr. Chamberlain himself does not now propose to put any duty on raw cotton, cotton yarns, or grey cotton tissues. In fact, the only cotton fabrics upon which any duty at all is now suggested are 'other cotton tissues and manufactures,' upon which the proposed duties are not to exceed ten percent. This arrest of the protection movement in the house of its friends is highly significant at the present time. It is called a 'concession to the facts of the situation.' The Lancashire cotton industry has ridiculed the idea of protection. In the report dealing with the present condition of the cotton industry those manufacturing and other industrial experts and members of parliament whom Mr. Chamberlain appointed to his commission have been compelled to recognize that the British cotton industry is at the present moment enjoying a period of wonderful growth. While some branches have remained stationary and others have declined, fine spinning has increased, some new branches have been established, and the industry as a whole is highly flourishing. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman mentioned the other day that the British by-elections had been ten percent of the total members of the House of Commons since the introdutcion of the fiscal controversy, and he said it only needed a simple rule of three sum to show the awful fate in store for the government's majority at the coming general elections. 'By-elections are proverbially uncertain,' said a junior member of the government in debate, the other day. 'That used to be so,' remarked a Liberal, 'but times have changed and now nothing is more certain.' The evidence of the Lancashire cotton men in favor of free trade, which the Chamberlain tariff commission now publish, will certainly do nothing to arrest the freely-flowing tide of fiscal freedom.

CRIMPING.

The old system of crimping was supposed to have receded into the regions of literature and sailors' yarns along with the old system of press gangs, whereby a sailor could be anywhere seized for his majesty's navy. Under the crimping system a sailor when he got ashore made for some tavern where it was the landlord's fiendish task to get him drunk as soon as possible and hold him in that state, not only till his pay was exhausted, but till he had as big a score run up against him as he could draw against his wages for the next voyage. When a ship wanted men its only recourse was to pay the landlord a fee for the delivery of the goods, paying up the sailor's score as the landlord chose to charge it, all to be deducted from the sailor's wages. The men were as often as not hauled over the ship's side by a rope under their armpits and laid out till they came to. Tavernkeepers were even appointed government officers—shipping masters or deputy shipping masters—charged with the duties of registering sailors out of work and of finding crews for ships. This arrangement gave the tavernkeepers so appointed a monopoly of the sailor business, as the Jack ashore was practically forced to lodge at their places.

Our seaman's act forbids that tavernkeepers shall hold such appointments. This is one of the clauses which Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has brought in a bill to rescind, as far as British Columbia is concerned, the object being to put the business back in the hands of the tavernkeepers. The clauses limiting the fees to be charged for shipping masters' services to fifty cents on engagement and thirty cents on discharge are also abrogated by Mr. Prefontaine's bill in favor of new fees to be fixed by the governor-in-council. Mr. Ames, who took strong exception to this bill, could see that there might be good local reasons for increasing the fee, but none why saloonkeepers should get the appointment. Mr. Prefontaine explained that this bill was brought in at the instance of the Board of Trade of Vancouver and Victoria, who represented that the working of the law was to send captains to Seattle for their crews, and consequently for their supplies. The reason given by Mr. Macpherson, the real promoter of the bill, was plainly stated, namely, that the present law had been effective in preventing people from serving as 'boarding-house' keepers, and that nobody would act for the fees alone. Captains had paid in Seattle and Portland as much as fifty dollars and a hundred dollars per man for their crews, and at the same time the ship supply business of, say, ten or fifteen thousand dollars per voyage, went to those cities. Mr. Foster did not see how the government bill was going to improve things except at the expense of the sailor. If fifty and a hundred dollars was paid for men why not offer the bonus to the sailor? That would surely bring men enough.

In answer to all this, Mr. Macpherson coolly detailed the way it was actually done in Seattle. There, he said, anyone can become keeper of a 'sailor's home,' as it is there called. 'When a man 'leaves a ship he does not like (deserts), 'or when his time is up, he goes to one 'of these sailors' homes and puts his 'name on the list. . . . We all know 'that when a sailor gets his money in 'his pocket he thinks he cannot spend 'it too quickly. In three or four days 'he is dead broke, and has to trust himself to the tender mercies of the boarding house keeper. The latter will keep 'him three or four weeks, and he may be 'a very respectable and honorable citizen, because he is doing a perfectly legitimate business.' This is certainly brutally frank. This infamy is prevented in Canada by heavy fines. Mr. Macpherson says the object of the bill is that people may go into this business in Canada without incurring any penalty because 'the American boarding houses are 'doing a large and remunerative business 'within sixty miles of our port.' These United States crimps are, according to Mr. Macpherson, so dictatorial that besides demanding the enormous fees named, they also require that the ship shall buy its supplies from people they name.

When it became plain to the house that what was actually proposed was frankly the restoration of the crimping system in all its enormity, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Fitzpatrick, practically took the matter into his own hands. He said that the law which it was now proposed to repeal had been enacted to deal with the abuses of a system under which more crimes were committed than through any other cause in Canada. They had had terrible experience of it in Quebec. At last public attention was aroused by the murder of a man by Captain Pelletier, and the present legislation had been the result. He recognized the difficulty that existed in the west. A large part of the need of sailors there was due to the prompting and abetting of desertion by the boarding house keepers of the United States ports, but he thought the evil could be met without legalizing the same system in Canada. Anyone without government appointment might be an agent to find a crew for a captain, and charge what he liked, but a boarding house keeper should not be a shipping master or a deputy shipping master. The shipping master was an official before whom the articles should be signed, and his fee should be sufficient. Mr. Fitzpatrick thought he could draw up a law which would be free from the objections which had been raised to this, and to this end Mr. Prefontaine proposed that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

There was a king who sent a long distance for a prophet to curse his enemies, but who, when the wierd was spoken, had to say: 'I took thee to curse mine ene-'mies, and behold thou hast blessed them 'altogether.' Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, having won a tremendous victory for municipal ownership, sent forthwith to Glasgow, where municipal ownership has immensely lightened the burdens of the people, for its ablest expert to give advice in the introduction of the new method into Chicago. Mr. James Dalrymple, of that city, came over to teach; but he learned many things, especially as to what Chicago aldermen regard as good entertainment. But the curious thing is that in all his public and private utterances before leaving the United States, Mr. Dalrymple showed plainly that he had lost all faith in municipal ownership as far as regards that country. Under the political system of civil appointments, which is there universal, turning all public departments inside out at any change of government, he concluded that it would be quite impossible to make municipal ownership a success there. It is possible that in his astonishment at the condition of things revealed to him, he took too pessimistic a view, and it is presumable that the very most has been made of his utterances of that sort, seeing that thousands of millions of capital are interested in that side of the question. It is certain, however, that though Mr. Dalrymple's later view may be a great comfort to those who are deriving vast profits from railway-and-water, it will be bitterly resented by the cities which have been declared too corrupt to manage their own affairs and by a nation which regards its public system as the best the sun ever shone on. The first impulse of those criticised will be to be very angry, and let us hope that the next will be a determination to disprove it by the abolition of what they have been in the habit of calling pet names, such as boodle and graft, and of treating with a sort of amused toleration. It is quite plain that if public utilities are to be publicly managed, they will need to be entirely emancipated from the political machine. The management would need to be of a permanent sort, selected on absolutely commercial grounds and without any reference to politics. Our cities in Canada are fortunately free from having their public services run in the interests of the political parties. If they were so run our conditions, though not even then as bad as in the United States, where the parties not only appoint, but dismiss at their pleasure, would be hopeless for municipal ownership. We are confessedly impotent nationally to carry out any public work honestly. Two of our ministers have told us so in the matter of the Intercolonial. But even in our cities, though free from the political machine, we are under the ruinous patronage system to the fullest extent. Employees are appointed by favor, and hold their positions as largesse from their aldermen. All this would need to be utterly swept aside before municipal ownership could be thought of. It is to be hoped that now that the mischief has been plainly pointed out to them, the Chicago people who have gone very heartily into this work of releasing themselves from street railway plundering, will see that they must release themselves first from the party machine, and from the whole system of graft and patronage and civic corruption.

WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

The Greater Actions Committee of the Zionist Movement, at a meeting held in Vienna, has decided to recommend the forthcoming congress not to accept the offer of the British Government of a grant of territory in East Africa, for the purpose of establishing a Jewish autonomous colony under the British flag. At the same time, the committee expressed its deep sense of gratitude for the offer. The decision of the committee was founded on the report of the commissioners who were sent out to examine and report upon the country and its fitness for settlement. This report has not been published, but it is said to be voluminous and exhaustive. The principal reasons for this conclusion are probably two—first, that the African movement would divide the interest which the committee wishes to be concentrated on Zionism, and probably absorb the energies and means of the movement; and, second, that colonization in the tropics has never been a success, and that there is no evidence that this would be an exception. The report of the men sent to spy out the land seems to have been as discouraging as that of their prototypes in the days of Moses. Should the Zionist Congress, which will soon meet at Basle, in Switzerland, adopt the report of the committee, Zionism will revert to its original programme. That would not prevent other Jewish bodies from taking advantage of the British offer, should such be found who believe in it, and are financially in a position to carry out the scheme of settlement. But of that there is no sign. Meantime, the achievement of the Zionist programme is remote, and the need of relief pressing. The reports of fresh anti-Jewish riots in Russia show that the problem which the British offer was intended to solve remains as acute as ever. With Palestine firmly closed against Jewish immigration, and the Zionists unwilling to consider the only alternative offered them, the situation seems hopeless so far as Russian Jews are concerned. After all, any such relief could only partially solve the difficulty by offering an asylum to refugees where they would not be unwelcome. The opening of such a sanctuary would be much more of a relief to those lands to which the Jews are now fleeing than to Russia, for, after all, the Russo-Jewish question as a whole can only be solved in Russia. It is probable that all the emigration that has taken place has not diminished the number of Jews in Russia at all, not amounting to more than their natural increase. It is a manifest impossibility for over five millions of people to emigrate, even were there a country anywhere on earth willing to receive them.

OBJECTIONS TO CHURCH UNION.

From the tone of debates in the Presbyterian Assembly, we should conclude that it will be long before there is unanimity in favor of church union. There are those who regard the distinctive tenets of that church as too precious to be made optional. Apart from doctrinal difficulties, there are practical ones that naturally occur to all. It would be hard to state these more tersely or more effectively than Mr. Lang has done in this paper. Chief among them are the dangers of inactivity and of despotism. These twin evils he rightly thinks are the natural fruits of the absence of rivalry. It is plain that the right position for Christians is to be all working together, and that the advantage of 'provoking' one another to zeal is not enough reason for spending any of their strength in pulling against each other. But Mr. Lang is so far right in that he has indicated the things that good statesmanship will be most solicitous to provide against in bringing about a union. We take it that the moral strength of an ecclesiastical union would be very greatly lessened by serious disabilities put upon dissent, whether personal or congregational. The latter is perhaps the only phase that need be considered, as in our day there could be no forcible pressure and exceedingly little social pressure brought to bear against personal dissent. There will always be in these days any number of separatist bodies, and the accomplishment of the union proposed would inevitably increase the tendency to dissent. And in a way the more of it, the better for the church. The existence of separate churches would be a positive advantage to the united church as refuges for the dissatisfied, apart from the wholesome stimulus that their rival activities would give to religious zeal and activity. With a congregational charter always at hand under which any congregation could assume an independent position at will, any tendency to revolt or restiveness would have an easy safety valve, and would be all the less likely to gather head.

When the Presbyterians of different stripes united the properties of some congregations had been held independently of the general bodies to which they had belonged. Arrangements were then made by which all such congregations surrendered their property to the general church. This may have been wise at that time, but in case of forming a larger and more diverse church there would be an objection to any tenure of property by which a congregation should be in bondage to the general body. So long as a congregation is in debt to the general body for its property, or indeed so long as it is under any valid financial obligation thereto, the general body should control its property. But where no such debt or obligation exists the vesting of property in the general body for the sake of preserving its orthodoxy has about it a smack of materialism, as it would be the property and not the people that would thus be kept orthodox. The House of Lords held that, though a church was free to change its belief, property was not, and must go to the few who were as unchangeable as the stones. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada has unanimously expressed its sympathies in an opposite sense. Had congregations had the right of secession under reasonable limitations the initial error of holding that the property must all go one way would at least have been escaped. We doubt if seceding ministers or people should have any claim on Church funds, but it would seem fair that congregations should at least count their property their own.

It will be urged that those who paid for a church in a past generation had certain convictions and would be wronged if it should be made to subserve other views. In this country so rapid are the changes that for the most part each generation creates its own church property. Buildings seldom outlast their generation, and it was not the people who bought property at five cents a square foot who made it worth five dollars a foot to-day. But why should the inheritance of property bind people's convictions? We suppose that if a title deed could confer ideas on stone and mortar these ideas would remain petrified forever, but it is impossible that any generation of people should think just as their fathers did, and it would only be pretence should they pretend to. It may be said that the Church as a whole is more likely to be conservative, or at least less likely to bring itself to a formal change of opinion, than an individual congregation, and is therefore a more fitting trustee of the property that has come down from the fathers. But after all the congregation is a continuous body, the natural heir, as it were, to itself. Those who subscribe to it must trust posterity in some way, and may safely assume that it will be as wise as they themselves would be in like circumstances. We doubt very much the right of anybody, however conscientious, to own property after he is dead. Indeed, we may know well enough what such a one thought when alive, but how can we know what he would think to-day if he came down to cast his vote. Those who act for God can surely act for the fathers. It seems then that subscribers to church debts, that is to church endowments, must trust posterity, and we are inclined to think that, taking all risks for the future, most subscriptions would be at least as generous, if not more so, if paid into a congregational treasury as they would be if paid into that of the whole church. At all events, the interests of the Church of to-day are what should rule, and the highest condition of liberty is the most wholesome one for the church.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Norway's Secession—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
History of the Union, Now Broken— The 'Sun,' New York.
The Heir to the German Throne—The 'Nation,' New York.
Free Trade and Democracy—By Brougham Villiers, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Municipal Ownership in America—Mr. Dalrymple's Conclusions—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Gist of the Frick Report—Findings with Reference to the Mismanagement of the Equitable—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Policyholder in the Equitable—The 'Sun,' New York.
Gaynor and Greene—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
The Bad Boy: How to Save Him—By Benjamin D. Lindsey, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, in 'Leslie's Monthly.'
At the Derby—By A. E. C., in the 'Daily News,' London.
A Modest Soldier—Gen. Nogi's Estimate of His Own Work—The Boston 'Herald.'
A Russian Church Catechism—The New York 'Tribune.'
Empire Day—A Day of Remembrance for all Britons—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Remedy for Religious Doubt—A Letter from Goldwin Smith—The 'Sun,' New York.
God in Law and Love—The 'Outlook,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Progress and Reaction in Music—By John F. Runciman, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
Old Masters and New—Art Essays—By Kenyon Cox—The 'Nation,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Green Fields of England—Poem, by Arthur Hugh Clough.
A Complaint—Poem, by V.B., in the 'Westminster Budget.'
A Farewell— Poem, by William Ernest Henley.
Miss Clifford's Poems—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
A Romance of Friendship—An Amazingly Good Boys' Story—George W. E. Russell, in the 'Daily News,' London.
French Home Life—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Three Essentials—The 'Standard,' London.
A Canadian Thrums—The 'Outlook,' London.
The Breath of the Gods—An International Novel of Japanese Life—The Springfield 'Republican.'
Mr. Carnegie on James Watt—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Boy, Parent, Master—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Butterfly Counterfeiters — Waldemar B. Kaempffert, in the 'Booklovers Magazine.'
Creatures that Never Seem to Die of Old Age—The 'Grand Magazine.'
Strange Water Wells—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Science Notes.

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

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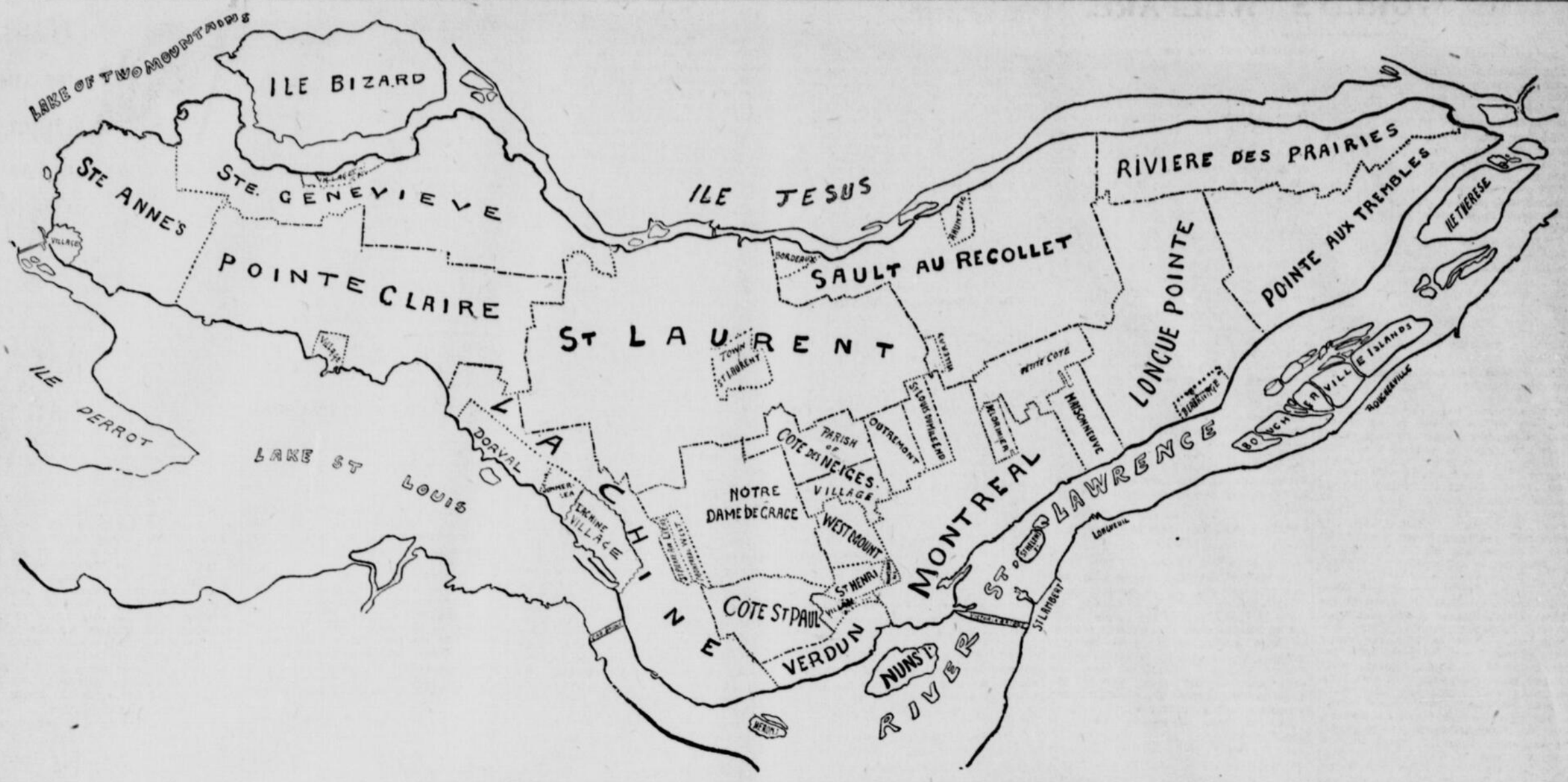

MUNICIPALITIES OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

A 'Greater Montreal' is in the mind of the aldermen of Montreal. Should the villages, towns and cities surrounding Montreal become part and parcel of the corporation the city would be about twice its present area, which is given by Mr. Charlebois, of the city surveyor's office, as six thousand acres. The population of Montreal to-day must be fully 300,000, and the suburbs will, it is estimated, add well nigh 100,000 more. St. Henri is the most populous suburb, its citizens numbering nearly thirty thousand. Ste. Cunegonde and the town of St. Louis were put down at 12,000 at the last census and have been filling up rapidly since the last official estimates were issued. Westmount, according to the town's census just completed, has over ten thousand inhabitants, and is entitled, on securing the necessary legislation, to be called a city. Maisonneuve has seven thousand inhabitants, Verdun 3,000 Delorimier 2,000, and thirteen other smaller places from five hundred inhabitants up to two thousand.

As will be seen by the accompanying map, there are a number of municipalities near enough and populous enough, and having interests important enough to make it desirable that they should become incorporated with the city of Montreal for administrative purposes. Verdun, St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde, Westmount; Outremont, St. Louis, Delorimier and Maisonneuve are among the corporations which have been mentioned, and, in fact communicated with on the subject by the Annexation Committee of the Montreal City Council. St. Henri is the municipality which seems nearest to coming into the city at present, a by-law to authorize its annexation having been approved by the St. Henri City Council and by the Montreal Annexation Committee and has now only to be approved by a majority vote of the ratepayers of St. Henri and by the Montreal City Council to become effective. Everything points to the early consummation of this project. St. Henri is regarded as one of the most progressive corporations around Montreal. It has a very good police and fire service, but desires the advantage of having Montreal's public services and backing to give it prestige and greater prosperity.

Ste. Cunegonde almost divides St. Henri from Montreal and some surprise has been expressed that this municipality has not seen fit to arrange to join Montreal at the same time as its neighbor. There are many reasons why this would be desirable, especially in connection with the street services and Montreal's city surveyor hopes there will not be much delay on the part of Ste. Cunegonde.

Verdun is growing rapidly, but is in great need of better fire and police protection than are at present enjoyed by the citizens. The fire fighters are very few and they have such little provision for putting out fires as to be practically worthless. That they have not taken more active steps towards amalgamation with Montreal has caused many expressions of surprise.

Westmount glories in calling itself the best governed town on the Island of Montreal and is in no hurry to become annexed.

The town of St. Louis is said to be in as great need of annexation as any of the suburbs. In some ways it is looked after by Montreal about as well as by its own officials. Twice recently Montreal firemen have been called to put out fires within the boundaries of that municipality, their own firemen, who are also police, being insufficient in numbers to cope with the fiery elements. The town is building a new town hall, with fire and police station, and, while this is being done, the prisoners arrested by the St. Louis police are being lodged in No. 12 police station in Montreal. For a long time the fire and police service of St. Louis has been unsatisfactory to the majority of the ratepayers, the blame for which is laid at the door of the town council.

Outremont has not yet changed its opinion, expressed in the course of a letter from the secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Kruse, written Sept. 15, 1904, and stating that the Outremont Council did not consider the time opportune to re-open the negotiations. With an area of a thousand acres and a population of twelve hundred, it contains taxable property valued in 1903-04 at $1,431,829, and exempt property worth $310,856. The excess of liabilities over assets in 1902 was $38,730.35, and the total debt of the town then stood at $260,000, of which amount $35,000 was payable by real estate owners, the annual interest payable on bonds being $8,000. Outremont at present possesses neither gas nor electric light, and obtains its water supply from the Montreal Water & Power Company, as do all the suburban municipalities.

Villeray has lately written Montreal asking the favorable consideration of Montreal's annexation committee, and Ald. Lavallée, the chairman, has asked the corporation to send in a statement of its finances.

Delorimier, from its geographical position, would appear to belong to Montreal, being almost surrounded by Montreal property since St. Denis Ward was taken in.

Maisonneuve has been written to on the subject, acknowledged the communication and promised to take the matter into consideration. Up to the present, however, nothing has been done in this direction.

Some advocates of the Greater Montreal scheme would like to see the entire island of Montreal under one municipal government, and many strong arguments have been put forth in favor of this scheme, but most of the aldermen are content to work for the annexation of the near and more thickly-populated municipalities.

THE TAY BRIDGE TRAGEDY

TALK WITH THE STATIONMASTER AT HAYMARKET.

(The Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

The passengers who, day in, day out, arrive and depart at the North British Railway Company's station at Haymarket, Edinburgh, have learned with very deep regret that Mr. Thomas Robertson, the popular and highly respected stationmaster, retires from the service of the company on the 1st of June, owing to the operation of the age limit rule. Mr. Robertson has had charge of the station since 1886, and his genial disposition and never-failing courtesy, to say nothing of the store of good stories on which he will draw readily for the entertainment of his acquaintances, have made him a general favorite. Mr. Robertson's life has been an eventful one. For fourteen years he followed the sea, and only gave up his profession when his health broke down. 'The fact is,' he says, 'I have had to do with looking after the interests and convenience of passengers most of my life—passengers of every nationality, and in all quarters of the globe—from taking emigrants from the home country to Australia, to running a crowd of Indian convicts to the Andamans.'

He is a native of Edinburgh. He was born in the year 1840 in the Guildford Arms Hotel, West Register street, of which his father was proprietor, and his recollections of his early days in the city, now so vastly changed since then, are not the least interesting of his reminiscences.

Mr. Robertson was stationed at Leuchars Junction at the time of the Tay Bridge disaster.

'I was appointed to Leuchars,' he said, 'only five months after the opening of the bridge. It was a big undertaking, and naturally enough there was a good deal of talk about it. It fell on a Sunday night. It was a terrible night. I had experienced some rough weather at sea, but never anything such as we had on that fateful evening. We were kept busily at work at Leuchars making everything as safe as we possibly could. The hurricane increased in strength every minute, and the few hands about the station had a rough time indeed. When we found there was nothing more that could be done, we knocked off, and I got to my house at Old Leuchars shortly after eleven o'clock. Even inside, things were bad enough, and my wife and I had, for safety, to remove the children from their room in the west wing of the house, to another on the east side. I sat down at the fireside after this had been done, and was just taking off my boots, when a rap came to the door.

'I went to the door and opened it. I could see nothing for the blackness. Strain my eyes as I might, I could see nothing, but through the shrieking of the wind I thought I heard a hoarse voice murmuring something. Then I caught the sound of "Tay Bridge," and shouted, "Come inside, whoever you are." There lurched forward into the light the figure of a man. When I saw him, I recognized the foreman surfaceman of the length of railway line leading up to and on to the bridge. He had tramped through the fearful night the six miles that lay between his post and my house. He was in a painfully agitated state of mind, and I saw at once that he had sustained some great shock.

'"What brings you here, man?' I said.

'He looked at me queerly for a moment, and then said in a halting kind of way, "Oh! man, the brig's doon."

'I thought there was something wrong with the man; in fact, I began to have a suspicion that he was not quite right in the head, but I drew him into the room, made him sit down by the fire, and got the wife to give him a glass of brandy. Then I said, "Now tell me all about it." This is the story he told me.

'"As the night drew on, and the storm showed no sign of taking off, I began to have an uneasy feeling about the bridge, and when the Newport train came up I watched her going over. As she crossed, I saw the sparks flying from her wheels, and the signalman got her clear, proving that she had crossed safely. When the Edinburgh train approached, I was standing at the end of the bridge, and saw her pass on to it. She passed quite close to me. As she drew out over the bridge, the three tail lamps—two at the side and one near the centre of the tail carriage—were quite visible. They got closer and closer together as the train went farther away, and all at once a cloud of sparks flew up, and the lamps disappeared. It struck me there was something wrong, and in a fright I ran down the bank. The moon came out, and then I saw the gap."

'The story was a terrible one. He told it coherently enough, but broke down when he had finished it. I slipped round to the doctor's, and asked him to come and look at the man. To the doctor, however, he repeated his story, and the doctor, turning to me, said, "I'm afraid, Robertson, there's something in it." I borrowed the doctor's gig and drove into St. Andrews. It was now early in the morning. The storm died away with extraordinary rapidity, and the scarcely full moon shone out from an almost cloudless sky. I shall never forget the impressiveness of the scene as we neared St. Andrews. The old city lying quiet and peaceful, with the bright light of the moon shining down upon it; the sodden road over which we were travelling, and the trunks of the trees blown down by the gale an hour or two before, and the knowledge we had of the ghastly tragedy that had happened a few miles away—the incongruity of it all gave rise to some very queer thoughts. We gave the alarm at St. Andrews, and returned to Leuchars, there to await the arrival of the special train from Edinburgh with the heads of the departments. Mr. Walker, the general manager, was there, and Sir Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the bridge. The latter was accompanied by his son. He was in a pitiable state of mind. That was all I had to do with the Tay Bridge disaster. Curiously enough, my wife went over in the train the Friday before the bridge fell, and when she returned she said to me, "Now, Tom, I'll never cross that bridge again as long as I live, for just as our train got to the centre, I felt the bridge swing."'

EDISON'S WATCH.

To Mr. Edison, time is so valuable that he does not waste it even by taking account of it. Time to him is only the chance to get things done; and no matter how long it takes, they must be got done. In his office safe there is carefully locked away a $2,700 Swiss watch, given to him by a European scientific society. It is never used. He buys a stem-winder costing a dollar and a half, breaks the chain ring off, squirts oil under the cap of the stem, thrusts it into his trousers pocket—and never looks at it. When it gets too clogged with dirt to run, he lays it on a laboratory table, hits it with a hammer, and buys another.—'World's Work.'

THE RELIGION OF RUSSIA

PECULIARITIES OF THE CHURCH OF WHICH THE CZAR IS THE HEAD.

(From the 'Church of Ireland Gazette.')

Confession is enjoined in the Russian Church, but it is not performed as satisfaction offered to God.

No candidate for Holy Orders will be ordained until he is married. This, of course, refers to the secular clergy. The Monastic Orders must be celibates. A widower priest may remarry, but he must first renounce his orders. A curious inconsistency is that no priest as long as his wife is alive can attain to a bishopric, because all bishops must be unmarried.

In the Eucharist the priest receives the bread and wine separately, whereas the laity receive both elements mixed together from a spoon, standing. The Sacrament is also administered to infants, but they receive the wine only, lest they might reject the bread.

Baptism is a most elaborate ceremony and takes forty days before it is complete. It includes triple immersion, the chrism, and tonsure of the infant's hair in the shape of a cross. The Sacrament of the Unction differs from the similar Sacrament in the Roman Church, being, as it is, administered even to those who are slightly unwell, whereas the Church of Rome only gives it "in articulo mortis," or when there is no chance of recovery.

The services in the Russian Church are most elaborate. This is evident from the fact that the ritual and services occupy twenty folio volumes. Service is performed at least three times daily, and the greatest part of the service varies every day, except in the Communion Office.

The average pay of a parish priest is about £220. Bishops have about £500, and a metropolitan, who corresponds to our Primate, £1,000 per annum. There are no state endowments, I believe, the incomes being derived from collections and fees, for no priest will perform even the most trifling office without payment.

The Russian clergy have no social standing; a better class Russian would not eat at table with his parish priest; in fact, they occupy the place our own clergy occupied about, say, the fourteenth century.

Sermons are rarely preached in the Russian churches. There are books of homilies from which the clergy may read, but these homilies are so very lengthy, ornate and elaborate that the people refuse to listen to them. As a rule, the clergy are too ignorant to compose their own sermons, and even if they do compose them they must first be sent to the Consistory for approval, because the government is determined to stamp out heresy. The Consistory is in no hurry to return the sermons, and often several weeks or more may pass before they do so, consequently the clergy, as a rule, leave preaching severely alone. The Russian priests never pay parochial visits except to beg; the result is that they have never gained the confidence or good will of the laity.

CRAIG-Y-NOS FOR SALE.

(London 'Mail.')

Another attempt is to be made to sell Craig-y-Nos, the beautiful Welsh palace belonging to Mme. Patti (Baroness Cederstrom), the world-famous singer. The announcement is made that it is to be sold at a price regardless of 'cost or associations.' The first attempt to dispose of Craig-y-Nos proved a fiasco, as the result of a remarkable incident. On June 17, 1901, the estate was put up by Messrs. Lumley, of Tokenhouse Yard, and one gentleman present bid fifty thousand pounds. On second thoughts, however, he withdrew it after a consultation with the auctioneer, explaining that he had been carried away by that official's eloquence. The estate was eventually bought in at fifty thousand pounds.

Craig-y-Nos is magnificently situated in the vale of Tawe, one of the most picturesque parts of Wales. It contains a theatre, an electrically heated conservatory, and two billiard rooms, in one of which is the famous orchestrain which plays an indefinite number of tunes.

SHERIDAN'S LIPS WERE SEALED.

Among the great wits who have been members of parliament, probably none was quicker to seize upon an opening than Sheridan.

At one time, when he was a member of the Opposition led by Fox, the practice of buying votes was having an alarming effect upon Fox's supporters. The individual responsible for this was the Secretary of the Treasury, one John Robinson, and vast sums of money were squandered by him upon this nefarious traffic.

At length Sheridan could stand it no longer, and, rising in his seat, he one day delivered so passionate an impeachment of the system that the whole House rose as one man, with loud cries of 'Name! name!—or withdraw!'

This was a position for which Sheridan had scarcely bargained, for none knew better than he how invidious a thing it would be to publicly identify the individual with the deed. At the same time, so strongly did he feel upon the point that nothing short of his innate good breeding restrained him from taking the plunge. Then his kindly mother wit stepped in and saved him.

'Gentlemen,' said he, 'were it not that respect for the traditions of this House seal my lips, I could name that gentleman as easily as you could say "Jack Robinson."'

HOW HICKS SCORED.

The way Hicks, the famous Cornish wit, first made a county name as a witty raconteur occurred as follows: In 1847 Sir Samuel Spry, who had been a member for Bodmin since the great Reform Bill, lost his seat, and in a petulant mood took legal proceedings against Hicks on the ground that he had used his official position to influence voters at the poll. During the trial Hicks was called upon to state what he had to say in his defence.

In the course of his statement he asked leave of the court to illustrate his position by a story. His request being assented to, he related how a few days previously he had been to see a lad, whom he knew well, who was laid up by a fall from a vicious donkey, which had kicked out all his front teeth. The lad, said Hicks, had taken the matter in the most kindly way, and had said to him:—

'"Tisn't the fall, Mr. Hicks, and 'tisn't the vally of the teeth what annoys me; but 'tis the nashty, gashly, wishous disposition of the jackass.'

The court rang with laughter, and Hicks was promptly and fully acquitted of the trumpery charge brought against him.

Advertisements.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

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

Agent for Canada.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

1670 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Advertisements.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance is offering prizes to students in China for the best essays on the Christian Sabbath. A committee of Chinese scholars will award the prizes.

The last ten saloons in Alexandria county, Virginia, just under the shadow of the national capital, were closed recently, thus giving that state 72 out of 100 counties without saloons. Seven hundred and sixty-seven saloons have been closed in the state in the last two years.

It is announced that every African tribe from the mouth of the Congo to Stanley Falls, a thousand miles inland, has the Bible in its own language. About nine thousand converts are gathered in the native churches, and Christian schools and seminaries are planted in hundreds of villages. A Missionary Conference recently assembled at Stanley Pool.

The Atlanta Conference celebrated its tenth anniversary on May 30, at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. This year's conference was devoted to a summing up of the results of ten years' study of the Negro and a forecast of the future; the fields to be studied and the methods of investigation to be pursued. Among other, the following persons took part:—Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of the United States Census; Miss Frances Kellor, author of 'Experimental Sociology'; Miss Mary Ovington, who is conducting settlement work among the New York negroes; Mr. R. R. Wright, jr., who has a settlement in Chicago; Mr. T. T. Jones, of Hampton.

The far-reaching nature of such work as is done in the Beyrout schools of the British Syrian Mission is well illustrated by the following words from Miss Thompson:— 'Our children are really being educated, not for Syria only, but for the world at large. Almost every steamer takes emigrants from this land, and many well-to-do young men return to seek for steady, well-trained wives. So our girls are now found everywhere, and your Bibles are being read in out-of-the-way, dark villages in Brazil, in good business houses in New York, in Australia, or New Zealand, far away in the heart of the Soudan, even in Cuba and the Philippines. We make the Bible the reading-book in our Druze Schools, and often it is the only witness for Christ in distant villages around Mount Hermon and beyond Damascus.'

INCIDENTALS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN.

The history of the Factory Girls' Home in Matsuyaffa furnishes a telling illustration of social progress in connection with missions. Beginning some years ago with a small school, there is now a home where thirty girls may live under Christian influences. These girls, whose board of $1.80 per month is paid by the factory, can from their small earnings save money to send home. They learn Christian hymns which are caught by hundreds of employees and take the place of low, immoral songs. The 'Christian lunch' sent into the factory is found to be better and more healthful than the 'heathen lunch.' A morning school and an evening school furnish instruction for night workers and day workers, and the whole project is self-supporting. 'A Sympathy Society' is no misnomer, and a change of attitude in the villages from which girls come is noticeable. When it is understood that in one city—Kyoto—there are 60,000 factory girls, and that in the empire there are many thousands more, such an enterprise as this in Matsuyama shows the value of what some may call the 'incidentals' of missionary work—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

DO CHINESE BOYS DESIRE AN EDUCATION?

(George S. Miner, Foochow, China.)

I have a boy who runs errands and helps about the house for his board and attends one of the 'Special Gift' Schools. The other day he came to me and asked if I would excuse him to go home and get his little brother, who was eight years old, and let him come to the same school to study. I gave him permission and one morning after he had done up his work he came to my office and asked if he could now go. I told him he could and he started off in the rain, a distance of fifteen miles. It rained nearly all day and the next I was surprised at supper time when he brought in my victuals, followed by his little brother, who came to greet me. I asked the little fellow if he was not tired, having walked so far and he said, no, not tired. Then his older brother said he had carried him a good part of the way.

Now, here is a Chinese boy, working his own way through school, who walked thirty miles in the rain and mud, carried a little brother about ten miles so a Christian education could be acquired. Are not such boys worth saving? Every night when I am at home and not too busy, he comes to my room and asks me to help him in his lessons. If China does not come to the front during this century I will miss my prophecy.

MRS. JOHN G. PATON.

The news has just been received in this country by cablegram that the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton has been bereaved by the calling home of his wife. It was before going out after furlough in 1864 that he was married to Miss Margaret Whitecross, who by godly upbringing and by many family associations, was well prepared to join the inner circle of the New Hebrides Mission.

Her father, who was perhaps most widely known as the compiler of various volumes of 'Anecdotes' illustrative of the Old and New Testaments and the Shorter Catechism, had also left a memory fragrant with much service for Christ at Edinburgh, Alloa and elsewhere. Her brother had given himself to foreign missionary work, and had passed to his rest at an early age; while her sister was the wife of a devoted minister in South Australia, and like her husband deeply and practically interested in the work in the Islands.

Many hearts will go out in sympathy for the veteran missionary who, in his declining years, is thus left alone, and to whom the loss will be a severe blow. Prayer is being offered in many quarters that he may be graciously sustained in the hour of trial, and comforted with the comfort which he has himself so often ministered to others.—London 'Christian.'

CHILDREN'S REVIVAL SERVICES IN WALES.

Revival services continue to be held throughout the Principality, and there have been many conversions among the people who have been induced to attend these services. One of these services has been held at the Public Hall, Treharris. The large hall was packed, and shortly after commencing, fervent prayers were spontaneously offered, interspersed with addresses. Among the most inspiring items were the prayers of two little girls about ten years of age. There were present at the meeting visitors from Germany, Italy, and Russia, some of whom addressed the meeting, asking for the prayers of the Welsh people for their native lands. The service throughout was very devotional, and lasted for nearly five hours.—London 'Christian.'

HOW FAMINE ORPHANS TURN OUT.

('The Christian.')

In view of the large numbers of famine orphans who are at present being maintained and educated at mission stations in India, it is of the deepest interest to receive such an excellent account as Miss Anstep sends us of the lads whom she was enabled to rescue in the famine of 1875-77. Many of these, she says, are scattered among various missions, several of them being ordained and bearing a very good report.

One of them, Benjamin Luke, is preacher in charge of the Sironcha Circuit of the Pauline Mission, with six out-stations and thirty-three workers of both sexes, including eight colporteurs maintained by the National Bible Society of Scotland. Another man, Paul, who entered the police service, wandered far from God; but happily, one evening on his rounds the brilliant shining of the moon through a tree led him to think of the coming of the Lord, and he became a changed man. Finding that he could not work for souls while in the police service, he resigned, and has been laboring voluntarily for more than two years as an evangelist among the scavengers of Bangalore.

TORREY AND ALEXANDER.

A report of a recent Thursday afternoon meeting says:—

'Mr. Alexander (happily recovered from his recent voice trouble) commenced the service at Brixton by leading "Abide with me," which was taken up with much tenderness, the final line of each verse being given very softly and slowly. A note of praise came next, as "Count your blessings" rang through the hall, the large audience, which consisted chiefly of Christian people, joining in with great spirit. A blind friend sitting in the audience being invited by the leader to sing the chorus alone, readily responded, and in answer to Mr. Alexander's questioning, gave a bright testimony to the countless blessings vouchsafed to him. Next, several invalid ladies who were at the front in wheel-chairs, testified, in clear tones, if weak, that their blessings, too, were many.

'A brother next told of an interesting incident which occurred during the Cardiff meetings. A railway man in the town was chairman of a Socialist Club. His wife used to attend Dr. Torrey's Mission night by night, and when she reached home her husband was wont to ask: "Well, old woman, are you saved?" She would answer, "No,' having failed to decide. At length he said: "Well, if you have gone all these nights and are not saved, I am not afraid to go." Accordingly he went. It was the last gathering of the mission. Dr. Torrey spoke with power on "Sin," and then Mr. Alexander sang, "Tell mother I'll be there," and the Socialist, quite broken down, sought and found mercy. Returning home, he cried to his wife, "Old woman, I've got it first!" She, too, was broken down, and soon there was "salvation on both sides of the fireplace."'

IN THE KHASSIA HILLS.

The revival (says the Rev. J. Pengwern Jones in the 'Indian Witness') is spreading and deepening also in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills. There is a deep feeling of devotion, a warmer love towards God and man manifested, a longing desire for a holier life.

Some wonderful incidents have taken place:—

'Even children who are not Christians attend the services, and some of them are under deep conviction—weeping bitterly because of their sin. The young people now begin to feel that it is their duty to speak to others. In one place, where a very large market is held, about forty children went to the chapel to pray at noon; others soon joined them and the Spirit of God was among them. Some went out of the meeting to speak to the people in the market, and a great crowd from the bazaar ran to the chapel and filled it, and the service which the children held with them was a very powerful one. When these returned to their work other took their place, and thus it went on for hours.

One writes:—At ten o'clock at night we only seemed to be just beginnig, and I do not know when our meeting came to an end, but it was some time in the morning. These children's meetings are becoming more general; the women and the children seem to be taking the leading part in many places. Many of the men volunteer to go round the villages where the power of God has not been manifested. They are anxious for every village to be reached.

'One Khassia Christian writes:—Since the Spirit of God has been felt among us we feel that everything has been changed—the hymns and prayers are sweeter, we cannot help loving our brethren, and, oh, what a change in the lives of some who did not know Christ previously! We have heard the despairing sighs and groans of men who felt that they were at the mouth of hell, and, oh, how delightful it was to see the joy—the ecstacy, when they realized what Christ had done for them and that they had passed from death unto life! Scoffers there may be who bring forward the "New wine" theories; but we know these things to be the wonderful working of the Spirit of God. We have seen and felt the power; we thank God for what he has done, and watch and pray for still more mercies.'

DR. GRENFELL'S NEED

GIFTS FOR THE LABRADOR MISSION.

Many subscriptions have been sent in to the 'Witness' in response to Dr. Grenfell's appeal for funds for carrying on the hospital work in connection with the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen on the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. The children are sending in small sums toward the support of cots, which it is estimated cost $50 a year. Some of the older people will support cots also. All subscriptions sent to the 'Witness' for Dr. Grenfell's work will be promptly acknowledged in the columns of the 'Witness.'

Before Dr. Grenfell began his heroic work in Labrador the fisher-folk and Eskimo alike when sick or injured suffered greatly from the lack of medical care. Now Dr. Grenfell finds that the mission has grown beyond the income, and the work will be hampered and restricted in consequence of this, unless generous response comes from these present appeals. Gifts have been received at this office during the week ending June 14, as follows:—

FOR SUPPORT OF COTS.

C. A. Middleton, Penetang, Ont...	$ 1.00
A Subscriber, Duncrief	1.00
Grace Cameron, Tiverton, Ont.....	.25
Gilford and Estella Bruce, Campbellton, Ont.	.25
May Labron, Perth, Ont.	.25
Mrs. C. Arn, Bridgen	1.00
M. A. McIntosh, Oxbow	.40
Clare Allison, Gilbert's Mills	.25
Nessie McMillan, Fox Brook	.50
Grace, Alice and Kittie Brackett, Gansevoort, N.Y.	.30
F. McKell, Regina	1.00
Evelyn R. McLaughlin, Carlton, Ont.	.50
Louise Callbeck, Central Bedeque	.40
A Friend, Teeswater	.10
Alex. Jamieson, River Charlo, N.B.	.50
Two Brothers and Two Little Sisters, St. Thomas	.70
Mr. A.	.10
M. E. G., Rockwood	1.00
Little Friends, Lacombe, Alta.	.60
L. I. McDonald, West Bay	1.75
Melvyn B. Slemmon, Ethel, Ont...	.50
Adelaide A. Ching, Red Point, P.E.I.	.20
Eva G. Webb, Wallace Bay, N.S...	.10
Evelyn Earle, Warburton	.25
Mrs. Merrick, Mitchell Square	.25
Isa Sinclair, Innisfail, Alta.	1.00
D. McKillop, Cleaveland, C.B.	1.50
E. G. Weaver, Doaktown	.30
Maud Belyea, Royal Oak	.10
R. T. Barclay, Campbellton	2.00
Gladys Kilburn, Macinnac,	.60
Henry Rosner, Aylmer	.50
Katie Bryson, Wyoming	1.00
Mrs. W. Brooks, Franklin Centre.	.25
Mrs. B. Pennington, Franklin Centre	.25
Mrs. Dunn, Franklin Centre	.10
Miss Edna Gordon, Franklin Centre.	.25
Miss Emma Brooks, Franklin Centre.	.10
Mr. C. Grimshaw, Franklin Centre	.25
E. H. Hicks, Valcartier Village....	.50

GENERAL FUND.

Bensforth Union S. S.	$ 5.00
A Reader of the 'Messenger,' Perth, Ont.	1.00
T. and A. F., Wolseley, N.W.T..	1.00
Mrs. A. McEwan, Stanley Bridge.	1.00
Mrs. R. McDowell, Shawville..	2.00
Eva H. L. McDowell, Shawville	1.00
H. C. F. McDowell, Shawville	1.00
H. H. Ransom, Montreal..	2.00
C. E. Duntan, Canso, N.S.	5.00
Geo. Bell, Radnor Forges..	2.00
John D. McBean, Maxville	1.00
Mrs. J. Davidson, Sherbrooke	10.00
A. Hailstone, Parry Sound..	.85
Wallace, Owen Sound..	2.00
Eliza Ridley, St. Mountain	1.50
J. McK. Rae..	1.50
Mrs. Millage Patton, Shinimica's Bridge..	1.00
Donald Chisholm, Hantsport	1.25
A Friend, Cromarty..	10.00
Mrs. G. Middelton, Carnduff	2.00
For the Needy..	2.00
Mrs. Thos. Pannell, Ayer's Cliff..	1.00
Well-wisher	5.00
Mrs. S. M. Brown	2.00
Annie Maclean, Summerside	5.00
A Friend of Missions, Wallace	1.00
Montrose P. O.	2.00
Maggie McKinlay, Port Franks, Ont.	1.00
C. E.	2.00
Mrs. M. E. Huron, Ashburn..	5.00
Mary C. Huron, Ashburn..	3.00
Leslie E. Huron, Ashburn	1.00
Collections by Mrs. McKinnon, Petrel, Man.	6.00
Previously acknowledged	$381.39
Making total received up to Wednesday, June 14..	$492.34

Fifty dollars will supoprt a hospital cot for one year. Every amount helps on the general work. Send all contributions by money order or registered letter to John Dougall & Son, Witness' building, Montreal.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOL.

The Court of Appeals, sitting at Frankfort, Kentucky, in an exhaustive opinion by Judge Orear, affirmed the Bracken Circuit Court in the case of Thomas Hackett against the Board of Education of the Brooksville graded school. The appellant, who is of the Roman Catholic faith, sent his children to the public schools, and instituted the proceedings by injunction to prevent the reading of the King James translation of the Bible and the singing of songs and prayer in the opening services of the common school.

The Court says: 'If under the guise of public instruction children should be required to attend school where the worship of God was compulsory it would seem to be within the prohibition of the constitution on religious freedom. Appellant's children were not required to attend these exercises, nor were they or others conscientiously opposed required to participate in them.

'The Bible is not of itself a sectarian book, and when merely for reading in common schools, without note or comment by teachers, is not sectarian instruction, nor does the use of the Bible make the schoolhouse a house of religious worship.'

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, author, lecturer, philanthropist, woman suffragist and reformer, died at her home in Melrose, Mass., on May 23. In her young womanhood, she married the Rev. D. P. Livermore, and they removed to Fall River, where she became deeply interested in the lives of the factory girls. Her next field of activity was that of temperance reform, and for twenty years Mrs. Livermore labored, wrote and organized for the great moral reform of the day, which she espoused with characteristic intensity. In 1857, the Livermores removed to Chicago and Mrs. Livermore became her husband's associate in a religious newspaper, undertaking almost its entire charge. She was an ardent abolitionist, and during the war she became the most noted worker in the Sanitary Commission. In 1863 she appeared before an immense audience in Dubuque, Ia., to appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Commission. It was her first public appearance. A 'stage fright' led to a tremendous triumph, which was demonstrated by the offering of thousands of dollars where hundreds only had been hoped for, and tons upon tons of goods and provisions.

After the war she championed the cause of woman suffrage. Among female orators, she was, when in the fulness of her powers, unrivaled. She has written many books, the best known being 'My story of the war' and 'The story of my life.' Of late years Mrs. Livermore, in her home, enjoyed the quiet and rest she so nobly earned, but her interest in the various reform movements has never dwindled.—N. Y. 'Observer.'

CHRIST AND CONSOLATION.

The following touching lines were composed by a bereaved father, a gentleman residing at St. Joseph, Mo., while kneeling at the coffin side of his little child. He immediately arose and wrote them off, and ceased to grieve:

Beside the dead I knelt for prayer
And felt a presence, as I prayed,
Lo! it was Jesus standing there,
He smiled and said, 'Be not afraid.'

'Lord, thou hast conquered death, we know,
Restore again to life,' I said,
'This one who died an hour ago,'
He smiled and said, 'She is not dead.'

'Asleep, then, as thou once didst say;
Yet thou can'st lift the lids that keep
Her prisoned eyes from ours away,'
He smiled and said, 'She does not sleep.'

'Nay, then, though happy she does wake,
And look upon some fairer dawn,
Restore her to our hearts that ache,'
He smiled and said, 'She is not gone.'

'Alas! too well we know our loss
Nor hope again our joy to touch,
Until the stream of death we cross,'
He smiled and said, 'There is no such.'

'Yet our beloved ones seem so far,
The while we yearn to feel them near,
Albeit with thee we trust they are,'
He smiled and said, 'And I am here.'

'Dear Lord! how shall we know that they
Still walk unseen with us, and thee,
Nor sleep nor wander far away?'
He smiled and said, 'Abide in Me.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

IN THE LIKENESS OF GOD.

The first man was in the likeness of God. (Gen. i.) The second man was God. (1. Cor. xv., 45; Jno. i., 1, 10, 14; xvii., 5.) What Adam was all men are by nature. What Christ is men become by birth into the new creation of God. (Jno. i., 12, 13; II. Cor. v., 16, 17.) Made partakers of the Divine nature, (II. Pet. i., 4; Jno. xiv., 20.) This birth is by receiving, believing, trusting in, Christ. (Jno. i., 12.) We are now sons of God and shall be manifested as such. (I. Jno. iii., 2.) The Spirit gives life and freedom and reflects in us the glory which shines from Jesus, transforming us from glory to glory (II. Cor. iii., 17, 18) See Col. i., 15, 16, and Heb. i., for the unfolding of the Divine glory in the Son of God. In that glory we share. The glory, which Thou hast given me I have given them. (Jno. xvii., 22.) When Christ our life is manifested in his Glory, we shall be manifested with Him. (Col. iii., 4.) When on earth He manifested the glory of the Father. (Jno. i., 14.) We are to resemble Him, to walk as He walked. (Eph. v., 1, 2, 15.) Believers have put off the old man with its corruptions and have put on the new, which is being continually renewed after the likeness of God. They are created in Christ for good works. (Col. iii., 10, 11; Eph. ii., 10.) They are to put on Christ and take no thought for fleshly desires. (Rom. xiii., 14.) As God is holy, so must His people be in their conduct, or manner of life. (I. Pet. i., 15; II. Pet. iii., 11.) A loving child of God will shrink from everything that would be grieving to his loving Father.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

TROUBLE AGAIN BREWING AT OTTAWA OVER QUESTION OF THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

Ottawa, June 14.—The 'Journal' this evening says:

'As a result of repeated failures to come to an understanding on the questions at issue between Mr. L. P. Charlebois and the Separate School Board, there promises to be another sensation of the nature of that raised by Mr. J. D. Gratton, ex-principal of the Guigues School.

'The qualifications of the Christian Brothers will again be called in question, and there is, the 'Journal' is informed, a properly organized plan being undertaken to call the attention of the Hon. Dr. Pyne and the Department of Education to the status of the schools under the control of the Brothers.

'It all follows the trouble in Guigues School consequent on the treatment meted out to the son of Mr. L. P. Charlebois and the apparent refusal of the Brothers to change their method of discipline in the school.'

OUR HANDICRAFTS ABROAD

A SECTION OF CANADIAN EXHIBITS IN THE ALBERT HALL, LONDON.

An exhibit of home industries was sent from 'Our Handicrafts Shop,' 2456 St. Catherine street, in charge of the Home Arts Association in London. The 'Daily Mail' says:—

'As evidence of the growing tendency towards Imperialism, the exhibition opened on Wednesday (May 24), by her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, at the Albert Hall, is instructive. For the first time in the history of the Home Arts and Industries Exhibition, a section is devoted entirely to Canadian exhibits, and this section is likely to prove a centre of great attraction.

'The Colonial branch is under the control of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild, of which Lord Strathcona is president. It consists principally of a display of embroidered garments, of which there is a remarkable variety. The work of the North American Indian figures largely among the exhibits, and the object of the Guild is to encourage and open up markets for this work, thus deterring emigration from the agricultural districts and villages to the large cities of Canada and the United States, and enriching those whose lives are often hopelessly monotonous.

'The exhibition is rich in its display of woodwork, needlework, bookbinding, hand-woven silks, tapestry, knitting, carpets and basketwork, but especially, among the British contributions, must be mentioned the very fine display of Buckingham lace. It includes some very fine specimens, including many pieces of historical interest lent for the occasion.'

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

SURVEYING PARTIES TO FIX THE LINE IN VICINITY OF CHILCOOT PASS AND KOTSINA RIVER.

Seattle, Wash., June 16.—A surveying party of twenty men, in charge of Mr. R. M. Leyland, has left here to locate the line of division between the United States and Canadian possessions in the vicinity of Chilcoot Pass and Kotsina river. There are to be three parties in northern territory this summer, each having a certain division of the work. They will work in conjunction with parties of surveyors appointed by the Canadian government. They will indicate the line of division as decided by the tribunal which met at London in 1903.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS COMING.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch says that the Dominion liner 'Canada,' leaving Liverpool on Thursday for Montreal, had some seven hundred emigrants, including a party of young women, of the domestic servant class, under the superintendence of the London Women's Emigration Society.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

Ottawa, June 16.—The Railway Commission has granted leave to the municipalities of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde to appeal to the Supreme Court against the board's order that allows the Grand Trunk Railway power to expropriate public property for an extension of its yard accommodation.

MR. COCHRANE ELECTED.

North Bay, Ont., June 13.—Nomination for East Nipissing took place at 11 o'clock this morning, with Mr. Ferdinand Brunard returning officer. The Hon. Mr. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines, was nominated. The poll remained open for an hour, and no one else appearing Mr. Cochrane was declared elected by acclamation.

RECEIVED BY KING OF ITALY.

The Hon. James T. McCleary, a former Montreal High School boy, has been travelling abroad, and has been received in audience by the King of Italy, who engaged him in a lengthy discussion on educational matters, on which Mr. McCleary is a well-known expert. Mr. McCleary is member of Congress for Minnesota, and chairman of the Congressional Library Committee at Washington. He is expected to visit Montreal shortly.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Cornwall, Ont., June 14.—William Thomas Mattice was struck by a train and killed on the G. T. R., near Moulinette, some time last night. Mattice belonged to Cornwall, and was in Moulinette at 10 o'clock last night. This morning his body was found in the ditch alongside of the railway. It is believed that he was struck while walking on the track. He was about 50 or 55 years of age. A wife and family survive him.

FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

DOMINION DAY AND AFTER.

Many of the schools that hoped to win a flag by Empire Day have found themselves unable to get their lists ready in time. Now is the time for them to make an extra effort to close up the lists and send them in. Another large shipment of flags has just arrived, giving us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will re-pay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

A good many schools will be closing before Dominion Day. These might still secure the new flag to be presented as a feature of the closing exercises. Even should schools be disbanded ere the flag is really won, the trustees are always at hand, and some one might easily be found to lead the children in a patriotic rally, if nothing more, on Dominion Day morning, when the flag would be presented to the trustees for the school. This would do much toward making the school a force in the local festivities, and the day's picnics or games would be none the less enthusiastic because of the new Dominion flag floating in the breeze.

SUMMER PLANS.

It may be that press of school work has hindered the flag effort, even in schools where teachers have already sent to us for cards and samples. What is to prevent the pupils working during their vacation, that the coming together in the autumn may have the added enthusiasm of a new flag secured?

There are few schools, at least in our towns and cities, as well as in the more thickly settled country districts, where a goodly number of the pupils do not leave home to visit friends in other parts of the country, or where visitors from near or far are not entertained in the homes of the community. Let the pupils realize how much can be done if each will try to get only one subscription during the summer. It will not be difficult if the plan of the school is brightly talked of, the flag card shown, and a sample paper given for examination. Younger pupils can get an older person to remit, or senior pupils can themselves remit to us the new subscriber's name, the name of the publication desired, and the amount, giving their own name and address in full and the name, post-office and school district of the school to whose credit the amount should stand. We would then begin the subscription at once, and in September would arrange with the teacher of the school about awarding the flag. If more than enough were sent in for a good flag we would give extra premium value in patriotic and other books for the library.

Subscriptions would, of course, be genuine new ones, and at regular rates, as stated on our flag cards and other announcements.

To show how easily it can be done, take for example 'World Wide.' It is a paper that appeals to everyone that wants to keep informed of what is going on in the world, is independent of local or political bias, and equally interesting, therefore, to people in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, or any other place where English-speaking people live. The special feature is the price, $1.50, post-paid to any part of the world. That alone will easily recommend it to careful consideration.

Now if twelve pupils only in a school should secure each one new subscriber, a fine four-yard flag would be secured. It seems incredible that we can make so liberal an offer, but we do, for the simple reason that we are not setting ourselves to make money, but to supply all the schools in Canada with a flag, if they want one.

For sixteen subscriptions ($24.00) we would give a five-yard flag, or for twenty subscriptions ($30.00), a six-yard flag, which is big enough for a three-story city school.

If the school already has a large flag, individual classes could secure two-yard flags for their own rooms for only four 'World Wide' subscriptions each, or the other sizes in similar proportion. We place no limit whatever on the number of flags to be won by any school that observes our conditions.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Two problems call for earnest attention by every thinking man—how to become a Christian and how to stay a Christian. No sooner does a man become converted before the devil tries to unconvert him, if that were possible. The New Testament is full of exhortations to be steadfast, to endure, to persevere. Human nature apart from divine grace is never dependable, and to the end of life the effort must be to stay a Christian, to remain a faithful follower of Christ.—New York 'Observer.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

OUR HISTORIC RIVER.

A very handsome large book, and one that will be readily studied by those who can appreciate history in a readable form, is 'The St. Lawrence River,' by George Waldo Browne (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). It has 353 pages, over seventy illustrations, an excellent map and an index. Though containing descriptions of many places as they appear at present, it is mainly a bright and pleasant resumé of the history of Canada in so far as that is directly associated with the St. Lawrence River. Mr. Browne's feeling for the picturesque is seldom at fault. The following incident refers to La Salle's attempt to extend commerce westward:—

He secured from the King, who never seemed to refuse help to the struggling colony, a patent which empowered him to go on with his work. What was of almost equal importance to him, he secured the friendship and companionship of a remarkable man who was never to falter in his behalf through the trying scenes to follow. This was Henry Tonty, the son of Lorenzo Tonti, the Italian refugee, whose name is connected with the Tontine system of insurance. La Salle and Tonty came with a good force of mechanics and shipbuilders to help along their plans. We next see them upon Lake Erie, building the first vessel that ever sailed upon this inland sea, which he named the Griffin, for the fabulous monster, half bird, half beast, dwelling in the Rhipaean mountains, and guarding the treasures of the Hyperborean regions. Completed in May, this little vessel, with an armament of five guns proudly left her rude dock in August, her crew singing Te Deum, as she unfurled her canvas to the virgin breeze. With the prospect gradually unfolding to him like a vision seen in a dream, as he sailed away in the eye of the westering sun, that was probably the happiest moment of La Salle's checkered life.

JAPAN, THE DEFENDER OF THE ORIENT.

The representative of an intellectual American family long resident in Japan has in a book just issued, given a view which is the opposite or counterpart of that often discussed under the title of the yellow peril. Long has the Mongol had reason to fear that his commerce would be extended for the benefit of others rather than himself; long has he suffered insult and personal wrong from the overbearing and irresponsible white trader; long has he been demoralized by the presence in his seaports of many who have left the ten commandments behind them, and fall short even of the low standard of heathen virtue. In 'The White Peril in the Far East,' (Putnam's, New York), Mr. Sidney L. Gulick reviews the principal points in Japan's recent history, in order to show the standpoint from which the people there view the situation. It is not only to their interest, but in accord with all their sentiments that they should take a leading part in maintaining the integrity of China, and encouraging it to develop its resoureces for itself, even as Japan has done. To China and Korea Japan owed that ancient culture in letters and ethics that was long her pride, and she will not neglect to communicate to these countries the new learning she has since acquired. That the new civilization is not a mere veneer, but a real change of spirit is one of the most interesting contentions in the book; and Mr. Gulick is in a position to judge of this. He says that the ided of the value of the individual which distinguishes Anglo-Saxon civilization, has become a vital part of Japanese life. It is seen in many ways, but comes most prominently to view in their treatment of prisoners. This is not only humane, but exceptionally considerate, and some Russians, having gone unwillingly to war are glad to become the captives of so kind a people.

A single instance of Japanese cruelty to a Russian prisoner has been reported, which I pass on. It seems that a strapping big fellow had surrendered himself to a single Japanese picket. When they reached camp the hands of the Russian were firmly tied behind his back with a stout cord several feet long. Keeping at a safe distance behind, the Japanese had driven his captive into camp, prepared to jerk him up if need be. This displeased the captain of the company, who rebuked his picket for giving his prisoner such needless pain and humiliation. To which the little fellow replied that although the Russian had surrendered voluntarily, when he was near enough for it the monstrous fellow had tried to bite him. By a struggle, however, he had saved himself, and succeeded in tying the hands of his prisoner. Out of curiosity the captain called an interpreter and asked the captive why after surrendering he had tried to bite the Japanese. 'Bite him!' he said, in astonishment, 'Why, I tried to kiss him.' The Japanese soldier never having been kissed in his life, did not understand the heartiness of his captive's salutation.

Mr. Gulick's hope is to see Siberia made a buffer state. Among various topics he touches on, the effect on missions of the anti-foreign movement in the end of the century is noted. Intellectual difficulties of a new type were one cause of reaction.

While the converts of the eighties very largely fell away during the nineties, those who had come into the churches during the earlier time of storm and stress of the seventies, as a rule, retained their hold when difficulties again arose. They have been sifted and found not wanting. They are not wholly ignorant of the modern intellectual problems, higher critical and others, but they came into the Christian life through an experience of vital religion which has been deepened by trial and temptation. With true Christians in every land they can say, 'None of these things move me.

ALSO RECEIVED.

Books.—'An Equal Opportunity,' by Dennis Marks, (Patterson & White Co., Philadelphia, $1.00). 'Vigorous Daunt,' by Ambrose Pratt, (Musson Book Co., Toronto, $1.50). 'Art Thou the Man,' by Grey Berton, (Musson Book Co., Toronto, $1.50).

Magazines.—'Outing,' 'Health Culture,' 'Outlook,' 'Independent.'

LITERARY NOTES

Of Mr. and Mrs. Jungman's book 'Norway,' the New York 'Tribune' says:

'To the many landscapes and figure pieces in color provided by Mr. Jungman, his wife has added an agreeable account of their tour in Norway. The view of the country thus presented is of course superficial, but it is none the less amusing. The pleasures and mishaps of posting, by which system all travelling is carried out, experiences at country inns and at lonely inland farms and sympathetic observations of the people and their customs are set forth in a genial spirit. The most 'earsome episode of their posting days was the stumbling of their pony on a narrow road cut out of the almost perpendicular side of a mountain three thousand feet above a roaring torrent. The only thing that saved the travellers was the falling of the horse on the shaft that was on the mountain side of the road—the wheel on the other side hung in midair over the precipice. The mountain ponies are usually sure-footed, but such accidents as this, generally resulting in tragedy, are not uncommon in Norway.

'The country hotels are, as a rule, comfortable, the feminine service therein being quick, clean and polite, and the food reasonably good. Eggs, excellent bread and delicious fruits and cream were usually obtainable by our travellers; fresh salmon was so plentiful in some places as to become tiresome.

'The "antiquities" which the traveller is prone to buy of the peasants comprise beautifully carved and painted objects of wood and quaint jewellery made generations ago by the peasants themselves. The tourist always pays large prices for these things, both to the dealers in towns and to the country people, who requite themselves thus for the pittance they are forced to take for their possessions in the winter. For it is then that the crafty dealers, knowing that money is scarce on the farms, mercilessly fleece the people. Mrs. Jungman expresses much admiration for the old silver jewellery made by hand, jewellery which often shows original talent is the artificer. One of the most striking pieces she describes as "an enormous round brooch or buckle, often as large as a small plate. Dozens of these saucer-like pieces of metal, highly polished, are suspended by links to the body of the brooch, shaking and glittering with every movement." The splendid embroidery and picture weaving of the Norwegians are also objects of our author's enthusiasm.

'Norway is one of the countries which the tourist leaves with genuine regret, and with a genuine liking for the inhabitants. The points about them which most impressed Mrs. Jungman were their absolute honesty and the complete absence of servility. The spirit of money greed has apparently not yet touched them. They are joyfully helpful and courteous to the stranger, without thought of reward. Their deep and pervading love of their country is continually expressed in their eagerness to give him every kindly practical assistance and information in his explorations.'

'Statistical information concerning income and property shows but a small difference between the principal classes. The income of the employer often does not exceed the wages of the average workman. A very slight change in the balance would bring many employers into the ranks of the employed. This happy country, though under the government of a limited monarchy, seems to fulfil the dreams of at least the reasonable Socialist. It has no nobility with political or economic principles; no great capitalists; no immense estates. The difficulty of earning a livelihood in the inclement climate and on the stormy coast calls for energy and endurance, and accustoms the worker to self-restraint. More than half the population own deposits in the savings banks. The spirit of equality is noticeable to the most casual observer The proprietor of the station where you pass your nights is absolutely the equal of the guest who avails hiself of the house's hospitality for his own convenience, and apparently not for the profit of the owner. The servants who wait on one are pleasant and willing, working for their living, it is true, but showing none of the servility largely denpendent on tips which is the characteristic of their class in other countries. If a pourboire is given, small or large, it is accepted invariably with a frank handshake; in some cases it is difficult to induce its acceptance.'

Politeness, and then politeness, and again politeness; this is demanded of the traveller in Norway, and if he does not give it he will be sorry. Difficulties and rebuffs will be his lot.

(The Macmillan Company.)

From the New York 'Times' Saturday book review, we take the following account of Elizabethan music:

E. W. Naylor, Mus. D., author of 'Shakespeare and Music,' etc., organist and lecturer of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, in his 'critical essay' on the contents of the Virginal Book in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, 'An Elizabethan Virginal Book,' gives a careful study of nearly three hundred pieces of the Tudor period which are almost entirely unknown. The contents of the book are 130 dances, 17 organ pieces, 46 arrangements of forty different songs, 9 arrangements of madrigals, 22 fantasias or ricercare by nine composers, 7 fancy pieces, descriptive or otherwise, by four composers, 19 preludes by six writers, including six by anonymous composers, and six exercises on the hexachord by four different authors. 'It is not going too far to say,' writes Mr. Naylor, 'that if all other remains of the period were destroyed it would be possible to rewrite the history of music from 1550 to 1620 on the material which we have of the Fitzwilliam book alone.' In his chapter on the 'Fitzwilliam Virginal Book as a historical document,' he writes:

'The collection is most interesting to the student of musical history, containing, as it does, so many examples of every kind of music that was current during the Tudor period in England. We have here nearly three hundred pieces of music by over thirty composers of that period. Thus, the collection is more correctly regarded as a library than as a mere book.'

Illustrations consist of musical selections from the different pieces for the different instruments strictly contemporary with Shakespearean times. The frontispiece is colored, and shows Queen Elizabeth's virginal. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

The phrase 'Pills good against an earthquake,' says 'T. P.'s Weekly,' which has almost passed into a proverb since Bright used it in a political speech, occurs first in a letter of Horace Walpole to Horace Mann describing the earthquake which terrified England in 1750:

In the night between Wednesday and Thursday last the earth had a shivering fit, but so slight that if no more had followed I don't believe it would have been noticed. I had been awake, and had scarced dozed again—on a sudden I felt my bolster lift my head. I thought somebody was getting from under my bed, but soon found it was a strong earthquake that lasted nearly half a minute, with a violent vibration and great roaring. I got up and found people running into the streets, but saw no mischief done. There has been some; two old houses flung down, several chimneys and much earthenware. The bells rang in several houses. Admiral Knowles, who has lived long in Jamaica, and felt seven there, says this was more violent than any of them. Several people are going out of town, for it has nowhere reached above ten miles from London. They say they are not frightened, but that it is such fine weather, 'one can't help going into the country.' A person came into White's the morning after earthquake the first, and hearing bets laid on whether it was an earthquake or the blowing up of powder mills, went away exceedingly scandalized, saying: 'I protest they are such an impious set of people that I believe if the last trump were to sound they would bet puppet-show against judgment!' The excitement grew intense. Following the example of Bishop Secker and Sherlock, the clergy showered down sermons and exhortations, and a country quack sold 'pills good against an earthquake.'

According to the London 'Outlook,' the British press must be beginning to understand one reason why Canadians have long evaded the title American. Though humorously expressed, there is a good deal of truth in Mrs. Lane's paragraph, and Canadians in general would rather be coupled with the term 'conscientious' than 'incompetent.'

It takes a stranger in America some time to get accustomed to the mental pace. I shall never forget the German director of a rather famous art museum there, who came to us in a towering rage and blurted out his indignation. He had been in America only a few months, and the sober methods of the Fatherland still clung to him.

'These American, oh, these American!' and he tore his long hair. 'I haf a letter this morning from a young man, and he ask me—Gott im Himmel, is it conceivable?—he ask me can I—I—I—what you call it?—guarantee—that he can become a portrait painter in three months! It is to grow mad!'

But not only the fine arts. A young doctor was explaining to me how thorough and broad his medical education had been (he was from the West), and as impressive and conclusive evidence he added: 'I've even taken an extra term on the eye.' Now, a term is three months.

In the space allotted by the Springfield 'Republican' to 'The Fiction of the Day,' a recent number gives first place to 'The Little Conscript,' a book by one who knows of what he writes. It says:

Some idea of what has been the position of the Jew in Russia is given in 'The Little Conscript,' a new novel by Ezra S. Brudno. Mr. Brudno, himself an exile from his land, gave a vivid account of recent atrocities in his previous book, 'The Fugitive,' in which he drew largely upon his own experience. In 'The Little Conscript' he goes back to the time of Nicholas I., who reigned from 1825 to 1855. If the progress since then has not been very perceptible, the book may at least serve to remind us that the recent persecutions are no new thing to the hapless Russian Jew, though the world hears more nowadays of what is going on. The knout has at least been abolished, though flogging to death is bad enough, even when accomplished by a milder lash. What the reign of the knout meant is shown in a harrowing way in the story of the treatment of Yosselle and his youthful companions, who refused to give up their faith when drafted into the army. The first half of the book is devoted to this cruel episode, and to a general picture of the times. The second has a more pronounced plot, and treats of Yosselle's later career under his baptismal name, Pavel—his love for Olga, her seduction by a high official, and the tragedy, the burden of which is borne by the innocent Jewish conscript. The book makes no pretence to literary art, but its sincerity, and the tragic events with which it deals, command respect, and with the present interest in everything pertaining to Russian problems, it should be assured a wide reading.

(Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The recent flood of articles about Schiller has brought out a reprint of a little known opinion of Coleridge, written in a copy of his translation of 'Wallenstein':

The great main moral of this Play is the Danger of dallying with evil Thoughts under the influence of superstition, as did Wallenstein; and the grandeur of perfect Sincerity in Max Piccolomini, and the unhappy effects of Insincerity, though for the best purposes, in his Father Octavio.' This could hardly have been an Elizabethan motif, as the great dramatists of the great Queen dealt rather with the more elemental passions of the human breast, and the ethics of Sincerity and Insincerity, which have become of such importance in our later days, troubled him but little.

'Does anybody read Scott's novels now?' The question is answered by three booksellers in different parts of England who have been asked what 'sixpennies' they regard as their safest 'stock.' Each of the three responded: 'The novels of Sir Walter Scott.'

A book which we may safely say promises to be delightful is on the way and will be brought out in the autumn. It is to be called 'Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle'—that Mrs. Brookfield being the charming, tender-hearted woman who was the original of Lady Castlewood in 'Esmond.' She and her husband, Canon Brookfield, were the long time friends of Thackeray, and to them he wrote the fascinating letters which the Scribners issued some years ago. Some hitherto unpublished drawings by him will be a part of this volume. Not only Thackeray, but the other literary celebrities of the Victorian period will be encountered in its pages. It will be particularly rich in literary anecdotes.

'The Rhymer's Lexicon,' compiled and edited by Andrew Loring, has an introduction by George Saintsbury. Professor Saintsbury's introduction is a partial anticipation of a 'History of English Prosody,' on which we are glad to hear, he has been 'long engaged.' Some authority on the subject is much wanted. Meanwhile, for practical purposes, we have Mr. Loring's 'Rhymer Lexicon.' There is, perhaps, a suspicion of ridicule in the title. What! it may be said; has the poet to seek inspiration in the mechanical ingenuities of the contriver of rhymes? Yet we have all used the 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' with its 'epithets,' 'synonyms,' and 'phrases'; yes, and got some very valuable ideas from them. And valuable ideas will be got doubtless from the industry and ingenuity of Mr. Loring. Is there a scientific poet who wants a rhyme to 'schesis'? here he finds 'synteresis'; in the next collection a more general singer finds 'feaster' suggested for 'Easter,' and in the third the comic bard is accommodated with 'beastie' and 'yeasty.' This page is indeed very suggestive: 'feasting' has a sinister assonance with 'unpriesting,' and 'beastly' a really scandalous one with 'priestly.' There is a useful list of sixty words which are rhymeless. It is a pity that some of them seem thus doomed to isolation,—'sylph,' 'morgue,' 'scarf,' are among them.

The word 'cranium' might reasonably be supposed to be one of the latter lonely words, but the editor of this column cannot forbear mentioning a Montreal resident's successful effort in rhyming it with 'geranium,' to the no small amusement of his friends. (George Routledge & Sons.)

CHESS

Tuesday, June 20, 1907

PROBLEM NO. 978.

(By E. Maurice.)

Prize for best problem in 'Football Field,' last half year.

Black—12 pieces.

White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in Two moves.

A fine finish by Mason.

Black (James Mason)—12 pieces.

White (Mr. A. of New York)—12 pieces.

In this position White has just played Kt to Q 2, and Mr. Mason conceived the following brilliant termination:—

White.	Black
1	1 P—B 3
2 Q x Kt P ch	2 R—K 2!
3 Q x Q R	3 B—B 1!
4 Q x B	4 Q—K 8 ch!!
5 K x Q	5 Kt—Q 6 he
6 K—Q 1	6 Kt—B 7 mate

Problem No. 979. J. Chadwick. Best 3-mover in 'Football Field' last half year.

White—K at Q R sq; Q at K R sq; R at K sq; Bs at K 6, Q B sq; Kts at K B 8; Q R5; Ps at K R 2, K R 3, Q 2, Q B 3, Q B 5. (12 pieces.)

Black—K at K 4; B at K B 4; Kts at K Kt 8, Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, K 7, Q 6, Q B 3, Q Kt 4. (10 pieces.)

White to play and mate in three moves.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The little masters' tourney at the Hamburg Chess Club resulted as follows:

Leonhardt, 5½; Suchting, 4½; Fahrni, 4½; Carlo, 4; Teichmann, 3½; Bardeleben, 2½; Bier, 2; Schwartz, 1½. A game of Leonhardt's is given below.

The Hastings Chess Club touring team will start this year at Brussels (July 25), and will include Rotterdam, the Hague, Amsterdam, Hanover, Bremen, Copenhagen and other chess centres in Northern Europe.

Marshall's match with Tarrasch will probably be played at Nuremberg shortly after the conclusion of the Ostend tournament. Tarrasch will publish the games with notes by himself.

Game No. 1,022 is a pretty affair, played recently in Germany.

No. 1024 is from a simultaneous exhibition by Teichmann at the Criterion. There were 17 opponents, several being of the first-class of the Metropolitan Chess Club. In three hours Teichmann won 16 and drew with E. V. Crane, who had won from Marshall the previous week. Notes by Van Vliet.

GAME NO 1022.

White, Herr Born.	Black. Dr. Levi.
1 P— K4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 P x P
5 P—B 3	5 P x P
6 Castles.	6 B—K 3
7 B x B	7 P x B
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Kt—R 4
9 Q x P ch	9 Q—K 2
10 Q— B5	10 Kt—Q B 3
11 Kt—Kt 5	11 Kt—K 4
12 Kt x Q B P	12 P—Q B 3
13 B—B 4	13 Kt—R 3
14 Q—R 3	14 Q—B 3
15 B x Kt	15 P x B
16 Kt— K6	16 Q—B 2
17 Q R—Q B sq	17 B—Q 3
18 K R—Q sq	18 K—K 2
19 R x B	19 K x R
20 R—Q sq ch	20 K—K 2
21 Kt—Kt 5	21 Q—K sq
22 Kt—Q Kt 7	22 P x Kt
23 Q—Q R 3 ch	23 K—B 3
24 R—Q 6 ch	24 K x Kt

And White mates in five, beginning Q—K 3 check.

GAME NO. 1023.

(Caro-Kann Defence.)

White. Leonhardt.	Black Fahrni.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3 (a)
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x P (b)	3 P x P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—B 4	5 P—K Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 2
7 B—Kt 5	7 Kt—K 5 (c)
8 P x P	8 Kt x B (d)
9 Kt x Kt	9 Q—Kt 3
10 B—Kt 5, ch	10 Kt—Q 2
11 Castles	11 Castles (e)
12 Kt—B 3	12 Kt—B 3
13 R—K 1	13 P—Q R 3
14 B—Q 3	14 Q x Kt P (f)
15 Kt—Q R 4	15 Q—R 6
16 Kt—Kt 6	16 R—Kt 1 (g)
17 Kt—B 4	17 Resigns

(a) One of those defences not likely to turn to Black's advantage in any way. It is a safe opening, but very dull. At the Bradford tournament in 1888, a consultation game was played by Bird and Blackburne vs. Bardeleben and Weiss, and Mr. Pollock in his notes to the game says of the move: 'There is nothing to be said against the validity, nor anything for the brilliancy of this defence.' The move was introduced by Herr Kann, of Pesth, and practiced by Herr Caro, of Berlin. Hence the name.

(b) This is the best continuation, especially if followed by 4 B to Q 3 to prevent Q B to K B 4 on the part of Black.

(c) A little venturesome, hoping White might reply Kt tks P, when Kt tks B; Kt x Kt; P to K 3.

(d) Being a P behind he could have played Kt tks Kt, and Q tks P.

(e) If Q tks Q P, White's reply would probably have been Kt to K 6.

(f) The trap has been artfully laid, and the result a surprise for Black after trying to save his exchange.

(g) Now his Q must go! If 17— Q to B 6; 18 Q R to B 1, Q to Kt 5; 19 R to Kt 1, Q to B 6; 20 R to Kt 3. And if 17..Q to Kt 5; 18 R to Kt 1, followed by 19 R to Kt 3.—Leeds 'Mercury.'

GAME NO. 1,024.

(Vienna Opening.)

White Teichmann.	Black Amateur.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3 (a)
3 P—B 4	3 P x P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P K—Kt 4
5 P—Q 4 (b)	5 B—Kt 2
6 P—Q 5	6 Kt—K 4
7 P—Q 6! (c)	7 Kt x Kt ch
8 Q x Kt	8 P x P
9 B—B 4	9 B x Kt ch (d)
10 P x B	10 R—Kt sq (e)
11 B—R 3	11 P—Kt 4
12 B—Kt 3	12 Q—B 3
13 R—Q sq	13 R—Kt 3
14 Castles	14 B—Kt 2
15 K R—K sq	15 Kt—K
16 Q—B 2	16 Q—K 4 (f)
17 B—Q 5!	17 Kt—B sq
18 B x B	18 R x B
19 R—Q 5	19 Q x B P
20 P—K 5!	20 Q x B
21 P x P ch	21 K—B sq (g)
22 Q—Q 4	22 R K—Kt sq
23 R—Q B 5	23 R—Kt sq
24 R—B 3 (h)	24 Q x R P (i)
25 Q B 6 (j)	25 Kt x P (k)
26 Q—R 6 ch	26 R—Kt 2
27 Q x Kt ch	27 Resigns

(a) Against expert players especially it is safer to reply Kt K B 3.

(b) Inviting P Kt 5; in which case Teichmann would no doubt have continued 6, B B 4, a form of attack which he generally prosecutes with deadly accuracy when engaged with amateurs.

(c) A capital investment. Black's development is hampered for the remainder of the encounter.

(d) This is, of course, wrong. In all positions of this nature the B is needed for defensive purposes, and ought not, therefore, to be exchanged, except under compulsion. Black might have continued 9..Kt K 2.

(e) Anticipating White's continuation, and as will be seen by what follows, this curious looking move was absolutely essential.

(f) Now, however, Castles was by far the better plan. The text move leads to endless strouble for Black.

(g) If K Q sq, 22, Q Q 4, wins easily.

(h) Here, 24, R x K Kt P, R x R; 25, Q R 8 ch R Kt sq; 26, R K 8 ch, and mates next moves, seems plausible. Black, however, could play 24..Kt x P; and the attack would fail.

(i) If Q x Q P; 25, R x Kt ch, wins the Queen.

(j) Threatening; 26, R K 8 ch, K x R; 27, R x Kt ch, and mate next move.

(k) There is nothing else. If R K Kt 2, then the variation pointed out in note (h) would be quite accurate.

AN IMPORTANT SYNOD.

The evangelical section of the French Reformed Church will hold its triennial synod at Rheims, the old town where King Clovis was baptized in 496, and where, for several hundred years, the French monarchs were crowned. This Synod is important for two reasons. On the eve of Disestablishment, some measures will have to be taken to assure the existence of the Church; and the question of the Confession of Faith will be raised. The basis of the Evangelical Reformed Church is a confession of faith in 'Christ delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification.' Another section, however, does not accept this Confession; and now that Disestablishment is imminent, the question is whether each section will organize itself separately, or whether they will, each keeping its own tenets, find some modus vivendi which will allow them still to form one Protestant Church. There is also to be discussed the question of a federation of all existing Protestant churches. In a country so fond of and so accustomed to external unity, it is thought that it would be a good thing if, while respecting every conscience, Protestantism could, in some way, present itself as one body to the mass of the people.—'The Christian.'

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Agricultural.

SOIL FERTILITY

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

In the older provinces of Canada the majority of the farms have been decreasing in soil fertility year by year. Many of the pioneer farmers assumed that the richness of the virgin soil was practically inexhaustible, a mistake that is all too freuently repeated by the settlers on our new lands at the present day. With the deep, rich vegetable mould of the virgin soil, and looking at the present rather than to the future it seemed profitable to the early settlers to exhaust the available fertility of the upper layer, and then bring to the surface by deep ploughing a lower layer to suffer the same treatment. In this way the vegetable matter or humus has been largely exhausted and the soil has lost its fine texture and mellowness, its capacity for absorbing and retaining water, its permeability to roots, its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, all of which are regarded by scientists as more important than the actual chemical composition of the soil.

The problem to-day is how to restore the fertility of the soil and at the same time make a living off the land. What system of cultivation will enable us to obtain a soil with a fair amount of vegetable matter to the depth of at least a few inches? The Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farms seemed to have solved the problem by adopting shallow cultivation and a systematic rotation of crops in which clover occupies a prominent place. Under this method, as outlined by Prof. Reynolds, the land is ploughed only once in three or four years, all the rest of the cultivation being done with harrows, cultivators and other implements which cut, crush, pulverize and loosen, but do not invert the soil.

To show clearly the method of summer cultivation, let us suppose that the second year's crop has been taken off a clover field. The sod is ploughed about August, as early as possible, in order to take advantage of the summer's heat to decompose the roots. Then it is horrowed to loosen the surface and prevent the escape of moisture, which is also required in decomposition. After that it is cultivated frequently, without tearing up the sod, the objects being to destroy the weeds that may be growing, and to enable the soil to rot by keeping in the moisture. As the manure is ploughed in with the sod, it will be well decomposed before winter, thus ensuring a good supply of humus for the next crop. The last thing in the fall the land should be ribbed up in the same manner as for turnip drills. This is best done with a double mouldboard plough. This ribbing prevents leaching away of the plant food, most of which is heaped into the drills; exposes a greater surface to the pulverizing action of frost, and allows a more rapid drying in the spring, and, consequently, earlier working and seeding.

Probably the next crop will be ensilage corn or roots. In the spring the ridges are smoothed down and a good seed-bed formed without using the plough. After the crop is sown, surface cultivation is ontinued to kill the weeds and conserve the moisture. In the fall the ground is again ribbed up for winter. The following year a spring grain crop may be sown and the land seeded down, completing the rotation.

Surface cultivation affords the best means of destroying weeds. There are, of course, various ways of eradicating troublesome weeds, depending largely upon the sort of crops grown and the nature of the weeds themselves. One method is to prevent the seed from maturing, by growing a hoed crop or an early maturing crop, such as clover. With a late maturing crop, which allows the weed seeds to ripen, it is advisable to adopt surface cultivation after harvest, so as to encourage these seeds to germinate the same season, when the young plants can be destroyed. Under such circumstances it is a too common practice to bury the seeds by deep ploughing, leaving them in a condition to come to the surface and germinate in some future crop, in which, very likely, it will be impossible to destroy them.

SECRET OF CLOVER GROWING

The following statement, by an American contemporary, may account for the lack of success by some men in growing clover:

'For years past, and no doubt years to come, the farmer will kill his clover. It all comes from not making a study of the biology of the clover plant; in other words, making a study of the laws which govern its life and growth. First, let us say, red clover is a biennial; that is, it takes two years for it to come to seed, and when it once seeds, it has fulfilled its mission and proceeds to die.

'Most farmers cut their clover when the heads commence to brown; that is, when the seed has formed. Now, if they will cut it when the blossoms first begin to appear, it will be made into hay before the seed forms, and nature, thus thwarted and set back in her purpose to form seed, will rally with renewed vigor at the root to accomplish her purpose, and throw up a second crop abundantly. Then, if that crop is cut in the same way, she will throw up a third crop in the same way, and the root will be much more certain to live through the winter. Care should be taken always not to cut or feed down the clover in the fall so that it will not have, in northern climates, an abundant growth to cover itself with for the winter. Farmers make a great mistake in pasturing their meadows in the fall. The cattle destroy much more than is gained.'

The average farmer looks upon clover haymaking as one of the most uncertain undertakings on the farm. The numerous failures made, leave such a bad reputation against the product, that many good farmers are loath to add this crop to others that they understand and are successful in handling.

Erroneous ideas as to the proper manner of handling, causes serious loss in many instances. The storage facilities have much to do with the success of the undertaking. To meet with success the weather should be clear, and not excessively hot; when the sunshine is too hot, the leaves dry too quickly and drop off. During cloudy weather the farmer would better stay out of his clover hayfield, as his work will only return disappointment. It is a kind of work that requires rapidity, when the weather is favorable. The highest quality of hay is made from cutting the clover when in full bloom, or as near as possible at this stage. Cut at this time it requires very favorable weather, and skilful work, to save it properly. If one-fourth to one-half the heads are brown when cut, it is much easier to cure, and can be much more quickly done, but the quality of the hay is much more woody and will not be so readily eaten clean by all stock on the farm.

If the farmer made hay every favorable day in the year, he could soon become an expert, but only working at it each year for a few days, the experiences are new to him, to some extent each season. His judgment, he finds, after the work is done has not always been correct. He finds he has not cured it to the proper stage, before hauling and storing. It is my custom to run the mower late in the afternoon, so that the clover cut that afternoon will not be sun wilted before night. If sun wilted the dew will discolor it to some extent. If cut in the evening, the dew is on the surface and quickly dries off in the morning, it will be dry and ready for stirring with the tedder by the time the dew is off the standing clover, and this time saved in starting the curing by cutting in the evening, is the time required to cut it. It does not pay to cut while the dew is on in the morning, for the clover will dry as quickly standing as it can be cured in the swath, by the use of the tedder. Nor do I think it pays to start the tedder in the clover with the dew on, for the sun soon dries off the surface moisture. If I cannot cut as much in the evening as can be handled in good order, I cut in the morning after the dew is off, till the required area is in the swath.

The tedder is a most valuable tool at the beginning of clover haymaking, but often by the time the work is done, the ripeness of the clover does away with the need of using it. It is also valuable in rainy weather as sometimes night showers would stop entirely the work of the day without the use of the tedder.

If the weather is good, clover cut down in the evening should be cured sufficiently to go into the windrow or shock before the dew forms the next evening, and be ready for the mow the next afternoon. It cut in fall bloom this amount of sun will not prevent heating to some extent in the mow.

MANURING MEADOW LAND FOR HAY

In East Sussex several experiments have been conducted on the manuring of meadow lands for hay, by Mr. Southworth, agricultural lecturer at Uckfield College. Practically speaking, the net result of the experiments is as follows:—

I. Taking the average for the past two years, an annual dressing of ten tons of farmyard manure charged at 3s. per ton has not produced an economical crop.

II. By applying ten tons of farmyard manure the first year, and then leaving the land without any manure the following year, profitable increase of crop was obtained.

III. An application of artificial manures, consisting of 1½ cwt nitrate of soda, and two cwt. super., has given a more profitable yield than when the land was left unmanured in the second year.

IV. Used in a general mixture the nitrogen in nitrate of soda has given better results than the same amount of nitrogen in sulphate of ammonia.

A further experiment was tried to establish, if possible, in what proportions nitrate of soda, super., and kainit should be mixed in order to give the most profitbale crop. From these experiments the following observations have been made:—

I. Used for one year on meadow land mixed artificials, without nitrogen, are not profitable, and nitrate of soda or some other manure containing nitrogen should not be omitted.

II. Considered either with respect to the same year of application or the year following, heavy dressings of super. and kainit are not so profitable as smaller dressings.

III. Excepting slight variations at one centre the artificials this season as a whole give results very similar to those of last year, and the mixture as given in last year's report may be stated as one that may be relied upon to yield satisfactory results on average meadow land, namely:—

Nitrate of soda, 1½ cwt. per acre. Super., 2 cwt. per acre. Kainit, 2 cwt. per acre.

IV. On meadow land the manurial effects of a mixture of artificials are not exhausted during the year of application, but produce an appreciable increase of crop in the following year.

Watermelons may be planted as late as the middle of June and will produce a crop. Muskmelons may be planted ten days or two weeks later than watermelons. The first half of June will do for cucumbers and winter squash seeds can wait till after the late potatoes are in the ground.

COWPEA HAY

Well-cured cowpea hay is a most valuable dry forage, ranking much above the common grass hays in feeding value and being at least equal in this respect to good clover and alfalfa hay, says a writer in Experiment Station Work. With the area of wild grasses decreasing from year to year in certain localities, and the tame grasses in many cases failing to produce adequate yields, a heavy yielding crop with a short period of growth, like some varieties of cowpeas, becomes an important source of hay. The principal reason why the production of its high value is the difficulty in curing the large and succulent vines. Experiments in growing cowpeas as a hay crop and in handling the same economically and successfully during the curing process have been made at the Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi experiment stations, among others, and the results obtained are here briefly restated in the hope that the information may be of assistance in bringing into practice more effective and less costly methods of curing, and a consequent increase in the production of this kind of hay.

The Alabama station sought to facilitate curing and to avoid the losses of the leaflets, a most nutritious portion of the plant, which readily breaks from the vines in curing and handling, by growing cowpeas in a mixture with some grass crop. The principal difficulty here lies in obtaining varieties which arrive at the proper stage for haymaking at the same time with the grass. On good soils German millet grown with the Whip-poor-will cowpea proved useful in facilitating curing. The use of one peck of millet seed and one bushel of cowpeas per acre is recommended. If grown with a late variety the millet will be ready for cutting while the cowpeas are still too immature to cure well and make good hay. A test was made of planting Wonderful cowpeas, a late variety, and drilling millet to within six inches of the cowpea rows seventeen days later, but still the millet ripened before the cowpeas were ready for haying. While the millet did not add to the yield of hay, Amber sorghum drilled with Wonderful cowpeas on May 14 gave a material increase in the yield, and was ready for mowing at the same time as the cowpeas. The hay of the sorghum mixture was more moist than that obtained from the millet mixtures, and therefore is likely to present greater difficulties in curing; and this will be especially so in unfavorable weather. With these results as a basis, the station recommends growing German millet as an aid in curing early varieties of cowpeas and Amber sorghum as a means of increasing the yield with later varieties.

As long exposure to sunshine causes the leaflets to drop off, curing should be accomplished with the smallest proportion of the mown crop exposed to direct sunshine. Curing is mainly influenced by the weather and the succulence of the vines, and hence the time required for the process varies with these factors. Based on the experience in curing cowpea hay for several seasons, the station suggests the following general course of procedure: 'Cutting one day and twenty-four hours later raking into windrows, where the hay may remain twenty-four hours; then cocking and, if practicable, leaving these cocks in the field for two or three days, at the end of which time they may be opened for a few hours before hauling, or hauled without opening, according to the condition of the hay.' The use of canvas covers for the haycocks during wet weather was found to be very satisfactory and is believed to pay for itself in the end. An experiment in storing half-cured cowpea hay in a tightly packed condition proved unsuccessful.

From several hundred plats under field conditions the Arkansas Station obtained during five years an average of 3,169.4 pounds of hay per acre. In general, the results did not include the weight of either peas or hulls. In one of the seasons the highest average yield of hay per acre, 8,750 pounds, was obtained from the Clay cowpea, and the lowest, 750 pounds, from New Era and Extra Early Black Eye, the yield of shelled peas from the three varieties being 174, 1,337.5 and 1,025 pounds per acre, respectively. A plat of Wonderful cowpeas yielded 8,350 pounds of hay per acre, and two plats of Clay 8,250 and 7,450 pounds, with practically no pea production. These great varietal variations in the capacity of producing either hay or peas very forcibly calls attention to the advantage of selecting varieties suitable to the purpose for which the crop is grown.

Where cowpeas are grown between the rows of corn they are frequently harvested by pulling the vines by hand and throwing them into small cocks for curing. This method is applicable only on small farms, and the usual and most practical method of harvesting is with the mowing machine. Varieties of prostrate growth, however, are not very readily cut with the machine, and in growing cowpeas for hay the habit of growth must be taken into consideration, and varieties more or less upright be selected in order to facilitate harvesting and curing. New Era, Whippoor-will and Wonderful are suggested as being well suited to harvesting with the mower.

Vines having ceased to grow and matured enough for hay may be sufficiently cured for storing in thirty-six or forty-eight hours of favorable weather conditions, and if well cocked after lying a day will endure several days of rainy weather with but slight damage and cure into good hay. On the other hand, green and vigorously growing vines may not cure at all. The following directions for making cowpea hay are given:

'The vines should be cut in the morning as soon as free from dew and when the indications are for favorable haymaking weather. The length of time the vines should remain in the swath depends upon the quantity of vine, degree of maturity, and the weather. A cloudless day, with high temperature, dry air, and high wind, will induce rapid curing, and with a combination of such conditions hay cut in the morning should usually be windrowed or cocked in the afternoon. As soon as the more exposed leaves are well cured, but not dry enough to crumble, the hay should be teddered or, in the absence of a tedder, raked into windrows. Having remained in windrows until the upper portion is well cured, the windrows may be rolled over, that the under portion may be exposed for a time. The hay is then thrown into cocks, where it remains until taken to the barn or stacked.'

It is advisable to turn over the cocks a few hours before hauling, in order to expose them to the sun and to hasten curing.

Methods of curing cowpea hay around poles are also described. The vines when thoroughly wilted are stacked about poles seven to nine feet long, driven into the ground, and remain there until well cured. When longer and stronger poles are used crosspieces are nailed to them at right angles to each other, about one foot above ground and again several feet higher, and so on to the top of the pole. The green but wilted vines are placed about the poles and over the crosspieces to the top, where the stack is drawn to a point and capped. Curing is also accomplished by piling the vines around a simple framework of poles, leaving the stack hollow in the middle, and thus admitting a free circulation of air through the centre. These methods of curing, however, involve much labor and expense and are not always practicable.

According to suggestions by Prof. W. F. Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, cowpeas should be harvested for hay as soon as the first pods turn yellow, and the cutting should be done only in the morning under promising weather conditions. The vines should be tossed during the day by means of a tedder or by hand with a fork and raked into windrows that same evening. These are turned and dried the next day and cocked. After the cocks have stood for a day and no further moisture can be wrung from the hay by twisting a handful of it with considerable force it is ready for the barn; but if moisture still appears at the twist the cocks are turned over and rebuilt to hasten the curing and the time when the hay will stand the test.

IN AND AROUND THE GARDEN.

Sweet potatoes may be set out during the month of June, and even as late as the first of July. They are not much grown north of the fortieth parallel of latitude, but they might be found in gardens far beyond that, and doubtless would be more commonly cultivated if people were better acquainted with them. The tubers grown in the north are not so dry as those from the south, but they are good. Southern growers recommend shallow ploughing if short, chunky roots are desired. A deep soil and high ridging produce long crooked roots. The ground should be only moderately rich in potash and phosphoric acid, but not strong in nitrogen. A hundred plants set two feet apart in rows four feet apart will not require much room in the garden. The vines will cover the ground in a mass of pretty green and will be quite ornamental. There are frequently little blossoms, but no seed is formed.

One way of dispensing with poles for beans is to use a trellis. A serviceable one can be made in the following manner: A post is set firmly at each end of the row, and should be about five feet high. Smaller posts are set at intervals of twenty feet and a heavy wire is stretched across the top. A light wire or strong cord is run from post to post about half a foot from the ground. Common twine is then run from the wire or twine above the hills to the top wire for the beans to climb on. By running one wire perpendicularly and one on a slant in each direction there will be three or four for each hill. A trellis of this kind has several advantages over poles. It is better to cultivate around, is more stable, and for most people is easier to provide, if poles are not already at hand. There is also another important advantage in case of Lima beans. Many growers cut off the ends of the runners when the vines are more than five feet long, so as to make the crop earlier. This is not necessary with the trellis. The vines will grow over the top and down, the result being the same as though they were clipped.

As soon as the early crops are out of the way there is room for the late planting. The ground is kept in use. Nature is never idle. If she is not at work on some crop she is busy growing weeds. All plants have their uses in Nature's garden, and each one is valuable in its place. After one crop is removed the best way to keep the weeds down is to prepare for another crop. There is always something that can be sown. If the early pease are off in time, as they should be, the ground can be sown again. These late pease are not usually so productive as those grown earlier. The hot weather of mid-summer does not agree with them as well as the cooler days of spring. But late peas are free from the weevil and for this reason are good to keep for seed. Bush beans can also be planted as a second crop, as also lettuce, endive, sweet corn and radishes. Rutabagas and turnips come late, too. Cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts are set late enough to follow another crop. But the ground should be thoroughly worked over and made fine. A fresh application of some stimlating fertilizer is also to be recommended.

Melons and cucumbers should receive frequent, but shallow cultivation. The ground should be stirred on the surface frequently so as to keep a fine mulch that will conserve moisture; also to prevent the roots from forming too near the surface, which they will do if left to themselves. Shallow cultivation is advisable, because the good warm soil just a little below the top is full of roots. The damage that can be done by injudicious cultivation is as great as that to come from neglect. Much of the injury which is laid to blight, dry weather, poor seed, and a dozen other causes is really the result of ignorance in cultivating, either working the soil too deep after shallow cultivation, or stirring the soil after too long an interval of idleness. The work of cultivating should be done while the vines are small. After the fruit has begun to set the vines should not be molestde any more than is absolutely necessary. They are then easily injured by being moved about. This is particularly true of watermelons. The tendrils of the vines seize upon every weed stalk or other object that can be made use of to hold them in place. To tear them loose is to take the risk of seriously bruising the vines.

The chick is usually not wanted in the garden, but it has its uses, even here. A brood of the little fellows placed where they can have access to the onions will keep the fly from doing much damage, so those say who ought to know. The insect is quite appetizing, according to a chicken's ideas, and not much time is lost in learning how to pick it off the onion. Some growers consider this the best known means of fighting the troublesome onion fly. Others have as much to say in regard to the elusive flea-beetle. It is an aggravating pest, to those who try to catch it, but for a healthy chick it might be looked upon as a source of amusement. At any rate all of the agility of the beetle is no match for the downy biped. There are many other insects that the chickens will pick up about the garden. Of course they dig up some seeds and kill some sprouts but they also do the same with weeds so perhaps the injury is no greater than the benefit. They eat some lettuce and nip the cabbages in the seed row, but they pay well for these things. By the time tomatoes are ripe they will have done most of the good they can for the year, so may be shut out. But they should have some of the red tomatoes, just the same, as a reward for their usefulness.

TASTEFUL FARM HOMES

('Farmer's Advocate,' Winnipeg.)

While fine houses and tasteful surroundings do not, in themselves, constitute ideal homes, they certainly have an elevating and refining influence, and in combination with the true nobility of character that is the outgrowth of unselfishness, such surroundings are helpful in the best sense to those whose lives are lived on that most healthful of places, the farm. It is, perhaps, safe to say that in no country in the world are found more substantial, comfortable and commodious farm dwellings and barns than in older Canada. It is a genuine pleasure at this season to drive through many sections of this country, noting the prosperous appearance of the well-built homesteads and well-kept farms, and one cannot but feel that, in this regard, our people have 'a goodly heritage.' But while most of the farmhouses seen are substantial and make a good outside appearance, it must be admitted that many have been indifferently planned from the standpoint of convenience and economy of time, labor and heating, and, owing to the scarcity of help and of fuel on the farm, many of them need to be improved in their internal arrangement to bring them up to the requirements of the times. The remodelling of an old or comparatively new house is not, to the average farmer, an inviting task, as it involves considerable temporary inconvenience and expense, but those who have made the venture will, as a rule, testify that the added comfort and convenience from well-considered improvements is well worth what it costs. Certainly no class of people are better entitled to comfortable homes than the toilers of the farm, and those who can afford it without embarrassment should not hesitate to consider the possibility of making needed improvements, and should set about their accomplishment at the earliest favorable opportunity. There is no valid reason why well-to-do farmers should not have the convenience of a water supply on tap in the kitchen and bath room. The windmill provides the necessary power at moderate expense, where water cannot be had by gravitation, and with an elevated tank in the barn or yard this improvement is easily available, and is a great convenience. The removal and replacing of partitions in the house, in order to make a more suitable arrangement of rooms, though it may create considerable disturbance for a few weeks, is quite practicable, not too expensive, and may add greatly to the comfort of the family and the saving of time and trouble to those having charge of the housework. The same is true of many of the basement stables seen in one's travels, lack of light and ventilation and of convenience in feeding being common defects, and such as might well be remedied at a moderate expense, by enlarging the windows, placing additional ones where needed, and hanging part of them on hinges so that they may be lowered at top to admit air without exposing the animals to uncomfortable draughts. Special attention needs to be given to these considerations now that basement walls are being built of concrete, as while it is no great undertaking to make a hole right through a stone wall, with a cement wall it is a much more serious proposition.

The placing of farm buildings with a view to convenience and appearance has, in many instances, been sadly overlooked, the barns being either too near or too far from the house—too often nearly in front of the house, instead of in the rear, and frequently obstructing a landscape view that would be a pleasure and an inspiration. Where the buildings are substantial and permanent this difficulty is not easily cured, and must be endured, but may be mitigated to a considerable extent by the planting of evergreens, which serve at once as a screen and a shelter from cold winds in the winter.

It is a pleasure to note the increasing attention given in many districts to the tasteful care and keeping of the lawns and front yards of farmhouses. This is a work that is inexpensive, adds greatly to the attractiveness of country life, and may be shared in by members of the family, with pleasure and profit to all. Tree-planting is little short of a duty devolving on farmers, especially now that wood-lots are growing smaller year by year. The planting of trees by the roadsides and line fences has added immensely to the beauty of the country in many sections, and may be improved upon by planting groups in out-of-the-way corners and on hilly places that are of little use for other purposes. The clearing of rubbish from the roadsides, and levelling the ground so that weeds may be cut by the mower, would be a useful improvement in many places, while the removal of useless old buildings and dead trees, and the trimming of living ones to better shapes would also improve the appearance of many farms, and add to the general beauty of the country.

TURNIPS AND PARAFFIN

In some experiments, conducted last year in Aberdenshire and the North of Scotland, to discover a method of preventing attacks of the turnip fly, the following methods were tried:—(1) The seed was steeped in paraffin and dried before sowing; (2) the seed was steeped in turpentine and then dried; (3) sand or sawdust dampened with paraffin was strewn along the surface of the drills before the turnips were quite through the ground; (4) the surface of the drill was sprayed with paraffin when the turnips were coming through the ground. It so happened that there was no fly in that section in 1904, but some incidental results of the steeping are interesting.

In several cases steeping the seed in paraffin or turpentine produced an earlier and more vigorous growth, which lasted several weeks. To settle the point as to how long the seed could be left in the paraffin or turpentine without injury to its vitality, seeds were germinated after being in the liquid varying periods. After submerging the seed in both liquids for three weeks, no change could be found in the vitality or rapidity of germination, as compared with unsteeped seed. On one farm seeds were steeped for periods varying from thirty minutes to three hours, and the longest period of steeping produced the earliest and most vigorous growth. Steeping in water for the same length of time did not produce the same effect. One or two farms spreading on the drills sand or sawdust steeped in paraffin gave remarkable results the young turnips being bright green, strong and numerous, while the untreated drills alongside showed a few weak plants, paler in color and dotted with light brown spots. Observation showed that the spots were caused by a little beetle, which attacks the cotyledons before they are above ground and just as they emerge from the seed coats. The spots, it was claimed, were not due to a fly or frost, as is sometimes stated. The method of spreading sawdust is, of course, not practicable. It was adopted to ascertain the effect of a strong-smelling material. In only one of the fifteen trials did the farmer report that steeping spoiled the braird. Spraying the surface of the drill seemed to produce no effect.

BORDEAUX FOR ONIONS

Last year in New York state a serious outbreak of onion blight or mildew was reported. The disease seemed to spread from definite spots in the onion field where first noticed, but later investigation showed that it was a rather generally distributed throughout the principal onion growing districts of the state. The attack was so severe as to materially reduce the crop, and inquiries brought out the fact that it was prevalent the previous year and probably other years, but the fungus made its appearance so late in the season as to do comparatively little injury.

For the prevention of the disease it is recommended that the plants be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, attention paid to the location and drainage of the land and raking and burning of tops after harvesting, and although there is considered little danger of distributing the disease through the seed, an authority recommends soaking them for thirty minutes or more in a 0.5 percent solution of formaldehyde before sowing.

Stock Breeders Directory.

AYRSHIRES.

CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.

McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)

BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)

CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.

OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES.

CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

THE OX WARBLE

('Prairie Farmer,' Chicago.)

Stockmen are scarcely aware of the damage that the ox warble does to the cattle of the country. As an authority mentions below the damage done to the cattle marketed in Chicago in one year alone is estimated at $3,000,000. This immense damage has caused the acting state entomologist of Nebraska to begin a systematic study of the pest with the idea of developing some information that will be of interest and value to cattlemen. In a letter issued to the public, acting State Entomologist Bruner says:

'Among the many insects parasitic upon domestic animals none are more annoying than the various species of bot-flies which infest them and depreciate their value. The species which infests cattle is known as the Ox Warble and is particularly harmful because of the great damage it perpetrates upon the hides and beef. It belongs to a family all the members of which are parasitic upon mammals.

'The most evident exterior manifestation of the work of the warble is what is known as "licked beef," which consists of pus and discoloration of the flesh just beneath the animal's skin. The larva feds upon the pus and bloody serum which surrounds it. As the grubs approach maturity, lumps of running sores appear on the animal's back. The perforations supply it with air. When mature this grub or larva is over an inch long, quite thick, whitish in color, and covered with rows of strong spines with which it works its way out through the breathing hole and drops to the ground, sometimes entering it, where it contracts, hardens and turns black, thus forming the puparium. After about a month in this stage the perfect fly has developed, pushes off the end of the puparium and emerges.

'The fly is about the size and general appearance of a dark colored, honey be, its hairs being blackish with white crosslines on the edges of the thorax and base of abdomen, and having the latter reddish tipped. Just how the larva reaches its position under the animal's back has been a matter of dispute. Until recently it was generally believed that the eggs were deposited on the backs of cattle and that the young larvae burrowed through the skin and developed there. Recently, however, others have asserted that after most careful investigation they find that the eggs are deposited on the legs, especially around the hoofs, at the time when the cattle are shedding their hair, and are then carried into the mouth when the animal licks itself. The larva now penetrates the esophagus by means of its spines, then moults its spinned skin and works about in the connective tissues of its host, down along the neck, and at last reaches its final position on the back under the skin. Another moult is passed and a second spiny coat is assumed by means of which the hide is penetrated and a breathing hole formed as mentioned above.

'The presence of the grub causes inflammation and the accumulation of serum thus forming the "lick." The whole period of development from the egg to the dropping of the mature maggot is nine or ten months, and the animal, because of much suffering during this period, loses greatly in flesh, and this is of very inferior quality. The losses on cattle brought into the Chicago markets along during the "grubby" months (January to June), in 1889, were determined to approximate over three millions of dollars, due exclusively to this insect. The loss to the entire country must be several times that amount annually.

'About the only remedies as yet suggested are the lancing of the "licks" and squeezing out the grubs with tweezers, or killing them by smearing such substances as turpentine or kerosene mixed with carbolic acid over the breathing holes and shutting off the supply of air. As a preventive, strong smelling oils, such as train and fish oils or common axle grease, are smeared or sprayed on the legs and flanks of the animals to prevent the flies laying their eggs there.'

LOSS FROM BAD MILKING

The following is from an Old Country source :—

There are two opinions about milkers adhering to or changing cows. Some hold it is best for one person to take certain cows and milk them all through. Others prefer the hands changing daily, and as the question of milking is always a foremost one, it would be interesting to learn which is really the better way of the two. I do not call either bad, as I know success attends both; but it is possible the one style is a little superior to the other. With milkers thoroughly reliable there need be no hesitation in letting a man, boy or woman adhere to the same cows constantly. The cow and the milker get to know each other in a manner that adds to the amiability of both, and I have more faith in getting a greater quantity of milk from the constant milker than by changing. I am, therefore, in favor of no changing if circumstances warrant this. Milkers, however, are often scarce; all kinds have to be employed, and the object of changing cows is often to wedge a duffer in between expert milkers, and thereby keep the cow right. The objection to a bad milker is that the cow is not milked clean— a high and ruinous road to an early curtailment of supply; and it is thought if the cow is not milked quite dry in the morning by the green or careless hand, that by a careful one milking at night, the udder will be emptied and the derangement of the morning rectified. There is truth in this, and it is consoling to know that every cow is milked quite efficiently once a day; but the change from the expert to the duffer does not work very smoothly, the cow objecting generally—and they do know how to resent muddling. So sensitive are they on such matters that they will often refuse to give all their milk to certain milkers, and in changing this is very apt to occur.

Those learning to milk must not only be put up with, but encouraged as of coming value, but they should not be expected to go at the speed of old hands. Milking is often done in such a hurry, especially in the morning, with the train-time in view, that all are pushed, and if this is accepted by learners as the correct way to milk, there will be indifferent hands in plenty. If learned thoroughly, not under pressure, but with the full instructions—milking slowly but surely, and, above all, in a cleanly manner—speed will soon be acquired, and it ought to be the last thing to learn. The downright careless milker is a nuisance. If he knows that the cow he is milking in the morning will be done thoroughly by another in the evening it wil makt him more regardless. No farmer can be constantly testing his cows after milkers to see if all has been extracted; and milkers who are so indifferent as to make a change of cows constantly necessary should be shunted. They can never be trusted as milkers, and I question if they are much good for anything else on the farm, as a careless hand is no catch.

POT BELLIED CALVES

(Cambrian, in 'Farmer and Stockbreeder,' London.)

Cattle over one year old never show much tendency to be pot-bellied. It is a weakness of the younger, particularly of calves that are being reared on a good deal of liquid food, and those a little older that are coming on as yearlings, and have been wintered in. Pot-bellies rarely occur with cattle of any age on the grass, or with nature's treatment. It is a result of artificial feeding, and is often associated with indigestion. A beast with a pot-belly is never a beauty, for its irregular form is not attractive. The fore and hind quarters are usually of an every-day form, but the belly is bulged out to an inordinate extent. The back appears hollow, and it droops much beyond the usual. No one looks on these cattle as suffering from a serious disease that will spoil them wholly for all time, or carry them off, but pot-bellies are an undoubted hindrance, and wherever there are beasts of the same stamp and age, some in correct form and others extremely potty, the former will invariably progress most rapidly, give the greatest amount of satisfaction, and pay best. It is at this time that the greatest number of pot-bellied specimens are to be met with, and when put on the grass the extension will gradually shrink to the usual form. I never yet saw a pot-bellied beast in tip-top condition. The belly is generally the only well-developed part about them, and the association is not a happy one, as the contentment of a thriving state is always absent. Few try to cure a pot-belly. Its development is not thought much of at first; then when it is extensive it is known little can be done to reduce it, and the conclusion come to is that it will be rectified in the summer time. It will, but the animal will undoubtedly be reduced in value and capability of pushing on for a considerable time, and surely this ought to be enough to induce all to attempt to guard against the pot-belly. Excessive eating and drinking are the originators of the pot-belly. Calves being fed with liquid foods gulp it down in a great hurry. This upsets their digestion. After feeding the belly is blown out, and when this is repeated time after time they assume a potbelly. Medicines may be given to stop the indigestion with more or less success, but greater moderation in consuming their food is the natural preventive, and it should be regulated. With a little extra attention this can be managed, and it is not every calf that requires it, as the majority have some idea of drinking discreetly, and do so. Half-starved calves, too, are apt to assume the form. They receive some drink, but not enough to keep them going, or to satisfy them, to digest, and the result is an undue then they eat a lot of hay, too much extension, and all can be modelled by regularity in feeding. In the case of those beyond bucket feeding it is often thought any kind of food will do to keep them on till the summer with its genial food comes. They are compelled to eat inferior hay and straw. These are bad to digest. They have a craving for food, and will eat, but their excesses are more than they can manage, and a pot-belly is developed. I have rarely known any beast that was receiving a little cake or laxative food suffer from the complaint, as such foods have a rectifying tendency in the interior. Beasts that receive good foods in moderation hardly ever develop a pot-belly. Intelligent attention is a sure preventive, and this is in the hands of every feeder.

CHOOSING A BREEDING RAM

The ram may be said to be half the flock, and, indeed, in some respects is more. In any flock, and especially in ordinary non-registered flocks, the ewes may be somewhat mixed, and the breeder must look to the ram to stamp the lamb crop with his type, and bring greater uniformity into the younger generation. In no class of stock does uniformity count for more than in the case of the sheep, and prepotency in the sire is of all the greater importance.

The well-known American authority, Professor Shaw, discusses in the 'American Sheepbreeder' the points which indicate this desirable property.

Prominent among evidences of form, he says, are those which relate to robustness, and those which indicate inherent energy present in such degree that it almost amounts to restlessness. The most important indication of robustness taken singly is ample chest development, which carries along with it heart-girth and width. The prepotent ram usually has such chest development to the extent of being positively massive in degree. The evidences of inherent energy include an easy carriage, and a movement so active as to be almost sprightly, notwithstanding the massiveness of form referred to. The animal thus furnished will carry his head proudly. The head is elevated when he walks. The ears are fairly active, and the eye is full and bright and observant. The animal appears to enjoy locomotion for its own sake, as though furnished with a supply of energy that was seeking an outlet. A third indication of this class is the head itself. The head should be strong almost to the borderline of coarse, rather than small and refined. In other words, it must be masculine rather than feminine in its cast.

Length of pedigree is good as far as it goes, but that alone is not enough. A pedigree may be traceable through twenty generations of pure blood and yet that may not mean much. It will not mean very much if none of the animals in it have been noteworthy. It may be, in fact it will be, an indication of prepotency, but it is likely to be prepotency of a very mediocre character. Along with length of pedigree, character of pedigree must be considered. The latter is the more important. A pedigree tracing to but six generations of recorded animals, all of which have been more or less noted, is much to be preferred to a pedigree with twelve generations of the same all recorded and all ordinary. The deceitful and deceiving charm of high characterd in the remote rather than in the near ancestry is also to be guarded against. It is high character in the near ancestry that is valuable rather than the other. If the males in the near ancestry have been famous from generation to generation, they have been prepotent, and if the females in the same have been thus noted they also have been able to transmit prepotency.

The closeness of the breeding in males to be used as sires is well wortry of consideration. Line bred males will certainly be more prepotent than those not so bred, the individuality being equal. Line bred may be variously defined. In its application, it is rather a wide term. But it will answer the purpose here to say that in the sense in which it is now used it means bred within the limits of a family. But it may be answered, will not such breeding bring along with it the elements of a weakening vigor? It may and does in some instances, but those elements will not be present in rams with physical development as outlined above. Such development shows that degenerating because of the closeness of blood affinities gives them an aggregation of properties which they can hardly fail to hand down to the progeny in a marked degree. There need be no hesitation in using such rams because of the closeness of the blood relations in the ancestry. But to use such rams of ordinary and especially of inferior development would simply be calamitous.

CARE OF HORSES

The importance of being regular in feeding and managing horses, says a writer in an English exchange, cannot be overestimated. If an animal gets its food given regularly it will be much better able to do its work.

Not only is the time of feeding important, but the quantity is equally so; starving them one time and gorging them another, is the surest way to bring on disease, and to unfit a horse for rightly performing its daily work. It should be remembered that the horse has a small stomach, and should therefore be fed pretty often—at least three times a day.

All horses seem to have a natural disinclination to eat up what has lain before them for some time, so if as much food is placed before them as will be eaten up in a short time, it will be better relished and a saving effected.

Keep their mangers and feeding troughs clean, and allow no accumulations of filth. When horses are feeding see that they are disturbed as little as possible, for to be upset by any distracting noise induces in horses the bad habit of bolting their food.

See that horses have a sufficient supply of fresh water when in the stable. An animal fed on old hay or dry food may appear to be quite satisfied, but when a drink of water is given it will oftentimes begin to eat with renewed avidity.

Water should be given to horses before anything else in the morning ,and one hour should elapse before they are brought out to work. This will ensue shem having had sufficient time to get a good meal before starting the day's work.

When at work in summertime and when the horse is turned out in the evenings on to the pastures, the stable has then a good chance of becoming sweetened and aerated, but when the stalls are occupied most of the day and the night through, it is doubly important that the stables should be kept clean and sweet.

No man worth his salt will neglect to remove the droppings at least once a day, and twice will be better still. See that the stall is well supplied with litter. It is, however, a mistaken idea to think that the more straw there is piled about the horse the more comfortable he will be. A moderate quantity well spread is better. Do not allow rubbish to accumulate about the manger. Piling it at the head of the stall is very objectionable to a horse standing in the stable, as foul ammonia gases are given off, besides encouraging rats and mice to harbor in it.

In addition to making the surroundings of the animal as clean and wholesome as possible, it is necessary to give attention to the cleanliness of the animal itself. Grooming and cleaning should receive careful attention, and on no account should the work be scamped. Observation leads one to form the opinion that this part of stable management does not receive the attention it once did, nor as much as it deserves.

The feet also require attention. When a team has been out on a wet day, especially on heavy land, the feet will be filled up with earth, which ought to be cleaned out at night.

Do not forget that exercise is essential to all horses when they are standing in the stable the day long. To give the animal a short run will put new life into him, besides promoting his general health. No horse can be expected to pull a ton weight to market or bring home a similar quantity of stuff if he has been standing in the stable the most of a week without having been out of the stable door. Exercise should, therefore, be given some time during the day. Of course, there are generally a few odd jobs to do on the farm, which, if all the horses get their turn, will make exercise less necessary.

THE CARE OF PIGS

Pigs will begin to eat when they are about three weeks old, and the more they can be induced to eat the more rapid will be their growth. Provide a feeding place for them adjoining the pen in which the sow is kept, and have it so arranged that the pigs can go in and out at will without being disturbed by the sow. As dry corn will hurt their teeth and make their mouth sore, soak a small amount and scatter it over the floor, this will soon get the pigs in the habit of eating, and they should be encouraged to eat as much as possible. After they have learned to eat corn fairly well change their feed by feeding some shorts and oats. When the pigs begin to drink give them all the skim milk they want, if it can be had, or a thin slop made of water and shorts is very good. Do not feed much corn meal for it is fattening and is poor feed for young pigs. By the time the litter is three or four weeks old both the pigs and sow should have the run of a good-sized lot where they can get exercise, sunshine and fresh grazing, but the pigs should still have their separate feeding place and should be fed regularly with the food which will give them bone and muscle. Do not feed much bran as it is so harsh that it will often cause irritation of the bowels, and is not safe feed for a pig under three months old. By feeding the young pigs they will be able to feed themselves by the time they are two months old, and neither they nor the sow will hardly know when they are weaned. Pigs that have never been encouraged to eat and largely depend on their mother's milk for food often receive a severe check when they are weaned suddenly, and every day in which a pig does not grow adds that much to the expense of raising them. By giving the pigs all the solid food they will eat while still sucking they become accustomed to it gradually and if they are weaned when two months old they are so well prepared that they scarcely notice the change. The pigs should be pushed as rapidly as possible after weaning, for the sooner they can be made to weigh 200 pounds or more each the more profitable they will be. Good pasture and good water are necessary for health and making a satisfactory growth.

REARING ORPHAN STOCK

During the spring-time the farmer is kept busy looking after the welfare of new arrivals among his live stock. When all goes well with the dams, and they have plenty of milk, the youngsters thrive apace, and the labor of the attendant is somewhat lessened. But should the death of the mother occur, and natural nursing be impossible, then very frequently the process of bringing the orphans up by hand has to be resorted to. Lambs take more readily to hand feeding, as a rule, than any other stock. If strong and healthy they are almost sure to thrive: if weaklings, they might go to the wall in any case. It is very necessary to remember that 'little and often' is the rule to observe, and that the little creatures are not killed by too much kindness, or rather, by too much food. The women-folk usually take the work in hand, and with no little success. The lamb's feeding tin or bottle should be kept clean, and be frequently scalded, and the piece of soft rag which is usually twisted round the spout of the vessel, be frequently renewed, as it will otherwise become foul and ill-smelling from getting soaked with milk. If used in a dirty state, it will be quite sufficient to set up scour in the lambs.

Select a cow the quality of whose milk can be depended upon as good, and do not change about, but keep to her milk for the lambs. This will be far better than feeding them indiscriminately with the milk from any cow. The better the milk, the better will the lambs thrive. Ewe's milk is richer in all solids than cow's milk. Add a little sugar and lime-water, and feed just nicely warm, as though it were newly drawn from the cow.

Young pigs are more troublesome to bring up by hand as a general thing, but this method is often practiced with success. The small farmer is anxious to lose no stock that can be reared, and so any trouble involved is not minded. It is not worth while bothering with weaklings, but in the case of valuable stock and strong, lively youngsters it is another thing.

Here, again, it is best to use milk from one cow all along, and to choose one which gives good milk. The milk of the cow is very rich; fed warm, adding just a small portion of sugar and a drop or two of cod liver oil. 'Little and often' should be the motto.

In the case of a motherless foal, cow's milk, with a teaspoonful of sugar, and half a cup of warm water added to each pint of milk, may be successfully used. —'Agricultural Gazette.'

WEANING PIGS

The practice of the most expert in the raising of swine, either for breeding stock or the block, is to wean the young pigs at eight weeks. They have previous to that time been taught to eat shorts and sweet milk, shared with the sow, and are strong enough to do for themselves. The boars in the litter should be castrated a week or so before weaning, as such an operation seems to affect them less when on the sow than later. At weaning-time cull the stronger from the weaker ones, and pen separately. Warm skim milk, in which is sprinkled some shorts, gradually increasing until the mixture is as a thin porridge, is about as good a thing as any for the young pigs. The addition of oil meal, one quart to the barrel of shorts slop, is a good thing. The pigs' bitters mixture (wood ashes, charcoal, salt and sulphur) should be kept in a box accessible at all times. A month after weaning the ration may be made of equal parts shorts and chopped wheat or barley. The hog-pasture should be one worthy of the name if gains are to be made, and for that there is nothing better than rape in rows, and the young pigs should be pastured separately from the brood sows. Experiments have shown that the most profitable gains are made when the hog pasture (either rape, clover, peas and oats) is supplemented with some grain, and not enough to make them lie down all the time. The ration mentioned above, plus buttermilk, is very good. At five and a half to six months they may be penned and finished on shorts and crushed barley, and, if available, a little pea meal; or, better, let them rustle peas in the straw. At six and a half to seven months, with careful feeding, they can be made to weigh 180 to 220 pounds, or what is termed by the packers—selected weights.

FLIES AND DAIRY COW

The Storrs (Ct.) experiment station experimented during two summers to ascertain the effect upon milk and butter production of cows protected as well as possible from flies, and when given no protection. The herd was divided into two divisions, care being taken to have the groups similar as to age, breed, period of lactation, and milk and butter fat production. The grain and silage ration was not changed during the trial, but there was a gradual drying up of the pacture. Each cow in both groups were sprayed with fly remover every morning of alternate weeks during the trial. The treatment of the two groups was the same, except as to the periods in which they were sprayed, which were alternated. The 'fly remover' was one of the proprietary compounds, which kept the flies away to a very large extent when sprayed every morning, but the claim that the remover was a great money saver, in that it prevented the shrinkage of milk, was not substantiated by the test, for there was no perceptible difference in the milk flow whether the cows were protected or not. And the conclusions were that 'the annoyance of cows by flies seems to be overestimated.' And that, 'Certain proprietary ointments, known as "fly removers," will protect the animal to a greater or less extent, but their use has little or no effect on the milk or butter fat secretion.' It is inferred that the flies in this case were the ordinary stable sorts, and not the horn fly, which is said to cause loss of thrift in cattle when very numerous.

MAKING APPEAL TO THE COW

In the report of the sanitary inspector of West Lothian appears the following extract:—'During the year there were taken in the county sixty-six samples under the Food and Drugs Act for analysis. Forty-three of these were taken in the Bathgate district and twenty-three in the Linlithgow district. Six of the milk samples taken in the Linlithgow district were certified as adulterated and four in the Bathgate district. Only one prosecution took place, the reason for this being that when a sample of milk was certified to be adulterated an appeal was made to the cow as soon as possible after taking the first sample. When the second sample did not come up to the standard of the Board of Agriculture it was useless to prosecute. This was clearly shown in the one case in which a prosecution took place. A sample of milk was certified to be adulterated by the removal of at least 18.5 percent of its natural fat. Nearly a month afterwards a sample was taken at the byre from which the supply of milk was got. This also was certified as adulterated by having 6 percent of its natural fat abstracted. The case was gone on with, and after a lengthy proof, in which one analyst said it was impossible to get milk from a herd of cows so low in fat as the first sample, and another practically said it was quite a common thing to get it so low or even lower in fat, the defendant was found not guilty.'

Advertisements.

The World's Champion

"LORETTA D"
No. 141708

This beautiful Jersey Cow was owned and entered by F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis., at the St. Louis Exhibition in the Dairy Cow demonstration for the "Most Economic Production of Butter," and also for the "Most Economic Production of Milk," and won the **Championship of the World** in both points over all breeds competing.

Read what her owner says about Cream Separators:

"ROSENDALE, Wis., March 8, 1905.

"I am pleased to be able to say to you that I have used the United States Cream Separator for more than ten years. I used the first one for several years, and later exchanged it for a larger one of the latest styles. I am satisfied that the U. S. Separator is the best separator for farm purposes, and that its wearing qualities are of the best, and cheerfully recommend the U. S. Cream Separator to anyone intending to purchase a Separator for its durability, simplicity and construction. It is a clean skimmer and easily cared for. We have used our separator twice a day and skimmed the milk from 30 cows, and it never failed to do the work which it was required to do. To all appearances it will last a good many years to come." "F. H. SCRIBNER."

The U.S. SEPARATOR holds the WORLD'S RECORD for cleanest skimming

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary. NO DELAY.

402A ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

WARNING TO SHEEP FEEDERS.

The following warning against too much enthusiasm in the matter of sheep feeding is given out by a Colorado cattleman:

'The big money made in sheep feeding and wool during the last year or two will cause a good many inexperienced men to jump in this fall and buy feeding sheep at a big price. So far as I am concerned, I intend to stick at the old business of handling cattle and a few mules which I have been handling for a number of years. There are some stockmen who change around so often that they never make a success at anything, and it seems to me that this is a good time to let the old sheep feeders alone and keep out of the sheep business. But there is one class of sheepmen who are sure to make big mony out of this change of some of the cattle feeders over to sheep feeding and they are the sheep growers. They will no doubt hold up the prices on the buyers this fall when they show up and want feeding lambs and sheep and get the highest prices going. Many of the new buyers will go in and make purchases regardless of the cost of the sheep, and no matter what the price of corn will be through the feeding season. If corn is high and if they are compelled to pay a high price for the feeding sheep, then some one is going to lose money, as all the new feeders who go in will have to pay a little for their experience.'

THE SHETLAND PONY

Possibly the Shetland is absolutely the purest-bred variety of horse in existence; that is to say, when he is pure-bred, which is not invariably the case with animals passed off as such. His diminutive size, however, is so soon increased by the introduction of a cross that the detection of foreign blood is not often a matter of much difficulty, and certainly the majority that can be picked up in the island are uncontaminated by such a taint. Master Shetland is disposed to grow too big when indulged in respect of good feeding and housing. The head of a Shetland is very delicate and fine, even for an animal of his inches; his short neck is small at the setting on of the head, but thickens considerably at the shoulders, which are usually short and straight. His back is short, ribs well sprung, and quarters very big compared to his size, whilst his legs are flat and feet rather round. Ten hands or a little under is the average height, but smaller specimens are occasionally met with, and when they are they realize a good deal of money if well made. The prevailing colors are bay, brown and dun, but occasionally a black or skewbald is met with, and very rarely indeed a white.

FARM YARD NOTES

Cream of different ages should never be mixed immediately before churning.

Some pulverized charcoal dropped in the chicks' water-dish will help purify the water. Renew it occasionally.

A chill to tomato plants after setting is not necessarily fatal to success. Unless conditions are very unfavorable the plants should be in the field by June 1.

May chickens make better winter layers than those hatched earlier or later. Late chickens do not get mature enough. Earlier chicks may get stunted. If not, they are moulting right in winter.

Whenever you want to cut off the large limb of a tree of any kind, first saw up on the under side as far as you can; then saw directly above the first cut until the limb falls. Thus there will be no splitting down.

Ducks lay early in the morning, hence should be fed indoors at night to secure the ducks there, so eggs will be laid where they can be found. The duck is careless where she lays, and then forgets about place anyway. Feed ducks better when laying. They need grit even more than do common hens.

Advertisements.

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quality considered, than any other. Whether you propose the purchase of a machine or not there is much to interest most women at any Singer Store—and all are cordially invited.

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CANNING CHEESE

('American Dairyman.')

As cheese is found on the market at present, there is a striking difference in flavor, consistency and structure; varying from a tough, waxy, sour curd which is both unpalatable and indigestible, to a crumbling, pungent material bordering upon rankness. It is almost impossible to purchase two samples of cheese of the same character, and there is far more inferior cheese on the market than that which is first class. Many people cannot eat the ordinary cheese because of its indigestible qualities. These conditions have a tendency to diminish the consumption of this nutritious article of food.

One great difficulty which has been experienced in successfully controlling flavor in cheese is the prevention of other organisms, including mould, from entering during the process of curing. The first attempt to obviate this was to coat the cheese with paraffin, which was a step in advance, yet not quite satisfactory owing to the scaling and cracking nature of paraffin, especially when handling the cheese. The next step was to can the curd in hermetically sealed tin cans, which is the subject of this bulletin, in which the success and failures met with will be recorded.

The fresh milk as it was received at the dairy was weighed and placed in vats, and immediately inoculated with a pure culture of organisms which had been previously grown in sterile milk for 24 hours. When the proper acid reaction had taken place, rennet was added; after the curd was formed it was cut and heated in the usual manner until a proper acid reaction was reached, which was determined by the hot-iron test. The whey was drawn off and the curd 'matted' or 'cheddared' at a temperature and for a time sufficient to develop to the required acidity, again determined by the hot-iron test. The matted curd was then cut with a curd mill, salted and packed into cans or hoops.

Round cans made to contain one, two and a half and five pounds each, were procured from a local tinner. They were well scrubbed with hot water and soda, thoroughly rinsed and dried; then, in order to protect the tin from the action of the salt and acid, the first cans used were lined with parchment butter paper, but as this was an annoyance in filling the cans and proved to be an imperfect protection to the tin, paraffining the cans was adopted. This method consisted in placing some paraffin of a high melting point in the can, heating it very hot, then revolving the can and emptying out all that would not adhere into another can, and so on until all were coated; the covers were treated in a similar manner. When cooled, a thin film of paraffin was found covering the entire surface of tin which came in contact with the curd. Upon opening these cans six months after filling, they were as bright as new.

When the curd was ready for pressing, it was placed in the cans in small quantities at a time, and firmly pressed with an instrument similar to a wooden potato masher. As it was found impossible to fill the cans full enough to admit of further pressing, without leaving an air space between curd and cover, a loose tin band about two inches was inserted and filled in the same manner as the can; then a circular block of wood was placed on top and inside of the band, and the cans were placed one behind another in the cheese press, where they remained under fair pressure over night. In the morning the circular blocks and bands were removed, and covers fitted on and soldered, hermetically sealing the can. It was found necessary to remove a small portion of the curd from immediately beneath where the cover was to be soldered, as the fat and moisture oozed out and interfered with soldering.

The proper condition of the curd at the time of filling the cans was a matter of experiment. In order to determine this, cans were filled at regular intervals of one hour from the time the whey was drawn off until one hour after milling and salting, and it was found later that in all cases curd milled and canned one-half hour after salting gave the best results.

As there is no evaporation while curing, the curd must not be too wet, or there will be unabsorbed whey when the can is opened. Less than the usual amount of salt must be added, because it is all retained. In curing by the ordinary method there is a constant evaporation going on, which brings the salt to the surface in solution, where it crystallizes, diminishing the saltness of the cheese. The latest experiment was to press the curd in hoops in the regular manner, after which the bandage was removed and the green cheese slipped into cans which were made to fit, and covers immediately soldered on. Five-pound and 23-pound cheeses were made in this manner.

A good feature of canned cheese is the curing, which obviates the constant care incident to the ordinary method; for, after the cans are placed in the curing room, they require no further attention other than to keep the temperature low and constant. Humidity, dryness, vermin or mould cannot affect it.

In order to ascertain the progress in curing, lots of from six to fifteen cans were filled at a time, so that they might be opened at regular intervals, varying from six weeks to one year.

The first can was opened six weeks after being filled, and the cheese for its age was well ripened, of an excellent flavor and odor; the texture was friable, delicate and quite superior to that of any other cheese. Several cans were opened at each of the various times, and a gradual increase of the delicate flavor was noticeable; but even in a can one year old it did not become strong and rank. There seemed to be a limit reached in the ripening, after which it remained unchanged. Very naturally there was no rind, no mould, and no loss in weight through evaporation. A pound of curd produced a pound of cheese.

The first lots of cheese canned were placed to cure in a small room adjoining the laboratory, which was situated upstairs in a wooden building. The temperature of this room was kept at about 60 degrees Fahr. until the summer months, when it reached about 75 degrees. All the cheese cured under these conditions were good, but unfortunately one day in early July the temperature suddenly rose to over 100 degrees, the consequence being that all the cheeses that were in different stages of curing were ruined. Those which were three months old, or older, were not affected. The younger the curd the more it was injured. Some cans sprung a leak, others swelled and even burst, and most of the unripened curd turned bitter; in several cans of fresh curd the butter fat was found to have separated from the curd.

Another lot was selected to cure at a temperature of 62 degrees. One month after the temperature rose to 80 degrees, and the cheese turned bitter. In every case where there was a high temperature in curing, or a sudden change of temperature from low to high, the cheese was spoiled. After three months' curing change of temperature seemed to have no bad effects, but by far the most satisfactory results were obtained from cheese which was cured at a constant temperature of 60 degrees.

In order to test its shipping qualities, two one-pound cans of cheese, which had been cured for three months, were sent by mail to United States Consul H. B. Miller, at Niu chwang, China, with directions to open one can for sampling, the other to be returned unopened, thus giving it twice the travelling distance. Mr. Miller found the cheese to be of good quality, and submitted it to a Russian cheese expert, who pronounced it of excellent structure and flavor. The cheese returned was uninjured by the shipping.

Two one-pound cans were also sent to the Rev. J. H. Kilpack, Sutton, Surrey, England, and he submitted one can to an English cheese importer, who pronounced it of the best quality of United States cheese. The other can was returned, and the cheese found to be in excellent condition. Other cans were sent to various points in America with the same results.

POSSIBILITIES IN EGG PRODUCTION

Mr. James Long, writing in the 'Farmer's Gazette,' (British), says:—

'A correspondent writes, referring to the English Utility Poultry Club's competitions, as well as the competition in New South Wales, in which as many as 220 to 250 eggs had been laid within a year, or an equivalent number in four winter months, to say that he regards such figures as almost incomprehensible. There are, no doubt, many persons who take the same view, and who look upon 158 eggs as a large number to be laid by a hen within twelve months. In this case the writer believes that seven eggs laid in fourteen days by hens of the very best breed is excellent work, and he points out that at least twelve weeks in the year are non-productive, so that, taking forty weeks as the period which would cover a hen's laying season, we get 140 egg as the net result. It is perfectly true that such a number is excellent, and that were it common throughout the whole of a flock of birds it would pay extremely well. Unhappily, it is not common by any means, and so far from a hen laying 140 eggs on the average in this country, it is more than probable that the average is nearer to eighty. What with the period of moulting in the autumn, and the cessation of laying in the winter, owing to severe weather, it is quite possible that instead of twelve weeks the average hen in the poultry yard is still longer unproductive. I cannot for a moment find fault with my correspondent's suggestion that 150 eggs is first-class, but he makes his own remark on the basis of the results attained in his own poultry-yard. He says:—'I have at this moment 23 pullets, hatched in April last year, kept apart. They have been laying eleven weeks, and only since some three or four weeks have they laid fom 58 to 58 eggs per week, or practically three eggs per bird, which would be equal to 120 in the forty productive weeks of the year.' Now we come to the more crucial point. My correspondent says, 'What can be done with birds hatched in January by aid of incubators, I cannot say. They would commence by the latter end of August, and might lay right through to the following July, a period of 45 weeks, although they would not lay three eggs per week during the whole of this period.' That is the result of his experience of thirty years; the eggs have been daily set down, and a balance sheet made each year. It is precisely this question of early hatching which touches the spot. Nobody supposes that the hen after her first year will lay 200 eggs or more in her second year. It is the early-hatched pullet which commences to lay in August, or thereabouts, and which continues to lay with more or less frequency until the moulting time in the following year. We cannot date the commencement of the laying year until the bird commences to lay, at which time she possesses a specific value. After commencing to lay, we date forward twelve months, and it is the early-hatched pullet that lays a batch of eggs in autumn, and continues to lay through the winter and the following spring that does the best work. It is these pullets which compete in connection with the Utility Poultry Club tests, and which were employed in this year's laying competition inaugurated by the Government of New South Wales; and, after all, an average of four eggs a week is not a very serious thing to contend for in the case of an early-hatched pullet, especially of the non-sitting varieties, but, curiously, it is the sitting varieties which usually come to the top.'

THE NOON SPELL

A dispersion sale of Red Polled cattle by Andrew Bros., Cedarville, Ohio, last week, at Chicago, disposed of 60 head for $6,130, average $102.

Dogs got into a flock of sheep at Winsted, Conn., and killed about 30. This left 20 young lambs motherless, and women are beringing them up on bottles.

A report from the cattle-dipping plant at Topeka, Kas., states that less than one percent of the cattle die from dipping in oil. So far, 10,157 have been dipped.

An epidemic of glanders is reported from south-western Kansas, and the live stock commissioner is kept busy looking after new cases and establishing local quarantines.

It is reported from Lincoln, Neb., that cattle in western counties are dying from eating a species of wild parsley, which springs up before grass is suitable to graze.

Eight wolf pups were recently brought to Miles City, Mont., to be inoculated with mange, and after full development they will be turned on the range to infect the wolves.

A Fort Pierre, S.D., letter states that Indians on the different agencies in the western part of the state have formed cattle associations of their own, conducting them on about the same lines as the associations of the white men.

A setter dog at Reno, Nev., is caring for a brood of seven chicks, whose mother died the day they were hatched. The chicks answer the call of the dog (who even scratches the earth for them), pay no heed to the hens, and are prospering.

Soot from a chimney when wood is burned is just the thing to dust over the young tomato and cabbage plants that are being devoured by the flea beetle. Apply when the dew is on the leaves. Working the soil frequently also helps to drive away the pest.

The wool crop of Montana will aggregate over 42,000,000 lb., of which over 25,000,000 lb. has been contracted for on the sheep's backs, at average of 21c. a pound. Those who held are likely to do well, as recent sales are reported at 25 cents and 26 cents.

Arizona has had an almost steady downpour of rain for several weeks, and stockmen are praying for clear weather. It has been impossible to round-up cattle contracted for May delivery.

Sheep are driving cattle out of Medicine County, Mont., and cattlemen have bought the Maple Leaf range, 60 miles north of the Canadian border, with accommodation for 250,000 cattle. At Havre, 14,000 cattle have been collected for a 90-mile drive to Maple Leaf.

Harris Franklin, the wealthiest cattleman on the Black Hills range, S.D., who bought the herd of the Levi Leiter estate some months ago, 15,000 head, has sold half the number at a profit of $60,000. He predicts the coming season will be the best in many years for cattlemen.

At a sale of spring clip of wool by the Yuba and Sutter Counties Wool Growers' Association, at Marysville, Cal., last week, prices ranged from 22 to 27 cents a pound, the latter figure nearly 10 cents higher than paid last season.

As soon as they begin to branch out, commence to prune as you would fruit trees, cutting all the small limbs and sprouts that come out, cut close to the body of the bush. Keep this up as long as necessary, and you will be surprised to see how much earlier you have tomatoes, and how much larger they are than your neighbors. If you want large, nice tomatoes try this experiment and you will be well paid.

The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are six or eight weeks old until cold weather, gain the greatest part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers, and waste grain, which they pick up in their wanderings over the farm assures their existencethrough this period at little or no cost to the grower. They may be termed self-sustaining foragers, when they have free range.

The Angora goats at Bonnyrig Farm, near Chester, Mass., wintered well, and are now on pasture to continue their work of clearing up. This they are doing to the satisfaction of their owners, brush, brakes and hardtack disappearing, and a thrifty growth of grass coming in, while the land is being fertilized. This is the third year of the experiment, beginning with 18 goats; the number now is about 125. The area they work on is enclosed with a woven-wire fence.

DAIRY NOTES

(Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin, by Prof. H. H. Dean.)

So far as can be seen at the present time, everything points to a very favorable season for the dairyman in 1905. Old stocks of butter and cheese were possibly never so low in the dairy markets of the world, and production up to the present, for various causes, has been very small. The pastures are now in excellent condition, though they have been somewhat backward, and everything points to a year of good returns for the dairy farmer.

The various organizations for promoting dairying were never so completely systematized nor so well manned as at present. We are looking for good results from the systematic campaign of instruction and help now in full swing. Everywhere we find renewed interest and hope in dairying. Factorymen are improving their factories; dairy boards of trade are starting out with amended rules; the buyers of dairy products are wearing a satisfied smile as the result of large demand, good prices and fair profits. It now remains for the dairy farmer to keep up with the procession. Individual effort is needed as well as organized effort.

It would seem that the chief weaknesses of the dairy industry from the farmers' view-point are: (1) not enough return, in some seasons, for labor and capital expended. During a great part of the season of 1904 the money received for butter and cheese did not pay the man who milked the cows, and he grew discouraged. It would seem as if there should be some way to prevent these discouraging seasons. The chief cause is doubtless speculation. How to prevent this is subject well worth the attention of political economists. (2) Lack of paying cows. When one considers how difficult it is to obtain and maintain a herd of first-class cows, some allowance must be made for the man who milks some poor cows. But one of the greatest hindrance to the securing of better cows is the lack of systematic breeding for a definite purpose. There is altogether too much 'hit and miss' in the methods adopted in breeding dairy stock. The use of pure bred sires and the sticking to one breed, rather than mixing the breeds, are the two main requisites for success in establishing and maintaining a dairy herd.

3. Lack of proper reward for improved efforts is another weakness from the view-point of the dairy farmer. We still find the same price being paid for all kinds of milk and cream, regardless of its true value. As a result of this, many of the best and most progressive patrons of our factories are leaving the factory and making the milk up at home, or are selling milk and cream to the city. In consequence, we find markets like Toronto flooded with dairy butter which often sells for a price that can leave little or no profit for the farmer; yet he considers this better than the injustice meted out at many factories. Grading of cream at creameries, and payment for milk according to its cheese or butter value are steps that should be taken by factory owners in order to give justice to all, and to retain the patronage of the best farmers.

The farmer who takes good care of his milk and cream by cooling it and delivering it to the creamery or cheese factory in good physical condition, receives no pay for his extra care and labor. He then argues that it does not pay him to do this, as he receives no more for his share of the finished product than does his neighbor who takes little or no care of his raw material. All share alike according to quantity, and regardless of quality. This is manifestly unfair, and retards improvement in Canadian dairy products. Grading and testing would seem to be the remedy for this.

Incidentally the patrons of cream-collecting creameries can produce a better quality of cream by using the hand separator and cooling the cream after separating. The present would seem to be a favorable time to purchase separators, as the various companies have a 'rate war' on and prices are reduced about one-third.

4. The labor problem is also a difficult one for dairy farmers. Especially is the milking of cows a serious question. We had hoped to have a milking machine installed in the dairy stable at the College before the excursions began in June, but it looks now as though we should be disappointed. The firm from whom we expected to get the machine is making some improvements in the apparatus, which they do not expect to have completed for some time yet. We feel confident, however, that a practical milking machine will be placed on the market in the near future. In the meantime, dairy farmers should not grow discouraged, as dairying is and will continue to be the best paying branch of agriculture throughout a term of years.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

YORKSHIRES — PIGS FROM MAPLE Grove Herd of Large English Yorkshires, all ages, at reasonable prices. My herd won all the reds at four exhibitions last fall. Correspondence solicited. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED, TO WORK AMONG farmers. Good proposition. Liberal terms. Write at once for particulars. 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,' London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over $10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Farm and Other Lands.

CENTRAL ALBERTA FARM LANDS—near the thriving town of Red Deer, can be bought for six dollars an acre up; why pay rent? Buy a farm of your own before prices increase; write for particulars. MICHENER & CARSCALLEN, Red Deer.

ARE YOU WANTING A HOME IN MANITOBA?—If so I would ask you to correspond with me; it would be to your advantage, as I have a number of improved farms to offer at right prices in the tried district of Manitou, situated 100 miles west of Winnipeg; I have farmed and done business here for over 25 years, and am in a position to recommend what I offer; good land, good buildings convenient to churches, schools and the best market in southern Manitoba, with cheap freight rates; money cannot buy them in a new district; write me what you want and I will locate you. G. E. DAVIDSON, Manitou, Man.

FARMS FOR SALE.

In one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Wanted.

WANTED, FOR THE INDUSTRIAL Evangelistic Mission of Northern India, men of the Mackay of Uganda type—a carpenter, saw and Planing-mill experts, cabinet maker, brick maker, baker and confectioner, tinsmith, printer, two shoemakers, etc. Must be consecrated Christians, ready to go for Christ's glory alone, and not for personal gain, to teach the native Christians of India how to work, and so become self-supporting. Apply to Secretary Industrial Evangelistic Mission, 76 Hayter st., Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

DR. FULTON, MASCOUCHE, QUEBEC, cures by correspondence, Piles, Catarrh, Debility.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE — ENGLISH PHEASANTS, $4 per pair. Pheasant's eggs, $1.50 per setting of 15. Address J. McCORD, Belmont, Ont.

CHOICE STANDARD-BRED WHITE Leghorns; famous layers. Yearly average, 196 eggs each. Fifteen eggs for $1.50. Thirty for $2.50. $5 per hundred. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. White Leghorns, large white birds and best laying strain on earth; always prize-winners, 15 eggs $1, or 30 for $1.50. J. BOOTHBY, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE — PRIZE WINNING BARRED Rock and Andalusian Cockerels, large birds; eggs for hatching. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Langshans, Andalusians, $1 per setting. Cayuga, Pekin, Rouen and colored Muscovy Duck Eggs, $2. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

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

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

TWO HUNDRED EGG HENS

Mr. R. F. Whiteside, Little Britain, Ont., writing to the 'Weekly Witness,' says he thinks, with 'Rusticus,' that it would be more profitable for some of the poultry fanciers to breed for large production of eggs.

Continuing, he says:—'I do not see that any Canadians competed in Australia, though it is a brother dependency of Great Britain. If there were any two hundred egg hens in our province I should like to buy some eggs. I see Rocks were raised from 120 to 150 at Guelph College. Perhaps Canada is too cold for such hens to exist. Rose Comb, Leghorn and Minorca seem good layers, and combs don't freeze.

'A veteran poultryman, Mr. William Hancock, here, told me if hens began to sit they would stop if placed in a box with a slatted bottom to keep them cool. Now I conclude this box should be two or three feet above ground, for ventilation and health, and should be furnished with a small feed trough and water can, to be replenished by removing one board of the cover above and pouring the provisions in. Also for setting hens a box ten or twelve feet long should be used, then place the eggs at the far end and the hen at the other, allowing her to find the eggs in due time, also the feed and water should be ten or twelve feet from the nest, and that end of the box light and airy, that vile odors be as far from the nest as possible. After April 15 this may be placed in an open shed, if the nest is supplied with feathers.'

CAUSE OF TAINTED MILK

The Swiss scientist, Dr. Gerber, gives the following causes for bad or tainted milk:—

1. Poor, decayed fodders or irrational methods of feeding.
2. Poor, dirty water used for drinking water or for washing of utensils.
3. Foul air in cow stable, or the cows lying in manure.
4. Lack of cleanliness in milking, manure particles on udder.
5. Keeping the milk long in too warm, poorly ventilated, and dirty places.
6. Neglecting to cool the milk rapidly directly after milking.
7. Lack of cleanliness in the care of the milk, from which cause the greater number of milk taints arise.
8. Poor transportation facilities.
9. Sick cows, udder diseases, etc.
10. Cows being in heat.
11. Mixing fresh and old milk in the same can.
12. Rusty tin pails and tin cans.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Temagami.— Nimrod was a mighty hunter, but had he hunted in the 'Temagami' region he would have been a mightier one. Nimrod hunted for glory, but Temagamians hunt for game. Those Indians who made the first canoe of birch bark long ago, were our greatest benefactors. The children of these Indians know the canoe, and they know how to use it, and if you go to Temagami this summer they will paddle your canoe in their own superb way. They will be the best guides you ever had, and they will take you through the rivers, lakes, forests and hunting grounds their forefathers once called home, they will tell you of the tricks and habits of the bears, beavers, moose, caribou and deer. Ah! the Indians know, for once they were mightier hunters than ancient Nimrod. Students who camp in summer along the Temagami lakes are able to do two years' work in one. Business men who camp under the Temagami skies never stop at the hospital or go into bankruptcy. Easy of access by the Grand Trunk Railway System. For information address G. T. Bell, G P. and T. A., G. T. R. System, Montreal

THE MARKETS.

MILLERS SHORT OF WHEAT

Reports From the West Cause Anxiety Among Flour Men

SHORTAGE IN CHOICE MILLING WHEAT MAY RAISE PRICE OF FLOUR.

On 'Change last week the reported shortage of wheat for milling purposes throughout the West caused some little anxiety among grain men.

The small supply of choice wheat throughout Manitoba will possibly leave a large number of prominent milling companies short of the necessary amount for manufacturing purposes until the new crop is harvested and in consequence speculation is rife as to what bearing it may have on the price of flour.

The stocks of Manitoba wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur at the end of last week, according to reports received from the West yesterday, showed a total of 3,750,000 bushels. Of this quantity, however, 2,300,000 bush. is of low grade quality, leaving less than 1,500,000 bushels of high grades, and as the requirements of the large milling companies are chiefly high grades the small supplies of good choice wheat have naturally induced great activity and keen competition in buying recently, resulting in higher prices all along the line, and it is expected that much higher prices must yet prevail. Wheat around a dollar a bushel at Fort William is still ten to twelve cents per bushel below a parity with Minneapolis and Duluth values, and there is no reason why Manitoba good wheat should not sell at an equal level with these markets, or possibly higher, because of the better quality of our high grades. It is well-known that prices for Manitoba wheat have been unreasonably low all season, and this is much against the interests of the Nor-West farmers, as well as the commercial interests of the whole country, and is largely the result of excessive short selling by the bears, whose operations are always directed against the interests of the farmers. Some of the leading millers, it is understood, have sold low grades they were holding, and replaced the same with the higher grade, with a view, it is supposed, to insuring a good supply of prime choice wheat well into the new crop which latter is always uncertain as to quantity and quality until actually harvested and in the farmers' granary. Besides, new crop wheat is not always suitable for milling until it has properly aged, which is usually from two to three months after harvest, and millers generally figure, if they are wise, to be in a position to supply nothing but old wheat flour until well into December. The small supply of choice wheat now, however, promises to leave a number of millers short of their requirements, and such millers who have been willing to pay the full market price for choice wheat will naturally benefit in their business by the superior quality of their products.

All the world's conditions point to higher prices on the next crop, which will mean added prosperity to our North-West farmers and, consequently, a great boon to the whole commercial interests of Canada.

European requirements this year will be largely in excess of any former year, and thus there is a possibility of dollar wheat for our farmers this coming crop.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

BUTTER MARKET IS QUITE STEADY, AND BETTER PRICES ARE ASKED.

The market for butter has been somewhat irregular the past week, but at present there is a much steadier feeling, and the market has hardened owing to the better prices that are ruling in the country. There is not a great volume of business passing, in fact, dealers complain that these high prices are greatly affecting the consumptive demand of this district. On the other hand, there is a very large movement on export account, which is really the greatest factor in keeping the quotations at the present level. Several sales of choice creamery were reported to have been made during the early part of last week at 19c, but the lowest market price appears now to be at 19½c. There is a large quantity of June butter held in the city in cold storage, which has cost a fairly high price, and holders are consequently not pushing sales, as they anticipate even better prices than they are now receiving. The pastures are in excellent condition, and the make will probably be one of the largest in the history of the Canadian trade. Dairy butter is still rather scarce for the time of the year, receipts being very light to the city, and as there is a good local demand, prices are kept very steady at 16c to 16½c.

CHEESE MARKET DULL, BUT PRICES ARE MUCH HIGHER IN THE COUNTRY DUE PROBABLY TO MANIPULATION.

There is little change in the cheese market to-day, but prices on the country boards on Saturday were much higher than was expected. On the strength of a fairly strong market here, factorymen appeared determined to hold out for the maximum rate, and even they themselves were in a few cases surprised at the high prices that were bid up by the Montreal representatives. This points directly to manipulation, and the state of the English market certainly does not warrant such an upward movement. The highest price on Saturday was 9 7-8, which was only secured for a few lots, but which nevertheless shows the machinical influence which is being brought to bear, it being fairly well established that a fraction less would have secured the goods. Ontario cheese is quoted at 9½c to 9⅝c, and Quebec at 9 1-4c.

DEMAND FOR EGGS FALLS OFF OWING TO DEPRECIATION IN QUALITY OF MANY SHIPMENTS.

The egg market has weakened considerably during the past week, owing to the warm weather. The quality of some of the shipments received has been very poor lesing on an average from one to one and a half dozen per case. This had the effect of shutting off the demand to a certain extent, and as a result stocks are increasing; so in order to keep them moving prices have been lowered about one cent, with sales to-day of fresh gathered receipts at 15½c to 16c, and unless the demand improves, there will probably be still lower prices. There have been some inquiries from English buyers who were in the city last week, but prices here are too high to admit of any business being done at present with the Mother Country.

LIMITED DEMAND FOR MAPLE LINES.

Messrs. Hislop & Hunter, general commission merchants, Youville square, says in their weekly circular that the demand for maple products is limited. Maple sugar is worth 6½c to 6¾c per lb. as to quality and quantity. Syrup in kegs at 5½c to 5½c per lb.; in tins, 45c to 50c per wine measure, and 60c to 65c for imperial gallon.

POTASH IS EASIER—PEARL ASH WANTED.

Quotations for ashes are easier, but there is a very limited demand. First pots sold at $5.25 to $5.35 this week; few seconds are offering, but one sale was made at $4.80; nominally quoted at $4.90 to $5.00, and $7.50 for pearls, which are wanted.

TALLOW QUIET AND STEADY.

The market for tallow is quiet and steady at 4¾c for refined and 2¾c to 3c for rough. Suet is quoted at 3c.

STEADY MARKET FOR BEANS.

The market for beans is quiet, but prices have been fully maintained. Sales were made at $1.65 to $1.67 on track, while in a jobbing way $1.70 is asked.

EVAPORATED AND DRIED APPLES UNCHANGED.

The market for evaporated apples is quiet, and prices are nominal at 6c to 6½c, and dried at 2½c per lb.

THE HAY MARKET.

The hay market is still dull, and there is no change in quotations.

POTASH DULL—PEARLS WANTED.

Messrs. Henry Dobell & Company report potash dull at $5.25 to $5.35 for firsts and seconds have sold at $4.80. First pearls, $7.50, and wanted.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers, $5.30 to $5.40; winter wheat patents, $5.60 to $5.70; and straight rollers, $5.25 to $5.45 in wood; in bags, $2.55 to $2.65.

ROLLED OATS—$2.22½ per bag.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran, in bulk, at $18 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel, $1.80 to $1.60 in car lots.

HONEY — White clover in combs, 12½c to 12¾c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 7½c; in 60 lb. tins, 6c to 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.50 to $9.75; mixed, $6.50 to $6.75; select, $7 to $7.25.

EGGS—Straight stock, 15½c to 16c; and selects, 17c to 18c; No. 2, 14½c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 19½c to 19¾c undergrades, 18¾c to 19c; dairy at 16c to 16½c; rolls at 15¾c to 16½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9½c to 9⅝c; Quebec, 9¼c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.25 to $5.35; seconds, $4.80 to $5; first pearls, $7.50 per 100 lbs.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 65c in tins; 5c to 6¼c per lb., in wood; sugar, in bricks, 7c to 8½c; small cakes, 8c to 8½c.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50 per ton.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 16.

The great heat did not prevent unusually large numbers of farmers and market gardeners from bringing their produce to the market this forenoon, and potatoes and oats were more plentiful than they have been for some time past, while some sixty or seventy waggon loads of radishes were offered for sale by the truck farmers. Some three or four carloads of bananas are being brought to the city daily, and as the prices are rather low and other fruit rather scarce, the consumption of bananas is unprecedentedly large. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 per bag; buckwheat, $1.15 to $1.20 do.; potatoes, 50c to 60c per 80 lb. bag; new turnips, 5c to 8c per bunch; new carrots, 40c to 50c per dozen bunches; radishes, 4c to 7c do.; lettuce, 10c to 25c do.; rhubarb, 10c to 20c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $2 do.; spinach, 20c per basket; dead turkeys, 14c to 16c per lb.; geese, 13c to 14c do.; fowls, 10c to 11c do.; spring chickens, 60c to $1 per pair; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 22c to 25c per dozen; older eggs, 17c to 20c do.; cream, 20c per quart. A few crates of strawberries have arrived from Western Ontario, but they will be plentiful in another week; they sell at about 15c per box; California plums and peaches of rather poor quality sell from $1.50 to $2 per box; bananas, $1 to $1.25 for common and $1.50 per bunch for Jumbos. Hay, $8 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

The heavy dully weather this morning had a more or less depressing effect upon business done at the East End Abattoir this morning. Buyers were out in large numbers, but sales were not any too brisk. The supply of stock was in excess of the demand, and the quality in all grades was not any too satisfactory.

In fact, it may be said that prices showed a downward tendency, as the market apparently is well overstocked, and especially is this true as regarding lambs and calves.

Cattle—Arrivals about 400 heads in all. Quality fairly good. Quotations a shade lower than last week. Best stock sold at from 4¾c to 5¼c per lb. Fair to pretty good, 3½c to 4½c per lb; common and lean, 2½c to 3¼c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals, 500 lambs and 200 sheep. Quality good, with fair demand. Prices had a downward tendency. Sales rather slow, with a drag on lambs. Market apparently overstocked. Sheep sold at 3¼c to 4¼c per lb.; lambs, $2.50 to $4.50 each, according to quality and weight.

Calves— Arrivals, 600 head. Supply in excess of demand. Quality only fair, with quotations lower than previous market. the choice stock sold at $8 per head, while from $1 to $6 was paid for the different sizes.

Hogs—Arrivals about 100 head. Quality good, with slow demand. Prices lower, with quotations at 5c to 6¼c per lb., the latter paid for selects.

Chicago, June 19.—Cattle, receipts, 25,000; market, 10c to 15c lower; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.25; poor to medium $4 to $5.25; stockers and feeders $2.75 to $4.75; cows, $2.50 to $4.60; heifers, $2.50 to $5; canners, $1.40 to $2.40; bulls, $2.25 to $4; calves, $3 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $4 to $5.

Hogs, receipts, 40,000; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.20 to $5.40; good to choice heavy, $5.35 to $5.40; and rough, heavy, $4.70 to $5.20; light, $5.25 to $5.40; bulk of sales, $5.35 to $5.40.

Sheep, receipts, 20,444, market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.50 to $5; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.40; native lambs, $4.50 to $7.

East Buffalo, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,700 head; slow, 15c to 25c lower; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.75; shipping steers, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers, $4.25 to $5; heifers, $3.50 to $4.65; cows, $2.75 to $4; bulls, $2.75 to $4.10; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.20; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.25; fresh cows and springers, common steady; others $2 to $3 lower; good to choice, $42 to $52; medium to good, $28 to $40; common, $20 to $26.

Veals—Receipts, 1,750; active and strong, $4.25 to $6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; strong and 5c higher; heavy and medium, $5.65 to $5.70; yorkers and pigs, $5.70 to $5.75; roughs, $4.80 to $5; stags, $3.25 to $3.75; dairies, $5.50 to $5.70.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,200 head; active and steady; spring lambs, $5.50 to $5.75; yearlings, $6.60 to $6.65; wethers, $5.15 to $5.25; ewes, $4 to $4.25; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

Toronto, June 17.—It was very quiet on the market to-day, a total lack of interest being shown by all the dealers. As the new business was small, there was little if any change in prices. To-day's run consisted of seven cars, made up of 54 cattle, 63 sheep, 100 hogs and 14 calves. For the week the returns are 143 cars, consisting of 1,788 cattle, 1,520 sheep, 2,160 hogs and 565 calves.

Export Cattle— Although there was no choice stock offered, the tone of prices remained fairly firm at $5.25 to $5.30 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Only a few left over from Thursday's market changed hands at that day's prices. The best price was $5.10 per cwt.

Stockers and feeders were also scarce, and the feeling was about steady.

Milch Cows—Some good stock is wanted, for which from $30 to $50 is offred.

Calves—Once more the arrivals were exceedingly light. What came were only of the common or fair kind.

Sheep and Lambs— There was a little trade, with a steady market, all the offerings being sold.

Hogs—The trade is improving, but very slowly, and the general tone is dull. Prices are unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, June 5.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 40. Irish consignment included 46 Dublins, 15 of which were very choice. Black polled cattle sold readily, again making top quotations. Very slack demand for both the prime and second quality English beasts. Fat butchering cows and bulls met limited enquiry, the former in some cases making 2d per 7 lbs. less money. Top prices —80 to 90 stone black polled Irish, 4s 8d; 90 stone Norfolks, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 100 st. shorthorns, 4s; 95 stone Dublins, 4s 3d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Arrivals— 62 Irish, 660 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 218 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Sheep trade slow, but steady. Scotch and Yorkshire making fully 2r per 7 lbs. more money. Owing to inclement weather, lambs met limited enquiry, last week's rates, however, governed all sales. Calf trade very slow. Quotations per 7 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 8d; calves, 3s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 980; and sheep and lambs, 7,930; calves, 30.

London, June 5.—Fair supplies and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s; seconds, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 6d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders 4s 4d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 4s to 4s 8d; English lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

(Liverpool, June 5.—Cattle, 484; sheep and lambs, 7,321; best beasts, 6¼d to 6¾d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4½d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 8½d to 9d; other sorts, 6½d to 8d; lambs, 9d to 9¾d; increase of 86 cattle and 1,834 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for cattle; fair for sheep; worse demand for lambs about late rates.

ONTARIO MARLETS

Hamilton, Ont., June 17.—White wheat, bushel, $1 to $1.02; red, do., $1 to $1.02; spring do., 95c to $1.02; peas, do., 60c to 70c barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 35c to 36c; corn, 60c to 61c; cloverseed, $7 to $7.50; timothy, $1.75 to $2.25; white wheat flour, brls, $4.25 to $4.75; strong bakers, $4.50 to $5; dressed hogs, cwt., $8 to $8.50; apples, bags, $1 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, bag, 70c to 90c; butter, in rolls, lb., 15c to 16c; in firkins, 13c to 15c; eggs, dozen, 15c to 17c.

Ingersoll, June 19.—White wheat, 95c to 97c per bushel; fall wheat, 95c to 97c; peas 60c to 64c per bushel; barley, 50c to 54c per bushel; corn, 57c to 59c per bushel; oats, 40c to 42c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeals, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.45 to $2.70 per cwt.; bran, $19 to $20 per ton; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 21c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 13c to 14c per dozen; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

Toronto, June 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red and white, 98c; goose nominal at 85c to 86c; Manitoba steady at $1.05¼ for No. 1 northern, $1.02 for No. 2 northern and 91c to 92c for No. 3 northern, lake ports.

Flour, dull; Ontario 90 percent patents at $4.40 to $4.45, buyers' sacks east and west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.40 to $5.50 for first patents, $5.10 to $5.20 for seconds, and $5 to $5.10 for bakers.

Mill Feed—Bran easier at $12.50 to $13; shorts easier, $17 to $17.50 for car lots outside. Manitoba, $17 for bran and $19 for shorts.

Barley nominal at 45c for No. 2 outside. Rye dull, 60c outside.

Corn—Canadian nominal; American easier; No. 2 yellow at 62¼c; No. 3 yellow at 62c, lake and rail freights.

Oats firm; 45c asked for No. 2 outside, 43c offered.

Rolled Oats—$4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here.

Peas in demand at 70c to 71c for No. 2 west and east, 75c for milling.

Ottawa, June 17.—There was a fine display of produce on Byward market this morning, especially garden produce, and a good business was done in all lines. Butter was somewhat easier in price and eggs sold at 15 to 17 cents. No local strawberries have yet appeared and the imported variety, besides being mighty poor in quality, are excessively high in price. Mutton, 6¼c to 7c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $7 to $9; fronts, 4c to 5c; hinds, 5c to 8c; carcass, hinds, 8c to 9¼c; fronts, 6c to 8¼c; veal, do., carcass, $6 to $8; do., fronts, $5 to $7; pork, heavy, $8 to $8.75; light, $9.25 to $9.75; spring lamb, hind quarter, $1.75 to $2; front quarters, $1 to $1.25; pigeons, per pair, 25c; spring chickens, per pair, $1 to $1.25; chickens, per pair, 90c to $1; per lb., 12½c to 14c; turkeys, per lb., 15c to 17c; turkeys, $1.50 to $2.50; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.25; per lb., 12½c to 15c; geese, each, $1.25 to $1.50; per lb., 12½c to 15c; steers and heifers, best, 4½c; do., medium, 4¼c; cows and heifers, per head, $23 to $35; hogs, per cwt., heavy, $6; select, $7; print butter, per lb., 18c to 20c; creamery butter, per lb., 20c to 22c; tub butter, per lb., 18c to 20c; pail butter, per lb., 16c to 19c; dairy rolls, 18c to 20c; western rolls, 17c to 18c; honey in comb, per section, 12c to 15c; honey, extract, 8c to 10c; lard, per lb., 13c to 15c; lard, 20-lb. pail, $2 to $2.25; fresh eggs, per doz., 17c to 19c; savory, per dozen bunches, 30c to 40c; horseradish, per pail, 60c; sage, per dozen bunches, 30c to 40c; beets, per bag, 50c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; turnips, per bag, 25c; parsnips, per bag, 50c; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 60c; onions, per bag, $2 to $2.25; hay, per ton, $8 to $11; mixed, $8 to $9; baled, $10; straw, $5 to $6.50; baled, $6; wheat, 90c to $1; oats, 45c to 46c; buckwheat, 75c; beans, $1.75 to $1.85; barley, 50c; peas, $1.50; cow hides, trimmed, per lb., 7½c; rough, per lb., 7c; steer hides, per lb., 8c; sheepskins, unshorn, $1.25 to $1.50; calfskins, per lb., 10c; deacons, 75c to 85c; calfskins, rough, per lb., 10c; trimmed, per lb., 12c; wool, washed, 22c; unwashed, 15c; tallow, 4c to 4½c.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	Rail.	Canal.
Wheat, bush.	5,870	48,770
Corn, bush.	....	189,311
Barley, bush.	....	96,739
Flour, barrels	735	2,304
Eggs, cases	1,485	....
Butter, pkgs	3,877	....
Cheese, bxs.	14,296	38
Pork, brls	1,900	....
Lard, pkgs.	5	....
Meats, pkgs	252	....
Hams and bacon, pkgs	26	....
Leather, rolls	151	....
Raw hides	21	....

THE CROP OUTLOOK

INCREASED AREA OF 231,353 ACRES IN CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Winnipeg, June 17.—A crop bulletin just issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture estimates an increased area of 231,353 acre sof wheat in the crop this year. The increased area in oats is 87,-665 acres, and in barley, 71,234 acres. Total increase in grain crops is 384,298 acres. Total area of wheat under crop is 2,643,-588 acres; barley, 432,298 acres; oats, 1,-031,239 acres. Total area under grain crop 4,147,765 acres. Total area under all crops, 4,256,826 acres. Live stock of all classes came through in winter in fair condition. Owing to wet weather sowing of oats and barley was considerably delayed. Wheat was sown in a good seed bed, and prospects are excellent; in fact, never for thi stime of year. Prospects for satisfactory dairying are bright and general conditions good.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO SHOWED CONSIDERABLE WEAKNESS BUT WINNIPEG PRICES WERE WELL MAINTAINED.

Wheat opened easier to-day under better weather reports, lower Liverpool cables, and liberal world's shipments, July closing at 88c Sept., at 83⅞c, and Dec. at 83⅞c bid. Winnipeg was steady to strong throughout the day, June closing at $1, July at $1.01¼. October was quoted at $1½c bid.

Corn was slightly lower at 53 1-8c for July and 52 1-8c for Sept.

The market for oats was also fractionally weaker at 31c fuly and 29⅞c Sept:

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending June 10:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	1,675	552
To London	793	—
To Glasgow	385	—
To Bristol	274	—
To Havre	250	—
Total	3,377	552
Last week	3,062	—

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for week ending June 11:—

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	15,337	4,200	19,537
To Glasgow	1,882	115	1,997
To London	36,091	5,689	35,780
To Bristol	13,033	....	13,033
Total	60,343	10,004	70,347
Corr. week, 1904	40,883	7,799	48,682
Corr. week, 1903	60,845	15,227	76,072
Since May 1	185,096	45,764	230,860
Corr. period, 1901	157,125	43,055	200,180
Corr. period, 1903	234,793	53,258	288,051

Shipments via Portland—
No steamer this week.
Since May 1, 1905 6,952
Corr. period, 1904 6,812

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	1,102	273	1,375
To London	7,078	821	7,899
To Bristol	4,233	....	4,233
Total	12,413	1,094	13,507
Corr. week, 1904	10,402	1,278	11,680
Corr. week, 1903	8,487	1,064	9,551
Since May 1	32,624	1,943	34,567
Corr. period, 1904	19,601	2,659	22,260
Corr. period, 1903	14,149	2,173	16,322

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the transactions in cheese and butter which took place during the week ending Saturday, June 17:

CHEESE.

Date.	Place.	Offer.	Sales.	Price.
June.				
12	Sherbrooke	78	78	9¼—3-16
12	Lindsay	611	611	9 1-8
13	Ingersoll	470	—	8¾
13	Campbellford	1,670	1,670	9 5-16
14	Woodstock	2,500	350	9 1-8—3-16
14	Picton	2,200	1,700	9⅜
14	Stirling	920	920	9 5-16
15	Kingston	1,490	625	9 5-16
15	Tweed	585	585	9⅜
15	Madoc	1,165	1,165	9⅜
15	Windsor	1,355	475	9 7-16
16	Napanee	2,352	2,352	9 3-8
16	Iroquois	1,290	1,290	9½
16	Kemptville	1,410	—	9 7-16
16	Chesterfield	428	428	9⅜
16	Brantford	1,435	1,365	9—¼
16	South Finch	1,350	1,350	9 11-16
16	Huntingdon	273	73	9—⅝
16	Ottawa	2,056	1,846	9⅜
16	Farnham	38	38	9 3-16
16	Three Rivers	90	90	9
17	Belleville	3,880	3,880	9½—7-16
17	London	1,600	1,600	9 1-8—⅜
17	Russell	1,300	....	9 3-16
17	Vankleek Hill	1,916	1,305	9⅜—½
17	Crysler	1,131	1,131	9½—9-16
17	Cornwall	1,592	1,522	9½
17	Alexandria	1,294	1,294	9½
17	Cowansville	1,145	945	9⅜—7-16
17	Brockville	7,652	9,020	9⅜—⅝

BUTTER.

June				
12	Sherbrooke	1,040	736	19¼—⅝
16	Huntingdon	827	797	19⅜—20¼
16	Farnham	210	210	19¼—⅞
16	Three Rivers	306	306	13 5-8—3-4
17	St. Hyacinthe	1,393	1,253	19¼—⅝

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT

Excellent Prospects on Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Properties

THE COTTON STRUGGLE AGAIN—MR. DAVID YUILE EXPLAINS THE POSITION—IDEAL CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL LINES.

Now that the rail mill of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has been found to work satisfactorily, the company will be in a position of great strength, that is, of course, from the point of view of profit making. Last Wednesday afternoon the first steel rail made on the plant of that company was turned out, and presumably has met with the approval of the experts who were present, as it is stated that work on the combined order of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Intercolonial, which amounts to 40,000 tons, will be started at once. The entire plant is now in operation, with an active demand all over the country for its products, so that there is now every prospect of the finances of the company being greatly improved; in fact, there is already hope expressed that the increased facilities of the plant, and therefore the improved earning powers, will place the preferred stock again on a dividend paying basis.

The spell is broken. The awe-inspiring and fearful silence of the would-be 'purchasers' of the Montreal Cotton Company has at last been broken by an interview in a contemporary with one of the parties concerned in the elaborate merging proposals. Mr. David Yuile, president of the Dominion Textile Company, one of the prime movers in the recent offer to purchase the Valleyfield plant, professes astonishment at 'some of the foolish and misleading statements that have been given out by some of the smaller holders of stock in the Montreal Cotton Company.' There was, it would seem, nothing but arrant 'foolishness' displayed by the stockholders, large and small, at the recent meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company, excepting on the part of a very small minority, who appear to have been granted wisdom under the influence of mergerism. The president of the Dominion Textile Company has asked how it is that the stock has been selling at or around par for the last year or so, and being offered by those in a position to know the exact state of affairs. This gentleman knows better than anyone that the stock of the Montreal Cotton Company has not been going a-begging, but rather has been held tightly for the nine percent return which is undoubtedly rather an unusual rate of interest in industrial stocks of this country. The reason of the stock remaining around par so long may, or may not be, intimately connected with the burning question of tariff.

At all events, it is now clear that Mr. Yuile and his friends had only the interests of the Montreal Cotton Company shareholders at heart. Mr. Yuile says so himself. To avoid being crushed by the competition of the larger corporation they should sell out their interests at terms that are quite unintelligible to many of the shareholders, and lose all voting privileges, besides handing over all the valuable assets, including the cash reserve of their company, to be used as thought fitting by the syndicate that can, without apparent effort, rise superior to anything in the nature of a mere cash offer. It certainly was 'interesting' to the shareholders to listen to their president's description of profits, values, water power, and so forth, as was shown by their hearty approval of the same. Mr. Ewing's sincerity was plain to all, and, putting aside the testimony of the excellent financial statement of the past year's business, it might naturally be supposed that he, as president, is in a better position to judge of the company's prospects, assets, value of water power, and so forth, than the president of a self-confessed opposition company. Mr. Ewing also had a duty to perform, which was to place before the shareholders a true statement of the company's financial position, so that they might themselves judge how best to act. Their verdict was unanimous, even to an expression that the merger offer and the whole series of 'negotiations' were more than distasteful to a very large majority. There has been an undercurrent in the whole business that has had a distinctly unhealthy aspect, and if Mr. Yuile can state definitely 'to the public at large, and particularly to the stockholders,' that all the shareholders have been treated alike, big or little, a great deal of uncertainty will be lifted from the minds of many of those interested.

With the advent of warm weather, retail trade in some lines will receive a considerable impulse. The backward season has caused the greatest concern amongst the wholesale and retail houses, as this 'between' season period is not conducive to activity in public purchasings. The feature in the industrial fields is the excellent news from the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. In a New Glasgow advice received last week the report that the Steel and Coal Company requires an extra million dollars cash was denied, and the state of the plant asserted to be excellent. Shipments of finished steel last month were the largest in the history of the company. Large orders have been and are being booked, prices are better and there is an increased output of coal, all of which go to show that the company is in a better position than those interested in the stock market side of the question have allowed. Banks are doing a much larger business than they were a year ago, profits are comparatively small, however, owing to the continued and remarkable cheapness of money throughout the continent. The emigration movement this year is on an uusually large scale. On Friday a report from Winnipeg was received making a most extraordinary estimate of the western crop at 125,000,000 bushels. The despatch came by way of New York, however, and may have met with a 'bull' pencil at that point. Such a crop would necessitate an average of over twenty-seven bushels to the acre, which on the face of it is remarkable, if not impossible. Direct reports from Winnipeg declare that conditions were never better. A safe estimate would be from eighty to eighty-five million bushels, and this will be more than satisfactory, constituting at those figures a crop far in excess of anything Canada has ever known in the past. Stock Exchange conditions have been quiet with the exception of a few individual stocks which were boomed on more or less street gossip. The rapid advance in Iron bonds and common was due, of course, to the good news from Sydney. Nova Scotia Steel recovered to about 58½, on similar satisfactory news. Canadian Pacific was very strong, there being a very powerful bull party in this stock in the United States and London, and the local market price followed, although there was not a large volume of business transacted. Power was easy all the week. Twin City improved about a point. The market developed surprising strength considering the sluggish state of the Wall Street conditions. Detroit was active and strong on the news that an increase in the rate of dividend will probably be passed by the meeting of directors to be held next week.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont.	5	H. Dec. 1	253	268½	250	250½	4.0
Merch.	3½	H. Dec. 1	168	172¾	166¼	167½	4.1
Roche	3½	H. Dec. 1	139¾	136	132	136	5.2
B. T.	4½	H. July 3	162¼	168	168¼	168	5.3
Mola.	4½	H. Oct. 1	219½	230	226	228	3.9
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	233½	247	240	240	4.3
Quebec.	3½	H. Dec. 1	136	132	127½	131½	5.2
Union.	3½	H. Dec. 1	142¾	144¼	139¾	144¼	4.2
N. S.	5	H. July 1	266	261¼	249¾	264	3.3
Comm.	3¾	H. ov. 30	167½	169	165	165	4.7
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. July 15	112	114¾	110	114	7.0
Iron			60	74¼	60¾	68	...
Coal	3½	H. Aug. 1	....	118¾	116	118¾	6.0
Ogilvie.	3½	H. Sept. 1	131	139	130	137	5.1
Switch.	1¾	Q. July 15	95	110	100	106	6.6
Mackay.	4	Y. July 10	73¾	76¾	72½	73	5.4
Lke. Wds	7	Y. Mch. 7	116	127¾	109	113	6.2
BONDS							
Coal.	2¾	H. Aug. 1	....	93¾	99	99	5.0
Scotia.	3	H. July 3	110	110¾	106¼	110¾	5.4
Ogilvie.	3	H. Dec. 1	115	117¼	113¾	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	2¼	H. July 1	106½	106	102¾	103	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct. 2	93	90	88	90	6.3
Lke. Wds	4	H. Dec. 1	10¾	113	108½	113	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July 15	162¼	162¼	149	153	5.2
Mon. Tel	2	Q. July 15	163	163	158½	162	4.9
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. June 15	110	120¾	97	114	6.1
Halifx Ry	1¾	Q. July 1	107	110	104	104¾	6.8
Trinidad	1¾	Q. July 8	80	84¾	82¾	84¼	5.3
Toledo			27½	37	21	34¼	..

	Div.	Paybl.	1904. High.	1904. Low.	1905. High.	1905. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Oct. 2	136	109¾	155	131¼	151¼	147	150¾	$150.25	3.9
Power	1Q	Aug. 15	84¾	69⅞

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

H.C. asks who is the author of the verses beginning:

'Talk not to me of Paul Revere,
A man on horseback with nothing to fear;
Nor of old John Brown with his bell-crowned hat,
He'd an army to back him—so what of that?

She would also like to have the rest of the verses.

FILLING WALL OF FRAME HOUSE.

Halton—Kindly inform me what are the proportions for mixing a filling for a frame house to fill six inches between the lath and clapboards. Would sawdust help make a mixture? Ans.—Sawdust or spent tan-bark was formerly used to fill the walls of frame houses, but it is found that a dead-air empty space is best. Take strong building paper or tar-paper and cut it in strips three or four inches wider than the distance between the studding and as long as the height of the wall. Place these strips of paper up and down between the studding, midway between the clapboards and the plaster, fastening their edges to the studdings on each side by nailing laths on the edges, these forming a dead-air space between the paper and the plaster which will keep out moisture and cold better than if filled with sawdust, which might become a harbor for mice and insect pests.

EARL GREY'S CAREER.

J.J.W.—Please give a brief biographical sketch of Earl Grey, the present Governor-General of Canada. Ans.—Albert Henry George Grey, Fourth Earl Grey, LL.M., J.P., was born on Nov. 28, 1851, and comes of an old and distinguished family. One of his ancestors was the Lord Grey who was leader of the reform party when the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed. The first Earl Grey was a commanding officer in the first American war. The present Earl was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge (senior in law and history tripos, 1873). He represented Northumberland for some six years, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, 1899. He was administrator of Rhodesia, 1896-97, and with Mr. Cecil Rhodes reclaimed this great area, and brought the natives under the influences of civilization. Under his government the land became more prosperous, and its finances were put upon a firmer basis by the economy he enforced. He also made a study of the South African labor question. Since taking his seat in the House of Lords, he has contributed to the debates with foresight and poignancy. In 1902 he visited Canada and addressed semi-private meetings, and he has contributed to magazines articles dealing with temperance questions, and a proper regulation of the drink traffic. His estates comprise some 17,600 acres, and he and the Countess Grey have won popularity by their generosity and sympathy. His English home is Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland. Lady Grey is the third doughter of Robert Stayner Holford, M.P., Gloucestershire. His heir is Viscount Howick.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

LICENSE FEES.

Subscriber.—Is it necessary for a person living in a certain town nearly all her life, paying taxes, wishing to sell some of her hand-work through a friend, to whom she allows a percentage, to pay anything in the way of a license? The friend would only go to a comparatively few places, where it was thought the article might sell, not a regular canvasser of the town at all. If there ought to be a license how much, and to whom should it be paid? Ans.—It is not a case for license fees provided the friend has the written authority of the party to sell the article.

A CONVEYANCING MATTER.

Old Subscriber, N.S.—D owned house and lot. Going to California he sold house and lot to C, giving him a deed. About ten years after C died, not having recorded the deed, and leaving no will. C's heirs settled all the estate except this house and lot, thinking that C's son, one of the heirs, could get a new deed from D. 1. Can D give C's son a new deed if the old one is given up without being recorded? 2. If not, how will the son get title, one of the heirs since dying, leaving young children? Ans.—The deed already given by D should be recorded, and a deed, to be also placed on record, obtained in favor of C's son from the other heir of C, including widow, if still living, and the family of the heir who has died—the infants, of course, acting by their guardian. It is a matter to be gone carefully into by a solicitor, and one should be instructed for the same, and the necessary conveyancing without any further delay. We can indicate in a general way, as we have done, what is likely to be found requisite.

WILLS AND INTESTACY.

Mother.—1. A couple were married in Nova Scotia, and made their home in Hamilton, Ont. There was no marriage settlement. The husband had means, the wife had none. If he dies without a will what share of his estate will the law give her 2.—Their only child, a little girl, now five years old, inherited money from a relative of the husband. If she dies before she comes of age, who is the heir to the money? 3. Can the wife, during her husband's lifetime, make a will and bequeath money on which she may have a claim through either husband or child? Ans.—1. She would be entitled to take a third of the entire estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of funeral and testamentary expenses and debts. 2. The parents would take in equal shares. 3. She could make a will, but it would, of course, take effect with respect only to such property as she might actually have at the time of her death.

POULTRY AND PETS.

SCALY LEGS.

W.G.S., Kamloops.—Kindly tell me the cause of hens' legs getting very rough and scaly, and if it is dangerous. I had one that took sick in that way, and I killed her, but I observe several others the same? What shall I do for them? Ans.—Scaly, or scabby legs, are caused by minute parasites too small to be seen, but which rapidly multiply. To cure it is easy if taken in hand when it begins to make its appearance, as an ointment composed of one part coal oil and two parts lard will clear it entirely off. But when the legs become thickly covered with heavy scales some work must be done. First, scrape away as much of the scale as possible, and grease the legs, from thighs to toes, with the following ointment: Gastar, one gill; lard, one gill; carbolic acid, one teaspoonful; coal oil, one tablespoonful. Wash and dry the legs after scraping them and rub the mixture on well. Do this every week, repeating the rubbing and scraping, and as the parasites which causes the disease will soon succumb to the ointment, the scale will gradually come off. The best plan is to use the ointment early and often, as the disease is contagious.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

R.W., Park Hill.—Last summer all our hens died one after another. Their combs became a paler color, and they did not eat as well. We killed some half dozen, with the intention of cooking them, but had to throw them away. Their liver was pale colored, and all covered with small white lumps, like beads, of the size of a large pin head. Those we did not kill got worse till they died. Can you tell me what the disease is, and what is the cause of it? Ans.—W. B. Loyd, in the 'Modern Poultry Book,' says: 'When alive a fowl suffering from this complaint has a regular jaundice and bilious look, with diarrhoea at one time and costiveness at another time. There is no positive remedy after the trouble once seats itself. In the early stages, when the bird seems mopish, and the blood seems to leave the comb and wattles, the disease can be checked by giving a family liver pill. Repeat the dose in a day or two. Remove the bird to separate quarters, and feed a warm mash of bran and a little cornmeal or middlings. Give a little whole wheat at night. A little condition powder added to the morning mash will greatly aid a cure. Give plenty of green food. Cabbage hung up in the henhouse furnishes excellent green food for fowls in winter.'

VETERINARY

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

MANGE IN DOG.

Dog Fancier.—I have a small dog that has the mange, and would be pleased to hear of any cure for it. Ans.—Rub well in once a day a little of the following mixture: Sulphur, powdered, two ounces; oil of tar, half an ounce; raw linseed oil, eight ounces. Shake well before using. After three or four dressings wash the dog with warm water, adding a wineglassful of Jey's fluid to the pail of water.

EPILEPSY OR STAGGERS.

Subscriber.—A cow, seven years old, we think has fits. When she has the spell she will rear in the air and fall. Then she will lie there and struggle. Does not give as much milk after the spell. She has these spells every nine or ten days, sometimes not so often. Apparently in good health and flesh. Is the milk good to use? What do you think it is? What can be done for her? Ans.—I would advise you not to use the milk, especially a day or two after each attack. There is some nervous trouble, but what causes this trouble is very hard to determine. It tive functions. Treatment is always very unsatisfactory. A laxative should be given if its use is indicated by the condition of the cow. One drachm each of sodabicarb, powdered ginger and gentian may be given twice a day in a small mash. But I think by far the best thing to do is to fatten and send to the butcher. If on examination all the organs are apparently healthy, the flesh will be good for food.

GOITRE IN CALF.

Ayr.—Kindly inform me what to do for a calf that has thick neck. It was in that condition when it was born, and seems to affect its breathing very much. The mother of the same had one or two calves afflicted the same way. It seems quite hearty, but has constipation. What shall I do for that? 2. What is wrong with pet cat. She takes spells of biting herself. Will twitch her fur back and forth, and may be due to some disorder of the digestion then flies at herself, biting herself, one place and then another, and then will race like mad, biting and twitching. Is well fed and well taken care of. Ans.—1. The only thick neck in calves that I know of likely to affect the breathing is due to enlarged thyroid glands, called goitre. Rub well into the enlarged glands once a day, iodide of potash ointment, made one to eight. As the calf's hair is rather coarse you will require to rub pretty well to get the ointment into the skin. For the constipation, if severe, give a small dose of oil, but as a rule it is better not to give anything. A little linseed tea in her milk should be better. 2. I rather imagine your cat has fleas. Wash her well with a solution of three or four parts of creoline or Jey's fluid to one hundred parts of water.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Hast thou named all the birds without a gun,
Loved the wild rose, and left it on its stem.'

I tried to stay her hand as she reached high for a wild rose, as I repeated these lines of her revered Emerson, but it had no effect.

'I want this one just opened,' she said: 'it truly represents the dawn of June.'

After all there is a delight in picking flowers for those we know appreciate them, or with whom we sympathize, and there is something about wild roses that have a special appeal. So let them have their little day and if we fill our hands with these wild darlings, no one but ouselves will feel the thorns.

Do they fade? So they will if left on the stem, and who could wish for fadeless flowers?

Fair and pure as when they bloomed in Eden, these roses of June return to us. Of them, wrote Milton, there were: 'Flowers of all hues, and without thorn the Rose,' but they were not sweeter than those that greet us to-day. First to salute is the yellow rose, with its thin paper-like petals, and small foliage, bestrewn with thorns. It is fragrant and cheery, harbinger of those to follow. Then come the cinnamon roses after wild roses pass by, and some dewy morning when the air is very still, and the garden sounds are full of peculiar calm, we find the first white rose, that dazzles the eyes by its purity, and seems too chaste for mortal sight. With sweetest fragrance we greet the Provence rose, and then the perfume of Eglantine comes to us after a summer shower, and is full of delight. On trip the charming array, the first June roses—emblems of early summer—the queen of the year. We love the old damask rose, and the strange beauty of the Jacqueminot is a fascination; the scentless Ramblers resemble people one can admire, but not love, and the Moss roses ever maintain their reserve.

If one could only stay with the roses! If the roses could only stay with us. But as we look, already a petal falls; there is a slight fading of color on the opened rose. Can it be that so soon we are to lose this fleeting loveliness?

And as the petals continue to fall from the first opened of June's darlings, I recall the lines:

'Linger, I cried, oh, radiant Time! thy power
Has nothing more to give; life is complete;
Let but the perfect present, hour by hour,
Itself remember, and itself repeat.

'But Time passed on in spite of prayer and pleading,
Through storm and peril; that this life might gain;
A peace through loss, all other peace exceeding,
Fresh joy from sorrow, and new hope from pain.'

CEDAR HEDGE.

Mrs. W.E.C.—I am afraid your hedge is suffering from the effects of the two winters past, that have been severe and disastrous to so many trees and shrubs.

It seems that where conditions were not favorable, the intense cold has been more than they could endure, and trees that have lived for ten, twenty and thirty years have succumbed this season.

If you do not think that the plants are dead at the roots, it will be better to give them a close pruning, and apply your soap suds to it. But like many of my own treasures, it may have suffered too severely to recruit.

AMATEUR PROBLEMS.

Amateur.—You can lift the bulbs mentioned as soon as the tops turn yellow, and keep them in the cellar in a box of sand till September. At that season you can replant in masses as you suggest, and good garden soil is suitable.

Compost is made by gathering together the autumn leaves in an out of the way corner of the garden, and add to them strong loam, in the form of suds, wood ashes, and any other material that will decompose.

The substances plants require are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphate of lime.

The compost is rich in plant food if it is allowed to remain long enough to be well mixed. When thoroughly decomposed it is made into potting soil by mingling and sifting.

The time to regulate soil that is hard, is not at this season, except to loosen the ground by hoeing, but in autumn to have the land well dug, and leave it for the action of frost to improve. A hard soil, dug in spring, and planted at once, is always slow to give satisfactory results. A little sharp sand and wood ashes raked in between the rows may relieve the situation somewhat.

Primula Obconica should be left to rest all summer in a shaded place, not forgetting to give water.

If cutting turf, that is, grass sods, for a compost, they should be about three inches thick, and are best cut at this season of the year. The sods must be packed in a heap, the grassy surfaces towards each other. In this state a fermentation commences, and the vegetable portions decay. The heap must be stirred with a fork until it becomes pulverized, and then can be mixed with the other ingredients. This will make fine potting soil for your geraniums and other plants, and all soil for house plants is the better for a little sand and charcoal in the mixture.

SOME FAILURES.

Inquirer.—You read the 'Witness,' and many of the remedies you need are given there. The insect on Snowball needs kerosene emulsion, and the mignonette and roses can be kept from insects if sprayed with tobacco water. But if you have not done anything so far it is likely too late to be of advantage this year. The summer flowering bulbs you mention will bloom in the garden if the land is rich. They only flower in summer or early autumn, whatever time the flower buds develop, and then must be dried off and kept from frost. The Clematis and Boston Ivy seed will certainly not make much growth the first season, and both would have been better started in the house. It takes time and patience to bring either of these plants to cover an arbor or verandah. Your annuals have 'damped off,' a term used to express the condition you describe, and I am rather afraid it is a foregone conclusion that you will realize you have lost them before this time. Place a broken tumbler over each of the tuberous begonias, or a pane of glass; it will help to force them along.

SPRAYING IN BLOOM.

Farmer.—Your neighbors are quite right in protesting against spraying apple trees in bloom, and if you did so it was liable to destroy the function of the stigma of the blossome and give you less fruit. Although you may not keep bees, it is as well to remember those who do, and spraying when the trees are in full bloom is apt to cause the destruction of honey bees. This is poor policy, because they are the best friends of the fruit-grower.

SLUGS.

J.R.H.—If cabbage leaves are spread upon the surface of land infested by slugs they will gather on the underside, and can be trapped. A mixture of lime, salt and a little Paris green raked into the land is efficacious, and it is a good plan to water the soil where they come to feed with lime water.

There are many varieties of these pests, and the smaller sorts are the most injurious. Dry lime can be dusted on large plants or trees, where they work injury.

SWEET PEAS.

Lally.—It is a pity your sweet peas are not thriving, but they are erratic in their likes and dislikes, and are not a success in all locations, and do not give the best results every year alike.

Like the common vegetable of that name the sweet pea delights in a cool, moist soil, but it must not be wet and heavy, or else, like yours, there will be a yellow, weak growth

It is best to select land that is well drained, and if it slopes slightly so much the better.

But the present question is what can be done for them when they look sickly, and do not thrive, and for this there does not seem to be any remedy. There are so many conditions to affect their growth, and fair and beautiful as it is the sweet pea has enemies. For the red spider will suck the juices out of the underside of the leaves and turn them to a dull greyish color, and the green aphis feeds on the ends of the young shoots taking the sap from the stems and multiplying so fast that they can soon destroy the whole planting.

Spraying with whale oil soap or good ordinary soap suds will destroy them, and if the weather is very dry it is a good plan to brush them from the vines with a feather duster. It is most likely, however, that the trouble with your peas is a blight caused by the soil being unsuitable. It is sometimes caused by planting two years in the same soil, and there is no cure. If not too far gone it might be of benefit to ridge the earth up slightly around the vines, and give a sprinkling of air slacked lime.

SALT FOR ASPARAGUS.

J.B.—It is well known that asparagus is a plant that grows by the sea, and is benefited by the application of sea-weed. Inland, we contend that it is profitable to give a dressing of it, in order to increase soil moisture and suppress weeds.

For a family asparagus plot two pounds to the square yard is worth the cost, and is best to be sprinkled over the soil and well hoed in. It is the custom yet in some sections of the country to empty the brine in which the winter's meat has been packed, upon the asparagus bed, and the result has been favorable.

The great enemy of asparagus is rust, and it requires heavy manuring, and good tillage to keep it at bay. It has been noticed in this respect that Argenteuil and Palmetto, having well developed bloom, are less susceptible to rust than pale or bright green kinds, like Columbian and Conover.

Experiments have proved that its application greatly discouraged weeds and slightly increased the number of shoots, but as an addition, and not in place of the fertilizing material it demands.

SEEDLESS APPLES.

Mrs. R. G.—Being asked to give an opinion, it is best to be quite frank, and to say that it is a great exaggeration, and that all the varieties called 'coreless,' 'seedless,' 'bloomless,' are best ignored.

The seedless apple is very small, of poor quality, and unattractive appearance, and who wants an apple without a core?

Let us be satisfied with the apple as it is, unless there is some real and practical utility in so-called improvement.

A TRESPASSER.

'Perplexed' has a neighbor who keeps hens, and they work mischief in her garden, one especially having a fancy to scratch in the middle of the pansy bed. She asks if there is any law to prevent it, and what advice we can give.

The hen is especially straints of the law, and our legislators have never considered them sufficiently. Consequently, there is no legal protection for flowers or vegetables, shrubbery, or lawns, from hens or dogs. Some people resort to a gun, but it might be as well to try at first the effect of moral suasion, and the Golden Rule—by an appeal to the neighbor. If that is disregarded, take a handful of corn, and lure the hen by degrees into a shed, where the quieting effect of solitary confinement can be tried upon her for a while. Keep the pansy bed well watered; it will be good for the flowers, and the hen may not like it, while a sprinkling of pepper in any favorite spot will not injure the pansies, and is sure not to be approved by the hen.

A good sprinkler is useful in many ways, and if kept loaded will often rout the enemy.

JUNE REMINDERS.

The favorite implement is the hoe, and it must be wielded by skilful hands. Do not be afraid to stir the ground, whether weeds are big or not. Plant beans and cucumbers for pickling, and beets for autumn use.

Lift early tulips and store in sand in the cellar to ripen.

Plant out house azaleas by plunging the pots to the rim in a half shaded situation, and water often. Thin out seedlings, and take the shoots from Dahlias, and grape vines require lateral growth pinched out.

Watch for insects, and if a plant withers, search for the 'grub' that will probably be travelling toward its neighbor.

Pinch off needless suckers from fruit, as well as from ornamental trees.

Spray the berry bushes with Bordeaux arsenate compound, and also the fruit trees.

Cut out dead wood, and this is a formidable work after the winter killing of the last two years.

If sawdust is seen at the base of a plum tree, dig out the borers with a bit of stiff wire if you would save the trees.

COMING TO CANADA.

SECRETARY OF THE VAGABOND CLUB THE HERO OF A PRESENTATION.

Mr. G. B. Burgin, the joint honorary secretary of the New Vagabond Club, leaves England for Montreal by the 'Victorian' on June 22. Mr. Burgin is the well-known author of 'The Shutters of Silence,' and some twenty other novels of Canadian life. In replying to the Club's presentation to him, before starting on his Canadian trip, of a testimonial, Mr. Burgin said:

'Whilst thanking you, Mr. Chairman, with all my heart, for the charming and eloquent manner in which you have presented me with this magnificent travelling bag, to take to Canada with me, I am somewhat forcibly reminded of a miner who was once telling a tall story. "If," said he "you don't believe I'm telling the truth, let someone get up and kick me." Whereupon, another miner about eight feet high, kicked him into the road. The first miner got up, dusted himself, and, instead of shooting his assailant, said, "Stranger, you're the quickest man to take a hint I ever met." Similarly, when I see this travelling bag, it seems also to contain a hint—that I should travel. But before taking this hint—and the bag—I should like to say a few words about the Club, and to remind you how greatly we are all indebted to my colleague, Mr. Douglas Sladen. He it was who suggested that we should welcome lady members. "They do so like," he said, "to know how—and where—we spend our evenings." Ever since that memorable day when the ladies joined us, the Club has gone from one success to another until, as Mr. Shorter reminded us in the 'Sphere' a fortnight ago, "numerically" we are the most important dining club in London. But, delightful as it is to have lady members, I notice that ever since their admission to the Club, Mr. Sladen has spent the season abroad, and left me to deal with the members who wish to sit next the chairman. The last time Sir Henry Irving dined with us, for instance, a gifted humorist who is an authority on bargees, wrote that "me and my missus want to sit one on each side of Sir Henry." I replied that he had forgotten to secure a seat for the baby, and that I was reserving Sir Henry's knee for her. Whereupon the baby wired back that she knew that knee and preferred an air cushion on the nursery floor. Then, there was the lady who wrote that she could not come to the dinner herself but would I kindly provide a foot-warmer for her husband as he was so deaf. Then there was another lady who sent for me just before dinner. I found her in tears and asked what was the matter. She said: 'My husband is losing his memory. This morning he went off for a drive, and he is so absent-minded that sometimes he doesn't come back for a fortnight; I've a new dress for to-night and what am I to do? It's too late for me to go home and dress." So I borrowed an opera cloak for her, and all went well until she wanted to applaud and the cloak fell off, revealing her morning costume. She explained to her neighbors, and, as she went away tearfully told me that I had been "more than any husband to her." There is also the now historic story of a newly-elected member who, in returning thanks for his election, said: "I can never sufficiently thank you for the honor of belonging to such a body of men, one of whom I am which.'

'But, ladies and gentlemen, as I gaze upon this assembly to-night, and think of our humble beginning—when I take up the Club list, and see that it contains the names of nearly all the typical representatives of literature, science, and the arts, I am reminded that we are not merely a dining club, that we do not meet only only for the sake of a pleasant evening. Many a budding author has come to hear our lions roar, and has learned to roar, in consequence. Men and women, depressed by the hard struggle for fame and recognition have met here friends who have made the struggle easier, the recognition quicker. There in a spirit of kindly camaraderie among Vagabonds which is felt all over the world. Indeed, a man once came up to me on a river steamer in British Columbia and borrowed five dollars on the strength of having met me here. The Vagabonds' tolerance is universal—save for long speeches, and, therefore, I do not propose to inflict one on you tonight. On behalf of my wife and myself I can only say—

'We are but humble folk, yet rich, indeed
Seeing you hold us in your high esteem.'

'If perhaps this expression of our gratitude for these charming souvenirs of our connection with this Club seems halting and weak, I would fain fall back upon the words of a great orator to express our feelings—an orator who always makes the same speech, who is never long, and never wearies, whose pointed and poignant utterances are invariably received with laughter and applause. I need scarcely say, ladies and gentlemen, I allude to the Club photographer. Like him, though not from the same lofty altitude, we say with all our hearts, "Ladies and gentlemen, we thank you very much."'

GERMAN HUMOR.

(From the Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

A German was praising German humor.

'I will describe a joke,' he said, 'that the students are continually playing in my country. You know those underground, cool rooms—cellars, rathskellers—where Germans go at night to drink beer and converse and hear music? Well, in such cellars there is always an abundance of beautiful mugs to sell, and it is a common thing for a gentleman, after he has spent a subterranean evening, to buy a mug and take it home with him. When he does this the boss always gives him a receipt.

'Now comes the joke. Late at night there walks out of a rathskeller a young man. The policeman on the corner approaches him quietly, for he has something concealed in the breast of his coat. The coat is buttoned over something bulky.

'Friend,' says the policeman, 'excuse me.'

'The young man gives a guilty start.

'"Friend," the policeman continues, "you have just come out of the rathskeller, and you have something concealed there in your breast. Your coat is buttoned over it. What it is I don't know, but it looks to me as if it might be a stein. I'll have to see it."

'The young man is scared, and he doesn't want to open his coat. The policeman insists, though, and he has to do it. Sure enough, he has been walking off with a stein.

'The policeman begins, "I'll have to arrest"—— but the man says, "Oh, hold on; I didn't steal this stein. I bought it."

'"If you bought it," says the policeman, "show me your receipt." But the young man can't find his receipt, search his pockets as he will. So off he is marched to the police station, and there he makes a great protestation to the assembled officials.

'"Here I," he says, "was going peaceably home from the rathskeller with a stein I had bought, when this policeman comes up and arrests me for a thief, notwithstanding everything I can say in my defence. It is not right, in a free country like Germany, to treat a man so."

'The captain at the desk sneers.

'"If you are innocent," he says, "if you didn't steal this stein, show your receipt."

'The young man takes out his receipt and exhibits it quietly. It is correct, authentic, beyond a shadow of a doubt. And so the captain at the desk has to apologize for the false arrest, and the policeman has to be reprimanded. The joker takes his stein and goes away. His joke has succeeded well. German humor, believe me, is the best in the world.'

WHEN ROYALTY ATE WITH THEIR FINGERS.

None of the sovereigns of England had forks till the reign of Henry VII. All, high and low, used their fingers. Hence, in the royal households there was a dignitary called the ewer, who, with a set of subordinates, attended at the meals with basins, water, and towels. The survival of ewery was evident after forks had come into fashion. We learn when James I. entertained the Spanish ambassador at a dinner 'Their majesties washed their hands with water from the same ewer, the towels being presented to the king by the lord treasurer, and to the queen by the lord high admiral.' The Prince of Wales had a ewer to himself, which was afterwards used by the ambassador.

The first royal personage in England who was known to have a fork was Queen Elizabeth, but it is doubtful whether she ever used it. Forks came so slowly into use that they were employed only by the higher classes in the middle of the seventeenth century. About the period of the Revolution, 1688, few English noblemen had more than a dozen forks of silver, along with a few of iron and steel. At length the steel fork came in for general use and was manufactured in Sheffield. At first they had two prongs, but afterward another prong was added.—London 'Modern Society.'

COLORS BIRDS DON'T LIKE.

(From the Chicago 'Journal.')

Red will annoy a turkey-cock as much as a bull, but a sparrow will not let it disturb its mind. But if one shakes a blue rag in front of a caged sparrow's eyes he will go frantic with disgust. Sparrows and linnets too will refuse food offered them on a piece of blue paper, and dislike the appearance of any one wearing a blue dress. Medium light blue affects them most, but blue serge they scarcely mind at all. Thrushes and blackbirds object to yellow, but will use red or blue dried grass left about their haunts to build the outer layers of their nests. Yellow grasses they will not use.

JAPANESE POLITENESS.

(From Brindle's 'With Russians and Japanese.')

A Russian soldier left behind his brothers-in-arms. He slowly rose up and faced his captors. They smiled amiably, and, reassured, he pulled off his cap and commenced to fan himself with it. Now, it is a common custom for a Japanese soldier to carry about with him in the hot weather a small fan. On this occasion a fan was forthcoming and handed to the Russian. But he refused to take it, preferring to use his cap. Still, with an amiable smile on his face, one of the Japanese again proffered him the rejected fan, at the same time covering him with a revolver. The captive took the gift without further reluctance.

LAND GREAT BRITAIN HAS LOST.

Great Britain lost 148,906 acres between 1867 and 1880 by the encroachment of the sea, and 29,155 acres between 1880 and 1890. A survey in the reign of Edward I. gave the Duchy of Cornwall 1,500,000 acres, but the Ordnance Survey some years ago showed that this had been reduced to 829,50 acres. Villages have disappeared in the ocean, as in the case of Dunwich, of which nothing remains but a ruined church on the edge of a cliff.—'Tid-Bits.'

WEATHERLETS.

Just to be out of doors! So still! So green!
With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean,
With soft, sweet scent of happy growing things,
The leaves' soft flutter, sound of sudden wings,
The far faint hills, the water wide between.

Breast of the great earth-mother! Here we lean
With no conventions hard to intervene,
Content with the contentment nature brings,
Just to be out of doors.

And under all the feeling half foreseen
Of what this lovely world will come to mean
To all of us when the uncounted strings
Are keyed aright, and one clear music rings
In our hearts. Joy universal, keen,
Just to be out of doors.
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The dewy, miraculous rain,
With the comforting clouds that drift close to the breast
Of the transfigured Earth, by the soft mists caressed.
Oh the rain!—
That disturbs not, nor breaks the enchantment it makes—
The rain that comes over the hill.
—Robert Burns Wilson.

Sweet wild roses, amid the rocks,
All a-growing, growing;
Dainty rose in rosy flocks,
Still a-flowing, flowing—
Tell me on this barren shore, why you choose to grow?
Smiled the rose, 'my roots find life, only this I know.'
Brave sweet rose amid the rocks, all a-growing, growing,
Blushing rose in fragrant flocks rosily a-flowing;
Tell me how on life's wild shore, my place to find and fill?
'Live and love the world,' she said,
'Trust, and then be still.'

The wind was black with the rain,
He lashed the lake and the plain;
He pluck'd up an oak by the hair;
Nor spire nor ship did he spare.

But when he came to the face
Of a flow'r, in a desolate place,
He kissed it down to the sod,
And went by, as softly as God.
—James Buckam.

A fresh wild rose stands by the road;
A bee its pink lips seeks;
And from a tree a bird sings clear,
And 'Sweet, sweet, sweet,' he speaks.

A brook, gone mad with joy and glee,
Runs through the old stone wall,
While close at hand, from yon green field,
I hear a quail's shrill call.

In cool, dark pools the cows stand still,
At peace with all the world.
On high, white clouds lie massed, or float
Like down, with soft fringe, curled.

A calm sweet peace broods in the air;
And, though all else were dumb
In earth or sky, by these sweet signs
I know that June is come.
—Kate L. G. Hamlin.

Advertisements.

Don't Be Made Miserable By

INDIGESTION

Eat what you like when you are taking these wonderful fruit liver tablets. There is an easy way—a quick way—and a sure way—to be free of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, Heartburn and Constipation. Follow the good advice of Miss Anderson and take Fruit-a-tives :—

"I have purchased two boxes of Fruit-a-tives and find them splendid. My sister was very poorly with Indigestion and they have relieved her wonderfully. We have told our friends how good Fruit-a-tives are." Miss E. C. ANDERSON, Kingston, Ontario.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At all Druggists. 50c. a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A BOY ASTRONOMER

SCOTTISH YOUTH OF SEVENTEEN WHO HAS WRITTEN A LEARNED WORK.

Astronomers, like poets, are born, not made. No man takes to astronomy from mercenary motives, and only zeal and enthusiasm can supply the patience and perseverance necessary to accomplish real and abiding work in the study of the wonders of the starry heavens. If Scotland has produced no Galileo or Herschel, she has James Ferguson, Sir David Brewster, and others of whom she need not be ashamed.

Hector Macpherson, jr., a lad of seventeen, the author of 'Astronomers of to-day,' recently published by Messrs. Gall & Inglis, Edinburgh, may be heard of in future. The son of one of the best known journalists in Scotland, he has had no systematic education and has never been at a public school. His father, an admirer and biographer of Herbert Spencer, has 'views' on education. He considers that the first thing should be to allow the mind of a child to develop freely and naturally. 'Touch the young imagination,' he says; 'arouse a child's curiosity, and then satisfy it.'

Young Hector's home is at Johnsburn, Balerno, a pretty, tree-sheltered old Midlothian county house, several miles from Edinburgh. The house, by the way, was occupied about the end of the eighteenth century by Prof. Adam Ferguson, the friend of Adam Smith and David Hume. Here the youthful astronomer has had ample leisure and opportunity to cultivate his favorite science. He has never been made to 'grind at grammar' in his own or other language, though his father has helped him in different ways, and encouraged him to find out things for himself. The lad has acquired in this way a large amount of general knowledge unknown to the ordinary schoolboy, and has acquired the faculty of giving expression to his ideas in clear, terse, vigorous English.

When twelve or thirteen he began to show a strong interest in astronomy. His father, believing it is good for the youthful mind to occupy itself with great subjects, gave the boy encouragement, and procured for him astronomical primers written in simple and popular style. Instead of wearying, the lad's wonder and interest were aroused. He got a general idea of the whole subject, and worked steadily through many astronomical books, increasing in difficulty. Bit by bit the young astronomer developed, getting a corner of his home fitted up as an observatory, with telescope, orrery, star maps, and other paraphernalia as became a private observer.

By and by, at his father's suggestion, he commenced a series of articles in an Edinburgh weekly newspaper on the great astronomers of the past. Next he thought he would like to write on the work accomplished by living astronomers. Having tried in vain to find in any book published in English up-to-date information as to the work of such men as Schiaparelli, Flammarion, and others, the boy wrote to the scientists themselves, sent on copies of some of his articles to show what he was doing, and begged for accurate information to show what each man considered his most important contribution to science during his lifework. An interesting and friendly correspondence followed with different astronomers, and the lad got not only compliments on the scope and quality of his articles, but valuable, reliable, and up-to-date information from eminent astronomers both on the Continent and in America, as well as portraits of the savants sent by themselves. The result was a series of articles, which have now been published in book form under the title, 'Astronomers of to-day.'

Young Macpherson's knowledge of French, German, and Italian is nothing to boast of so far as conversation goes, but it is sufficiently accurate and ample as to enable him to read the letters of his distinguished correspondents, as also to read and review books sent by some of the men, written in foreign languages. From those distinguished men he has received highly complimentary letters about his new book. M. Flammarion writes: 'Your work is of living interest from beginning to end, and puts one 'au courant' with the latest contemporary astronomical work.' Prof. Celoria says: 'The book has admirable value as a scientific work and a literary production.' Sir William Huggins and other distinguished British astronomers have also spoken highly of the work.

At present the youthful astronomer, in addition to pursuing his studies of the stars, is engaged in mathematical and other studies under a private tutor with a view to entering at Edinburgh University.—London 'Chronicle.'

Advertisements.

A LUCKY GIRL.

Saved from Deadly Decline by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

'When I think of my former condition of health,' says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N.S., 'I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong to-day, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be continually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes, I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping the pills too soon, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well known Boston doctor, and after explaining my case, told him how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. He told me to continue their use, saying I could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began to regain health. I took about eighteen boxes in all, and they fully and completely restored my health, and I have had no sickness since.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just as much for every weak, nervous, pale-faced young woman, who is slipping from anaemia into deadly decline. They make new, rich, health-giving blood, and that is what every growing girl and woman must have to retain their health. It is because these pills actually make new blood that they strike at the root of all common ailments of life, such as headache and sideaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, and paralysis. But only the genuine pills can do this, and the sick one should see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Don't let any one persuade you to take anything else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOBRIETY AND SUCCESS.

(From the 'Housekeeper.')

The announcement of Indiana's new governor to office-seekers, that 'no drinking man need apply,' is the latest example of the disrepute into which tippling has fallen. For years, several of the great railways have insisted that their employees shall be sober men, and other large corporations have followed their lead, with the result that drinking is no longer considered 'respectable.' To be sure, every now and then we hear the pessimistic wail that intemperance is on the increase, but the facts show nothing of the kind. Half a century ago our representatives in Congress thought it no disgrace to be carried helplessly intoxicated from the dining-table. To-day the sale of liquor is prohibited in the National Capitol, and many of our Senators and Congressmen have interested themselves actively in temperance legislation. At banquets of Chambers of Commerce in our large cities it is not uncommon to omit wine from the menu, and where wine is served it is untasted by a large number of the diners. The employer no longer demands the bibulous line from his travelling men. Business is not got by the corkscrew nowadays.

In the twentieth century scheme of civilization there is no place for drones or drunkards. It has taken our race a good many years to reach this point where it is just beginning to learn to live.

THE CONVICT DOCTOR'S SECRET.

(Lisbon despatch to London 'Mail.')

After ten years' imprisonment in the great penitentiary here, following a conviction for poisoning, Dr. Urbino de Freitas, one of the most distinguished of European physicians, has had his sentence of twenty-five years commuted by King Carlos to simple banishment from Portugal. Throughout his long confinement the doctor is said to have jealously guarded a secret he had discovered—an assured cure for leprosy. Accompanied by his devoted wife he is now on his way to Berlin, where his arrival is eagerly awaited by all German students of the higher branches of medicine.

When the doctor was first arrested Lisbon society received a shock. The charge against him was of poisoning the five little brothers and the sisters of his wife, who stood between him and a large fortune.

During Holy Week the King signed the commutation of his sentence and the doctor is now free to pursue his life-work. A man is now living at Coimbra, in Portugal, who declared that Dr. de Freitas shortly before his arrest cured him of leprosy.

VIKING COURAGE.

(From the London 'Express.')

Whether on the high fjeld or below the roaring foss, or in the wild fishing life which is common to the Norwegians along 2,000 miles of rock-bound coast, you cannot fail to mark the extraordinary coolness of the Norwegian in the moment of peril, his marvellous indifference to exposure, toil and physical pain. He is the strong man. Born of a hardy race, bred in air so keen and pure, he is physically powerful both by inheritance and habit; what the chance visitor might mistake for stolidity, experience shows is unruffled patience and an unquenchable perseverance. A liberal education in the heroic legends of his forefathers from before the memory of man has endowed him with a soul to endeavor, and deep down in this soul, quite ineradicable, you will find a whole love for his country and a whole faith in her future.

'LET US HAVE PEACE.—New York 'World.'

She (thinking of the dogs).—'Ugly little things, aren't they?'

He (alluding to the children).—'Oh, I wouldn't go as far as that. But perhaps if you dressed them differently—.'—'Punch.'

CUTTING HIM SHORT.

He—After all, society is a great bore, don't you know.

She (sighing)—Yes—some people's society.—'Judy.'

HE SHOWED IT.

'To what do you attribute your success in business, Mr. Goldsack?'

'A clear head, my child, a clear head.'—'Judy.'

Advertisements.

Afflicted with Erysipelas For Ten Years.

Cured by Four Bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. N. Peister, of Brighton, Ont., was Cured Two Years Ago and Has Had No Return Of It Since.

Read what she says :—"It is now about two years since I was cured of a terrible attack of Erysipelas, with which I had been afflicted for about ten years. I had tried almost everything, including medicine from several doctors, but could get no relief. I had given my case up as hopeless, but I procured five bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it completely cured me. In fact, the cure has been permanent. It is now two years since I took Burdock Blood Bitters, and I have not had the slightest sign of the disease returning. I fully believe that your wonderful remedy has taken it so completely out of my system that I shall never be bothered again with it. I have the greatest of faith in Burdock Blood

THE SWEDISH NOBILITY.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Prof. Fahlbeck gives us a historical sketch of what is, perhaps, the most interesting nobility in Europe. Once all-powerful, this began to lose power under Gustavus Wasa, and Charles XI., with the help of the merchant class, gave it the political coup de grace in 1680, only a few years before our own revolution.

Of the 3,000 noble families in Sweden at least three-quarters are of Swedish or Finnish origin, and the Bernadotte dynasty is only responsible for some 150 creations. The weakest point in the order seems to be its want of vitality, only one family having lasted more than 300 years, while only twenty have passed their second century. This Prof. Fahlbeck explains by the number of bachelors to be found among its ranks, and also to the paucity of chidren with which the better class in Sweden seem to be blessed—a complaint of which we have heard something elsewhere.

Yet Swedes, as a rule, make good husbands, and the attention of the fair American might be profitably turned to their nobility, when all the eligible English dukes have been captured. Meanwhile, the aristocratic form of Swedish society and that of Norway, where Prof. Fahlbeck tells us there are only five noble families, amply explains the difference in this ill-matched union.

SEAWEED IS VALUABLE.

At last we seem to have found an excellent use for seaweed, thanks to an experienced and enterprising writer in 'Outing.' She owned a summer cottage by the sea, which, like the Biblical mansion, was built upon sand. Before long the doors began to sag and the whole structure to lose its balance, on account of the shifting of its foundation. It was then that necessity, the mother of invention, came to the rescue, and the seaweed that was continually drifting in with the tide was impressed into service. This was scattered around the house, a few loads of soil sprinkled over it, and in a few years what before was nothing but barren sandhills became a carpet of vivid green, the envy of the neighboring dwellers. Also vegetables, flowers and even hedges made their appearance in time, and the great transformation was complete. No doubt many people who are situated in the same position will welcome this innovation as a godsend.

THIS VETERAN GIVES REASONS

Why he Pins his Faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Worn out with Chronic Kidney Disease—The Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Banished His Pains.

Acadie Siding, Kent Co., N.B., June 16.—(Special).—Calixte Richard, J.P., one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country, has joined the great army of those who pin their faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills. As usual Mr. Richard has good reasons for what he does and he states them as follows:

'I have been troubled with Kidney Disease for forty years and the result was I found myself a worn out man at seventy-two. But after using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I find all my pains are gone and I can employ all my days with the best results. I cannot let the opportunity pass of letting the public know the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all rheumatic pains by removing the cause—Uric acid in the blood. They put vigor and energy in place of the pain.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOT FOR THEIR LARDER.

'Suppose the butcher,' said the teacher, 'asks 25 cents a pound for mutton chops, what would three pounds come to?'

'Well,' replied Susie Wise, 'they wouldn't come to our house. Mom would never pay that much for chops.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Known to Thousands.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well-known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

REALISM IN ART.

Little Visitor, pointing to a large oil portrait—'Whose picture is that?'

Little Hostess—'She was my mamma's great-aunt. I never heard much about her, but guess she was a school teacher.'

Little Visitor—'Why?'

Little Hostess—'See how her eyes follow us about.'

A Sound Stomach Means a Clear Head.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live make draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings, many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach and consequently keeping the head clear.

'Yes,' said the old man, 'my daughter is still studying French.' 'But she can't speak the language at all, can she?' remarked the friend 'She couldn't at first, but now she can speak it just enough to make herself unintelligible.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

No Alcohol in It.—Alcohol or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Nor do climatic changes affect it. It is as serviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more useful in the higher latitudes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the elements.

'What' exclaimed Crittick. 'Going on the lecture platform, are you?' Yes,' replied the conceited young author; 'that is just to give readings from my own works, you know.' 'But suppose you should prove to be a poor reader, too. It would be a double frost.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

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

AN IDLE PHRASE.

There is one sentence in the English language that has an easy time, and there is no prospect of its ever being overworked. It is composed of these four words: 'It was my fault.'—Jewell City, Kansas, 'Republican.'

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

HADN'T MISSED ANY.

'Do you think that mosquitoes carry malaria?'

'I dunno,' answered Farmer Corntossel. 'They never took any away from here.' Washington 'Sar.'

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

'Why, oh, why,' remarked the observer of events and things, 'will a woman smile with delight when she sees a hat in a milliner's window, and frown when she sees the same hat on her neighbor's head?'

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

'Does he get much for his work?' 'All that he's worth.' 'I don't see how he can live.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

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

A WORD IN SEASON.

(Marcia M. Selman, in 'New England Homestead.')

'Why, you've got it done, Em'ly!' said Mrs. Hackett, holding her well-floured hands carefully away from the pretty brown waist that Emily Page lifted and shook into shape. The little dressmaker thrust her slender fingers into the armholes of the garment, and held it up for its owner's inspection. 'Look at it, Mrs. Whitlow! Ain't it a beauty?'

Mrs. Whitlow lived about an eighth of a mile from the Hackett farmhouse. Knowing that her neighbor was 'having a dressmaker' for a day or two, she had run down for a half-hour's call, with the double purpose of hearing the news from the village, and of getting a few hints about the new fall fashions. She had been admiring Miss Page's work silently from the other side of the room. Now she drew nearer.

'Em'ly Page,' she exclaimed, solemnly, after her eyes had wandered over the tasteful puffed silk front, the fashionably high collar, and the exquisitely-shaped sleeves, 'you've got style! Mrs. Hackett, that dress is a work of art. That's just what it is.'

Miss Page laughed a little deprecatingly. 'Oh, Mrs. Whitlow!' she said.

'It is!' that lady protested. 'I mean what I say. Mrs. Hackett,' turning to her friend, 'that dress would pass muster in a New York drawing room.'

Miss Page turned with a quiet twinkle in her eyes to the owner of the 'work of art.' 'You want to try it on once more before I go, don't you?' she asked in her soft voice.

'Oh, I s'pose so!' Mrs. Hackett replied. 'As soon's I can clean myself up a little.' She was immaculate, except from traces of flour that clung to her biscuit-molding hands. 'But you don't want to be in a hurry to go, Emily, just because you've been smart enough to get your work done sooner'n you expected. Stay to tea, do, 'n the boys 'll take you home after the chores is done.'

'No,' was the answer, as Miss Page walked about Mrs. Hackett's plump form, giving a gentle twitch here and there to insure the perfect adjustment of every part of her work, 'no, thank you, Mrs. Hackett. I've been thinking, since I have finished here a little earlier than I had thought, that I will go on to Mrs. Newell's when the stage passes. If I get there by five, it will give me a little while before tea to talk her dress over with her, and perhaps I'll be able to get some of the cutting-out done before bed-time.'

'Now, I'm real disappointed,' answered Mrs. Hackett. 'I counted on hevin' you stay. But, if you're sure you can't, Em'ly—no, it don't want alterin' anywhere,' interrupting herself as she turned about before the sitting-room mirror. 'It's just perfect!' Then, resuming. 'I was goin' to say, Brother Eben's goin' to stop here this very afternoon on his way to Newell's. He's goin' to take some potatoes up there. Newell's potatoes turned out dreadful poor this year. Eben'll be real glad to take you along—that is, if you don't mind ridin' on the potato waggon. It's clean, you know.'

'Of course not,' said Miss Page, who had turned away while Mrs. Hackett was speaking, and was now bending over the table, packing up her sewing utensils. 'But—I don't know—after all—I think that I won't go to Mrs. Newell's to-day. There is no need for me to hurry, and if I wait till morning, they will call for me. So I'll just go home this afternoon, and see mother, and get my mail, and rest a little, and to-morrow I shall be the fresher for my work.'

'Why, yes, Emily,' said Mrs. Hackett, a little bewildered, 'if you say so. Only you seemed in such a hurry to get there. And Eben'd as lief take you as not—and the waggon's clean enough!'

'Yes, surely,' the dressmaker responded, quickly, with reassuring heartiness of tone. 'I'd quite as lief ride in a potato waggon as any, and, of course, Mr. Fuller would take me. But on the whole, I think that I'd better wait till to-morrow.'

'Well, then, stay to tea, 'n' the boys'll take you home.'

'Oh, I can walk to the village well enough, and, really, it will be good exercise for me. I've been sewing quite steadily lately. No, thank you, Mrs. Hackett, it's very kind of you to ask me, but some other time.'

'Seems to me she went off in a terrible hurry, said good Mrs. Hackett, returning breathless from the yard, whither she had followed Miss Page for a last word, for Mrs. Hackett always found it difficult to get to the end of the subject in time to suit her callers' convenience. But wasn't she smart to finish that dress up so soon? My! 'Twould 'ave took Jane Simmons a full day longer, an' then 'twouldn't 'ave looked half as well's it does now.'

'Jane Simmons,' responded Mrs. Whitlow, oracularly, 'is very well for good solid work. Her seams won't split, nor yet her buttonholes fray. An' she's a good fit. But there ain't any more style about her'n there is about your old mare. She's reliable an' a steady puller, and she'll give you the worth of your money, but it won't be in looks, nor yet in go!'

'There!' suddenly exclaimed Mrs. Hackett, and I fear that the force of Mrs. Whitlow's not over-elegant comparison had not engaged her hearer's full attention, from the suggestion of the remark that the latter now ejaculated, 'I meant to 'ave give Emily a basket of them purple plums! Whatever did possess her to go off so sudden.'

'Don't know,' was Mrs. Whitlow's answer, as she looked out of the window instead of into her hostess' face, 'unless 'twas because you invited her to ride out with Eben.'

'Nonsense!' said Mrs. Hackett.

'Maybe,' coolly replied Mrs. Whitlow, 'but she wasn't in any hurry to get home till after you mentioned her ridin' to Newell's with him, I took notice.'

'Why!' in innocent wonder, 'What's she got against Eben, I'd like to know?'

Mrs. Whitlow turned a very expressive glance upon her friend's face before she answered bluntly, 'nothin'. She ain't got nothin' against him any more than a woman would naturally have against a man that acted as if he liked her and hadn't courage enough to tell her so.'

'Mary Ellen Whitlow!'

'That's my name, an' I mean what I say!'

'Why—when—'

'Two year ago, when she worked for your mother; before she went into dressmaking. It was "Emily" here, and "Miss Page" there. Eben couldn't be with her enough, nor yet see anybody else, when Emily was 'round. All the neighbors noticed it, Morella, and they're as surprised as I be that nothin's come of it.'

'Well,' said Mrs. Hackett, 'now, ain't that strange! I always thought Emily acted real offish with Eben.'

'And ain't that Em'ly Page's way, I want to know?'

'P'raps so! I s'pose so! But I never once suspicioned—'

'No, you don't suspicion nothin'. But I hope to goodness he'll wake up before he's gray-headed and before Em'ly works herself into the grave for other folks. Speakin' of angels, there's Eben comin' up the hill, now. An' it's time I was goin'. Yes, yes,' in response to Mrs. Hackett's invitation to come again, 'an' you come up there!'

She vanished out of the kitchen door just as Eben Fuller drove into the yard and hitched his horses. He had brought stockings of his mother's knitting for Mrs. Hackett's husband and boys, and now delivered himself of a commission which he had been charged not to forget, namely, the procuring of a bundle of savory herbs, for the raising of which the Hackett farm was famed far and wide in that section.

Mr. Fuller was the very picture of a prosperous young New England farmer, well-knit, good looking, with a face bronzed by sun and wind, and a voice that carried honesty and good nature in its every accent. One needed not many interviews with him, besides, to be convinced that there was something finer and deeper in his make up than in that of his more prosaic sister.

'I'm in somewhat of a hurry to get to Newell's,' he said, after having exchanged the usual family conventionalities regarding the health and general well-being of the members of both households, 'so if you'll put up the herbs while I'm gone, I'll save time by stopping for them on my way back.'

'What makes everybody in such an awful rush to-day, I wonder?' queried Mrs. Hackett. 'I thought I was goin' to give you a passenger up to Newell's but she was in a hurry, too, and had to tear away home. Couldn't even stay to tea.

'A passenger?' echoed Eben, with an eye out of the window upon his bays. Truth to tell, he was hardly taking in the import of his garrulous sister's words.

'Yes, a passenger,' with peculiar emphasis. 'Em'ly Page's been here sewin', and she's engaged to Newell's to-morrow. She was all ready to go up this afternoon, till I mentioned her goin' with you, an' then, nothin' could get her there. Home she must go, and home she went.'

Certainly her auditor showed no lack of interest now, though his carelessness of tone belied the heightened color of his cheeks. 'Well,' he said, 'she changed her mind, I suppose. That's what women sometimes do, I believe.'

'Yes,' coolly, 'an' somtimes they have reasons. Em'ly ain't a girl that cares to be gossipped about, Eben.'

'Gossipped about?' He was rousing now. 'Isn't it possible for a young woman to ride over these hills with a friend, without being "gossipped about"?'

For diplomacy, Mrs. Hackett's answer would have done credit to Mary Ellen Whitlow herself. 'Not when that friend's you an' that woman's Em'ly Page, Eben! Your neighbors has got eyes—an' memories.' But sarcasm was not Mrs. Hackett's forte, and she was too genuinely good-hearted and too fond of her brother to be willing to prolong his discomfort for a single moment, so with a somewhat clumsy, but thoroughly well-intended attempt to make him 'feel better,' she said, 'Em'ly Page's a born dressmaker, anyhow,' and brought forward the new dress for his admiration, thereby indirectly relieving him by substituting one form of embarassment for another.

'Mary Ellen Whitlow,' said his sister, 'couldn't say enough about it, and you know she don't usually praise a thing unless it's worth praisin'.'

'Mrs. Whitlow?' said Eben, 'Have you worn the dress out, already?'

'Why, no, she replied, 'but she was here this afternoon when Em'ly was a finishin' it. She said a city dressmaker wouldn't 'ave done no better for me.'

Mr. Fuller's mind rapidly put two and two together. He knew Mrs. Whitlow, and learning that she had been present in his sister's house that afternoon, he could the better understand some of that sister's remarks; but he gave no expression to his thoughts, for just at that moment the restlessnes of his horses claimed his attention, and gave him the excuse that he craved, for a speedy departure.

As he drove his team uphill, his mind was in a state of active confusion. To say that his meditations were colored by chagrin would not be to overstate the case.

What right, he indignantly questioned, had people to be watching and criticising their neighbors' acts, and presuming to lay out a course of procedure for them? What right had anyone to make a modest young woman feel uncomfortable and self-conscious by putting interpretations of their own, unwarrantable interpretations, upon her relations with any man, her feelings toward him, or his toward her? Ah! but were they 'unwarrantable' interpretations? How pleasantly the days at the farm had passed when she was there, during his mother's fever illness two years ago! Had he not felt then that she was the one woman of whose presence he never tired? Were other people to be blamed if they had detected the attachment between the two—for, surely, Em'ly had seemed to understand and to reciprocate? And if she did, was not he the blameworthy one, in failing to declare himself then and there? True, she had been unexpectedly called away by the sudden and severe sickness of an aunt who lived in an adjoining town. But there had been time enough since then in which he might have spoken. Why had he been so willing to believe that she understood him and would wait till he could have cleared off the indebtedness that was a portion of his grandfather's legacy to him, entailed with the property that he was doing his strenuous best to redeem from ruin? How could she be expected to know that his very regard for her had inspired his longing to make the farm a more suitable place for her habitation when she should come there as its mistress?

He had noted with peculiar pleasure Miss Page's reserve when he had met her on Sundays in church, or in the evening, now and then, at some one of the few social events in which the busy farming people of the neighborhood indulged—a reserve that was becoming and maidenly, he had told himself, but never cool or distant. Had he been mistaken? And if so, was the mistake past retrieving?

It was Even Fuller's high reverence for womanhood that gave the keen edge to his torment. The last man to have trifled with a woman's affection, he now saw himself in the attitude of one who had carelessly exposed the woman first in all the world to him, to the criticism of village gossip. No wonder his handsome horses marvelled at the tightened grip of their master's hands upon the reins, which sent them hurrying up hill at a prodigious rate. Happily, he was brought to his senses by their panting, and quickly relieved them by coming to a full stop in the road.

If Emily Page had been at all disturbed in mind when she left the Hackett farm-house that afternoon, that mood rapidly gave way to one of intense pleasure as she made her way along the road that led toward the village. The sun was shining brightly, making the skin glow beneath its burning heat. Yet there was not lacking a chill in the air when one stepped into the shadow, that gave a hint of the frost that would whiten the roadside and meadow the following morning. This mingling of extreme conditions gave the effect of a tonic upon health and spirits, body and soul alike revelling in the rare, rich atmosphere. She paused more than once to avoid frightening a brown squirrel that glided along a stone wall with his harhedge to pull therefrom some tempting clusters of crimson woodbine leaves and a few especially fine bits of trailing clematis, the fluffy down from which sprinkled her dark dress liberally as she emerged. She stopped, upon reaching the bottom, to listen with delight to the echoed ring of the basket makers' hammers, wielded vigorously a mile or more away.

So, with sparkling eyes, and cheeks that seemed to have caught the color of the leaves she carried, she greeted her mother, and kept that good lady laughing for a half-hour over her droll imitation of Mrs. Whitlow's manner and remarks. Then there were the pet canary and the cat to talk to, considerable tidying up of the little sitting room after the gay leaves and the clematis had been suitably disposed about the picture frames, and then she must stir up a pan of gingerbread for supper, at the same time popping into the oven a dish of big sweet apples as part of the evening meal. Because of the responsibility which the care of these articles involved, she was obliged to decline her mother's invitation to call at the minister's with her, to see an especially fine engraving, 'The Pilgrim Lovers,' which the Rev. Mr. Blakeley had told Mrs. Page about that morning, pressing her to call and see it, and dwelling proudly on the fact that it was a birthday gift from his youngest son, a rising young doctor in a western city. Emily promised, however, to run in upon the minister and his wife a minute before tea time, when she went for the evening mail, affording her an opportunity to see the picture and accompany her mother homeward.

Before setting the table for tea, she bethought herself to fill the kitchen woodbox for the morning fire, so, throwing a little pink hood over her head, she ran out to the woodshed, and began the task. She had carried in a big armful, and was piling up another, standing with her back towards the wide open doorway, when a double team drove slowly into the yard, and a man leaped down and came toward the shed door. He carried a basket in his hand, which was hastily set down when he perceived her occupation, and Emily was not a little disconcerted, for she had not heard the approach of the team, to turn face-to-face with Eben Fuller, who greeted her with, 'Good evening, Emily—Miss Page. My sister wishes you to accept some wood from her. May I not help you with your plums?' It was a fortunate slip of speech, for it enabled both to laugh heartily, and that covered their mutual embarrassment. Emily, recovering, said mischievously, 'Yes, you may. You may fill my woodbox with plums, if you please.'

'I will,' he said, in the twinkling of an eye, if you will give me a minute first to secure my horses.'

'And I,' she answered, 'must look to my oven, or my gingerbread will come to grief.'

She was drawing the fragrant loaf from the oven, as he entered with a huge armful of wood. Crashing it down into the box, and sniffing with boyish delight, he said, 'That's good, I know! It smells like old times at the farm when you gave me gingerbread and baked apples for supper.' Then, after a pause, which he had filled with an admiring contemplation of the lovely face before him, he continued, more seriously, 'Emily, do you know that I have missed something at the farm very much since you went away from there?'

Not daring to look up at him, Emily answered with a nervous attempt at raillery, 'What do you mean—gingerbread?'

'Partly,' he said, gravely, 'but very much more the busy hands that made it, and the face that smiled over it. It made me happy to have you there in my home, Emily. I sometimes thought that he said, gently, '"But"—you could not understand my silence. Was that it? Was that why you were unwilling to ride in my company this afternoon? No! No!' as she seemed about to protest, 'Don't misunderstand me! I don't blame you in the least. I have acted foolishly, you knew that, and that the knowledge made you happy, too. Was I wrong?'

She shook her head, and said faintly 'No—but—

He saw that she was trembling, and he quickly stepped to her side, so that his broad shoulder supported her. Then I have been stupid! How could you have known what I was thinking—what I was intending to do?' He broke off suddenly, then began again. 'Emily, I had hoped to beautify the place a little before I asked you to come there, but my heart has been ready for you for years. Will you come into my home? Will you be my wife?'

He bent over her. She put out her hand with a gesture as if to steady herself. It was instantly gathered into his strong clasp. 'Is this my answer, dear?'

She made a vain attempt to speak, then slipped the other hand into the warm fold of its mate.

'Bless you, my darling!' he cried, as their lips met.

The first rapture of mutual understanding and affection passed, they said many things—he explained how his very love for her had kept him silent till he could offer her something that he considered worthy, she protesting that no man understood a woman, who supposed that she wanted him to wait a day in order to make things easier for her. Suddenly, Emily cried, 'Mother!'

'And mine!' laughed Eben. 'It's quite dark. She will be worrying about me, your mother?'

'Is at the other end of the village, at Mr. Blakeley's, waiting for me to fetch her.'

'My carriage is at your disposal, fair maid,' he said, with a mocking bow, adding, slyly, 'if you will ride with me.'

'To the ends of the earth,' she answered gayly.

FLANNELLED FOOLISHNESS.

(Evelyn Sharp, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

The holiday mood is responsible for much. It will make the most hospitable host and hostess drive you forth from their nice, comfortable dining-room in order to make you eat cold, indigestible things out of a hamper ten miles off. It stirs people whose lives are generally ordered with a philosophic calm into an unpleasant activity that forces you to get up and play rounders—a most heating and unbecoming game—though you are quite grown-up, show no talent for the game, and are rarely dressed for the part. The holiday mood makes flannelled fools of us all. But it did not make Penelope and me into cricketers.

It happened that our house-party, uplifted by a game of stump cricket on the lawn, had challenged the neighboring Manor House to a one-innings match. It was the holiday mood that did it; for, with the exception of the parson and the boy, I think there was not a member of our team who could see the ball coming with any pleasure, though the squire pretended that he only ducked his head to give the longstop a chance, and the old boy known as Uncle Jerry tried to cover his avoidance of every drive that came in his direction by an exhaustive display of cricket information that deceived no one who had seen him studying the halfpenny evening papers for days beforehand. The American made no pretences of any kind. He had no use for cricket, and said so. He also said a variety of other things about games in general that made the house-party stare uncomprehendingly. However, the boy, with the taciturnity that distinguished him from the elder men of the party, raked him in with the rest of us. The rest of us, by the way, belonged to the sex that lunches at Lord's.

I believe the boy had a name, but he was never called anything but the boy all the time I was there. He was very long and thin, with lumps on his arms, and hard bits of skin all over the insides of his hands, and big red knuckles and elbows—and bones everywhere. These unprepossessing details, his sister informed me with pride, just showed what splendid condition he was in. 'Are you in splendid condition too?' I asked, having an instinct that this would make us friends sooner than anything. Eugenia sighed. 'No such luck,' she said, looking disparagingly at the soft pink insides of her own hands. 'You see, we've had exams. this half, and I haven't played for at least a fortnight.' Eugenia goes to one of those schools where they do lessons on wet days.

We won the toss and went in first. Eugenia pronounced the other team a strong one, explaining that the members of it were used to playing together. 'I should think that might be an advantage over a team that has never played at all,' remarked Penelope, who, though charmingly dressed in pink linen, looked less like a cricketer than anyone I ever saw in my life. 'Especially when it is a team that doesn't want to play,' added the American, glancing bitterly at the boy, who sat hunched up on the ground in a curious attitude that somehow suggested an unfledged bird who has fallen out of a nest. The boy gave a grunt, which was as much as he generally contributed to a conversation.

'What a way to watch cricket!' commented Eugenia, glancing over her shoulder at Penelope and the American, who sat under the same sunshade and did not even pretend to look at the wicket. The American asked lazily what she considered the right way to look on at a game that one didn't want to see. 'Well,' said Eugenia brusquely, 'to begin with, you don't sit with your back to it. You lie down flat on your ——' 'Face, Eugenia,' said Penelope, hurriedly. 'And you cheer when your side makes a decent hit,' proceeded Eugenia, the scorn rising in her voice as she looked at them; 'and you don't talk to Penelope all the time about—oh, about—' 'Look, Eugenia!' interrupted Penelope loudly; 'Uncle Jerry has made such a splendid hit!' Round went Eugenia's head in the flash of a second. 'Well hit, our side!' she yelled in ear-splitting tones. 'What are you talking about?' asked the parson, looking up from the scoring-sheet in surprise. 'Uncle Jerry's bowled, and we've three wickets down for seven runs.' The American smiled sweetly at Eugenia's speechless wrath. 'You'd really better try our way of watching the game,' he observed soothingly.

'It's a great game, a great game,' said Uncle Jerry, panting up to us as Eugenia was despatched to the wicket by the parson. The American went on smoking his cigarette in a way that made Uncle Jerry suspicious. 'You don't agree with me, sir?' he cried in a hostile tone. 'Not in the very least,' answered the American affably. 'I don't think it is a game at all. It makes a great many people very hot, and it puts a stop to pleasant fooling, which is the most blessed gift that life has to offer.' Uncle Jerry went almost purple. 'Let me remind you,' he stuttered, 'that the playing-fields of Eton were won in the battle of—I mean—I mean—' 'Don't remind me,' begged the American. 'But for that unhappy accident your English cooks would know how to make an omelette.'

Just then Eugenia, staring steadily at the ground as she came, was seen retracing her steps towards us, and I was told off to take her place. I do not think I have ever felt more feminine in my life than I did at that moment, when I was trying particularly hard to be masculine. 'It's rather better to keep your bat straight,' advised the squire, who was acting as umpire. 'Are you quite ready?' asked a nice, kind bowler in a friendly tone, and he bowled a gentle ball towards me. I did something—I am not sure what—and somebody yelled 'Come on!' and Eugenia's voice in the distance shrieked, 'Well hit, our side!' and the squire, when I returned breathless to the wicket, nodded encouragingly. 'You go on hitting to the on,' he whispered. 'I will, if you tell me where it is,' I answered desperately. Then I scooped at the next ball, nearly fell over it, and looked round to see my middle stump bent on one side. 'I'm awfully sorry,' apologized the nice, kind bowler; 'it really was quite an easy ball, and it did break.' 'Did it?' I said sadly as I walked back to the group by the hedge. Decidedly, I had never felt more feminine in my life.

Penelope was putting a few frantic touches to her hat, and wondering whether the wicket-keeper would hold her parasol over her if she took it with her. 'Don't be long,' said the American as she finally departed. She was not long; though, as Eugenia remarked, professionally, she 'kept her wicket up rather well.' It was just after she said this that Penelope knocked her wicket down with some force, and nearly carried the wicket-keeper with it. 'How many did I make?' she asked the parson on her return, and stared incredulously when he intimated with some reluctance that she had not made any. 'What do you mean?' she cried. 'Why, I've never stopped running a single minute! Oh, I don't know who hit the silly ball, but I know I did the running.'

The American was the last man in. He disregarded Eugenia's suggestion that he should take off his coat, flicked the dust from his boots with his handkerchief, supposed that someone would tell him if he held the bat the wrong way round, and then went in and made twenty-two, which was the highest score on our side excepting the boy's. 'Why didn't you say you had played before?' demanded Eugenia rather crossly when he carried his bat out. 'I always make it a rule not to mention my youthful indiscretions to ladies under fifteen,' answered the American. 'I do hate foreigners,' said Eugenia to me afterwards with a gulp in her voice

Then the parson hurried up to me and said 'Short-leg' with some abruptness, which confused me dreadfully. 'I'll show you,' said Eugenia kindly; 'I'm square-leg.' 'Are you going to make me housemaid's knee?' inquired Penelope as the parson turned to her; 'or are there any other diseases going? Oh—longstop! Where's that?' 'It's near me,' promptly said the American. 'It's all right, old chap,' he added to the parson; 'I'm going to be longstop too.' 'But you can't both—' began the distracted captain. 'Neither of us can,' agreed the American; 'but you should have thought of that before.'

Everybody then stood about for several minutes, though there was nothing whatever to wait for, so far as I could see, unless it was really necessary for people to send catches to one another while the whole field waited for something to happen. However, it gave Penelope and her companion time to settle themselves comfortably in the long grass at the boundary line; and the Boy finally stopped throwing the ball about, turned it over in his hand thoughtfully, then swung his arm lazily round his head and sent the ball spinning into the off-stump of the first man in. The first man in was a very little girl in a very short frock. All our side cheered frantically, and the Boy picked up the ball and looked at it affectionately, and the little girl said 'I don't care!' with a very red face, and went swinging her bat with an overdone unconcern. Then the catches began all over again, and some of us went and remonstrated with the two longstops, and the Parson asked them sarcastically what good they thought they were to the match. 'Longstops never are any good,' the American pointed out; 'they are only there to cover the inefficiency of the wicket-keeper'—the Parson was wicket-keeper—'and they've been abolished in first-class cricket.' 'I wish this was first-class cricket,' sighed Penelope. 'Besides,' continued her companion, 'with one ball you have made a nice little girl extremely unhappy and sent several of the grown-up people delirious with joy. What more can you want of your national game.

It was just after this that a ball came spinning with deadly directness towards the two longstops. 'Oh, go away, do!' said the American irritably, moving his legs out of the way. Penelope gave a scream and jumped up, an ill-judged precaution that put her straight in the line of the ball. 'Throw it in!' howled our side. 'Come on!' shouted the batsman to each other. 'Where is it?' wondered Penelope, pivoting round on her toe. 'I'm sure I saw it a minute ago. How very funny!' No one else thought it was funny; and several people bore down upon Penelope with infuriated gestures. 'Come on!' the batsman continued to shout, and the score mounted steadily. It was then that the Boy made his first articulate remark that day. 'Lost ball!' he said with a grin, and sat down on his heels.

Just as the foremost of the fielders reached the longstop the American rose languidly from the ground, lifted Penelope off her feet, and set her down again some little distance off. 'Why didn't you throw it in before?' panted the indignant fielder, picking up the ball, which seemed to have been revealed by this little manoeuvre. 'You fellows are never satisfied,' complained the American: 'didn't I find the ball for you?'

This little episode did not increase the American's popularity; and when the last man went in and the other side wanted only two runs to tie, I believe there was hardly anyone in our team who did not feel that if we lost the match it would, somehow or another, be the American's fault.

A bye sent us all into a fever. An uneasy silence settled down upon the field. Then there was a despairing shriek from Eugenia as the Parson missed a catch high over his head and the ball sped through the air towards the unconscious couple who sat under the pink sunshade.

'We'll never have foreigners to play for us again!' Eugenia almost sobbed as she wrung her hands in anguish.

Some of us ran in a futile manner after the ball, which was on the point of plunging into the pink sunshade. 'Oh, bother!' the American was heard to exclaim. 'Here's another of the beastly things.' Then he held the sunshade a little more over Penelope and put out his left hand.

The whole field went mad over the best catch of the day. The American looked puzzled. 'What's the matter?' he asked. I had to stop the stupid thing, hadn't I?' 'But you've saved the match' cried Eugenia, who was wringing his hand in remorseful enthusiasm. 'I never would have done it if I had known,' remarked the American

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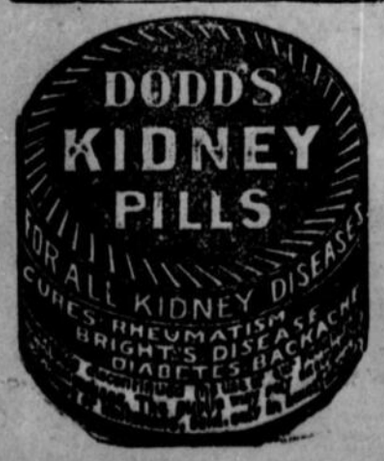

The Boys' Page.

The Stamp Collector.

Three months ago he did not know
His lessons in geography;
Though he could spell and read quite well,
And cipher too, he could not tell
The least thing in topography.

But what a change! How passing strange!
This stamp-collecting passion;
Has roused his zeal for woe or weal,
And lists of names he could now reel
Off in amazing fashion.

I hear him speak of Mozambique,
Heligoland, Bavaria,
Cashmere, Japan, Thibet, Soudan,
Sumatra, Spain, Waldeck, Kokan,
Ceylon, Siam, Bulgaria.

Schleswig-Holstein (Oh! boy of mine,
Genius without a teacher!),
Wales, Panama, Scinde, Bolivar,
Jellalabad, and Kandahar,
Cabul, Deccan, Helvetia.

And now he longs for more Hongkongs,
A Fiji, a Mauritius,
Greece, Borneo, Fernando-Po,
And where he'll stop no one can know,
He's grown so avaricious!

A Joke on the Faculty.

(Alice Louise Lee, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

(Concluded.)

As the students pounded up the stairs after supper, they nudged each other and glanced toward Professor John's study, for from rooms 65 and 67 came the sound of loud coughing. When the study-bell rang at seven, every boy on the fourth floor set his door wide open in order not to miss the prospective visit from the irate principal.

Presently the hall became quiet. The coughing gradually subsided, and at eight rooms 65 and 67 were dark and silent. A clock somewhere struck the half-hour, and two dozen boys peeked breathlessly from open doors down the hall. A quarter of an hour's suspense, and then—every boy drew back—there were steps on the stairs and subdued voices. The joke had succeeded!

Shorty heard, and, according to programme, began to snore gently; but, his hilarity getting the better of him, he buried his head under the covers, struggling for breath. Professor John opened the door, and turned on the light, but not before Shorty detected a faint odor which he had not scented since he had the measles.

He ceased to shake, and uncovered his face. This was surely a joke, but not the one he had planned. There stood the teacher, his face expressing only weariness and an abstraction which spoke of piles of examination-papers to look over. But—O what would the boys say?—coolly seated on the bed, his medicine-chest on his knee, and reaching for Shorty's pulse, was the best physician in town!

He gravely counted the pulse-beats, and took the patient's temperature. What he thought of the case he did not say, but he administered the worst dose of medicine which it had ever been the boy's fate to swallow. Then he arose gravely, and followed Professor John across the hall to 67, where he found similar symptoms, which called for a similar dose.

When the two men stood in the hall again, Shorty heard the words, 'One room . . . convenience in caring for both.'

He writhed in misery. If he had not been ill before that professional call, he certainly was after it. 'What's coming next?' he groaned aloud.

It proved to be the Kid. First Professor John appeared, bearing a cot in his arms. In his wake, clad in a bathrobe, the Kid stumbled dejectedly along, casting an anguished glance at Shorty. The Kid was green about the mouth, pale and pinched about the nose.

When they were left alone, Shorty raised himself on his elbow, and looked across at the cot. 'Kid,' he said weekly, 'do you expect to survive?'

The Kid's reply was ambiguous—'He left another dose to be taken at midnight!'

'Sh!' cautioned Shorty. 'We'll pour it down the register.'

It was a bright but useless idea. Even as the Kid feebly waved his hand in approval, there sounded the softest of taps on the door; and the next instant the principal's mother entered, bearing in her hands a small flannel-wrapped bundle. Her face was full of compassion for the boys sick so far away from their mothers' care.

She deposited the bundle on the table, shaded the light, and regulated the heat, all the time talking in the lowest and sweetest voice which ever brought despair to the hearts of two April jokers. She had come to sit with 'em until after midnight, she said, in order to give them the medicine left by the doctor. She had also brought a remedy of her own. It was old-fashioned, but efficacious.

She busied herself with the bundle, and presently the smell of mustard was in the air. 'It's nice and hot, dearie,' she said to Shorty, tenderly tucking the flannel around his plaster. 'I made it myself, and it's good for the chest.'

'It—it is kind of you,' responded Shorty heroically.

'It was very thoughtful of that child to insist on having the doctor,' the old lady continued, moving over to the Kid.

'Who?' asked Shorty, his ears wide open.

'Why, Professor Tilly's little sister. None of us was so thoughtful as she. The dear child was so very anxious about your colds that her brother allowed her to go after the doctor herself. There—is it beginning to burn already?' as the Kid suddenly squirmed. 'I did not know how ill you were until she asked me to sit up with you to-night. The dear, thoughtful child!'

An articulate noise sounded from Shorty's corner, a hollow sound which caused his nurse to say soothingly: 'Never mind. It is uncomfortable, I know, but your lungs will feel much better in the morning.'

'Yes,' gasped Shorty, 'it certainly is not comfortable'; but he did not refer to the mustard.

In due time the town clock struck twelve, and ushered out the first of April. In due time also the principal's mother departed, and closed the door softly behind her.

Instantly two mustard plasters slapped moistly on the floor. Then the Kid weakly giggled.

'Say, Shorty, that "dear child" ain't the slowest thing on this floor, is she?'

Shorty groaned. He preferred not to refer directly to the 'thoughtful' Flip, but—

'Kid,' he chanted miserably, '"The first of April now is past"—'

The Kid chimed in, '"And we're the biggest fools at last"!'

Carrots.

('San Francisco Call.')

He came shuffling up the slight slope to a cluster of towering oil derricks. He was distressingly thin, and tall, and lanky. His frail frame swayed with the wind; his thighs and legs were as flat as the flapping parts of a jumping-jack; while from between his shoulders rose a long, thin neck that seemed too slender to support the head. To crown all, his hair was a thatch of red bristles that that could be brushed neither up nor down.

His best friends were the oil derricks, for here he could compel respect and admiration by his feats upon the scaffolding. A kind of mysterious harmony had sprung up between the lad and the derricks. From the time he was a small boy he had crawled over them, swinging from side to side by the ropes, or even from one derrick to another, as none of his companions had been able to do. But he could not run, and he could not jump. He had none of the keenness for sports that the others had.

One silent derrick rose in the very centre of the cluster of oil-stained towers. The drilling tools had been removed and the boiler and dirty engine lay rusty and forgotten in the mad rush to the more prosperous wells. From the apex of the abandoned well hung a wheel pulley from which an old rope dangled to the ground.

This derrick and Henry had become close friends. It was his haven when he wished to be alone; when he wished to forget everything. He had pulled up a few short boards and builded him a little platform near the top, inaccessible save by the ladder of the old rope. Whenever he could steal away from the thoughtless playmates he was accustomed to climb hand over hand to this platform; he alone of all the boys could climb the rope to the top.

Perched high on the derrick Carrots forgot the unkindness of his playmates as he whispered his secret to the non-committal derrick—his secret—his and one other's, 'the master's,' as he called him.

How vividle the scene rose before him—the day he had surreptitiously fled from a hard task set before him by his father, with his pencil and pad of soft scratch paper! He was writing a story—one of a dozen he had already created and—destroyed again. A story! That was his secret, his ambition. He knew that he was uneducated and that his attempts were but sorry frames of the structures he was determined to build.

'I will!' he cried aloud; 'I will!'

'You will what?'

He had turned and faced the master. 'I will become an author,' he had replied. Then the master had talked to him for an hour. He had not even laughed at Carrots's attempt—but had advised him to finish high school and college—and read.

That was long ago, yet Carrots was steadfast in his determination. He had read; he had written; perhaps also he had worked less carelessly at his routine tasks because of the hope in his heart.

'Carrots! Write me a dictionary!'

He looked down and saw that the boys had gathered about the old tower.

Carrots only grinned at the thoughtless laughter and swallowed—unseen—his pain. He was high on his friendly derrick, where none could reach him or follow. His heart beat fiercely in exultation as he looked down upon the handsome, well-formed boys beneath him. What did it matter if they were stronger than he or swifter of foot? They could not climb his rope and they could not understand his ambition.

Nevertheless he felt it keenly.

As Carrots sat there upon his derrick a sudden roar told the boys that a 'gusher' had been struck. Four hundred yards away a great burst of ink-like crude oil shot to the top of the tower and showed black against the cloudless sky. The boys watched the men control the spouting oil and divert it into its reservoir in a hollow between the hills, where an earthen dam prevented its escape down the ravine. This reservoir had become nearly full of escaping oil before the men could cap the well, and the boys, eager for new fields of amusement, went scrambling down to the lower embankment.

'Here's a leak! Here's a leak!'

Half way up the smooth, sliding bank Frank Willis had found a tiny gopher hole, out of which a little river of oil was trickling. He knew that the hole, small as it was, would rapidly become large under the great pressure of heavy oil behind. Giving a warning shout, with ready presence of mind he tore off his blouse and thrust it to the full length of his arm into the hole. Standing in oil-soaked dirt up to his waist, he rammed blouse after blouse into the hole and tamped around them dry soil brought to him by the others, so that the leak was nearly stopped when the men arrived.

Carrots was the last to reach the reservoir. He stood in painful silence and watched his father and the crew complete the mending of the leak that had nearly cost thousands of barrels of oil.

'Who saved this oil for me?' asked Mr. Patton.

'Frank! Frank!' cried the boys.

'We all helped except Carrots.'

There was only a hard, dry swallow to show that Carrots heard the words. No one noticed, as all were busy congratulating Frank. It was true; he was not like other boys.

'Henry!'

Carrots was startled. He looked with embarrassment at his father.

'Henry, what are you doing here? Didn't I tell you to irrigate the alfalfa patch?'

'Yes sir.'

'Well, why didn't you do it? You are not worth your salt.'

Now, Carrots had by working rapidly already irrigated the alfalfa patch. He tried to explain, but his father was too busy to listen to him. A strange, hard lump rose in the boy's throat as he turned and shuffle doff toward the cabin.

Awkward, ungainly, blundering, sensitive Carrots, whose heart never ceased to ache with longing, paused on the top of a swell on the slope and glanced back at the active oil camp against the foothills. Very faintly and familiar chug-chug of the negines reached him, alon gwith the faint, hoarse cries of busy men. They had already forgotten him. What mattered his coming or going?

For a moment he stood there, and then, with a shrug, he brushed aside the feeling and walked into the house. He took his pencil and pad and started up the foothills for the pinon slopes, intending to be gone an hour or two.

He found that some one had invaded his retreat. A small fire, left to smoulder unattended, lay spluttering among a few pinon branches.

The whole foothill region was clothed with a dense mass of grease-wood brush, with the exception of the open spots on the ridges, which were lightly studded with pinon trees. From the edge of the grease-wood the hills fell away in big fields of dry grass and brush, down to the oil camp.

'That's careless,' he muttered, bending to extinguish the little fire.

Then he saw beyond the coals a narrow belt of black, charred grass and pion needles. His heart stood still as he glanced along this burnt strip and saw a faint line of smoke rising from the edge of the brush. The cabin lay just over the top of that brush, and beyond the cabin——

'The oil! The oil!' he cried.

(To be Continued.)

TO TAKE THE DRUDGERY OUT OF YOUR OCCUPATION.

Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.

Do it in the spirit of an artist, not an artisan.

Make it a stepping stone to something higher.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim, and be satisfied with nothing less.

Do not try to do it with a part of yourself—the weaker part.

Keep yourself in condition to do it as well as it can be done.

Regard yourself as a co-worker with the Creator of the universe.

Believe in its worth and dignity, no matter how humble it may be.

Recognize that work is the thing that dignifies and ennobles life.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfuly as the agreeable.

Choose, if it is possible, the vocation for which nature has fitted you.

See how much you can put into it, instead of how much you can take out of it.

Remember that it is only through your work that you can grow to your full height.

Train the eye, the ear, the hands, the mind—all the faculties—in the faithful doing of it.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.—Orison Swett Marden, in 'Success Magazine.'

'STUMPS.'

For the delightful evenings of summer holidays, with their long hours for outdoor games, nothing can be better than a game which, as played thirty years ago, still seems the best of all games for odd times when you do not want a serious game of cricket.

'Stumps' is not unlike cricket, because it consists of bowling, fielding, batting and making runs for your side; but the wickets, which are only twelve yards apart, are made with a single stump each, and you use a stump instead of a bat, and a tennis ball instead of a cricket ball. It is 'tip and run,' and you can also run for byes and overthrows, adding them to your score. The bowler must bowl slow, underhand balls, well pitched up; and if, in his excitement—for the game is often very exciting—he send in a swift ball, he cannot get the batsman out with it, though it can be scored off either with a hit or as a bye. What makes the game very quick and lively, however, is that there is a bowler at each end, and either of them can bowl directly he gets the ball, no matter whether the batsman at the other end is ready and in his place or not. Thus, if the fielding is smart, he may be bowled by the next ball before he has finished making his run off the last. There is a batsman at each end, of course, as in doublewicket cricket; and they must wield their stumps with both hands. It is in the excitement of being bowled to while you are not ready that you are very liable to put yourself out by striking with one hand only. But your innings is most likely to come to an inglorious end through your being 'stumped,' because the temptation to swipe at these slow balls is great, while they are easily taken by the wicket-keeper, who is also bowler, and—unless he can stump you—bowls directly he gets the ball. The game is all quick, brisk fun; and as both sides 'field,' every one is busy.—'Sunday Magazine.'

DOGS OF WAR.

(Major E. Hautonville Richardson, in the 'Nineteenth Century.')

Two hundred dogs, chiefly sheep dogs, are at present attached to the German forces operating in Herrero Land under General von Trotha. One of them, Flock, has been sent home to Kiel invalided. He was wounded by a bullet in the engagement of Opajbo while scouting in front of the skirmishing line. He displayed the greatest fearlessness under fire, and worked faultlessly until disabled.

The Japanese are using a number of dogs for reconnoitring purposes; they are attached to long ropes and well trained. The Russians are employing dogs for sentry and messenger work.

Capt. Persidsky, of the late Count Keller's staff, writing from Odessa, says: 'In finding the wounded men with which the millet fields are strewn, nothing has succeeded like our seven dogs; their intelligence, especially the English bred ones, is extraordinary.' I have been asked several times to supply dogs to the Russian army, and only quite recently was commissioned to purchase sheep dogs in the Highlands for the German amublance dog training establishment. Perhaps, instead of breeding and exporting dogs for foreign armies, we may some day find our dogs of service to their own country.

PUZZLES.

JUMBLED NAMES.

Cordhty. Lhadi. Llnee. Daily. Llyphia. Retgudre.

A SIMPLE DIAMOND.

A letter. A kitchen utensil. What people are sometimes. What we all should do. A letter.

CHARADE.

My first, a word most dear to every heart.
My next, a very large heavy cart.
My last, an implement that makes a bed.
My whole a story widely loved and read.

JUMBLED FLOWERS.

Porswdno.
Nodsnarpag.
Mjasnie.
Yapsn.
Sythuopanl.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

I
ACE
GREEN
ICEBERG
SLEET
ARK
G

Riddles—1. Because he has been to see (sea).
2. Green peas.
3. Because both have a long bill.
4. O, I, C, U.

BOYS! A FLAG FOR YOU.

DO YOU WANT ONE?

There are plenty of boys—yes, and girls, too, who could win a handsome flag for themselves during vacation, if they were willing to do a little work. Two new 'Daily Witness' subscriptions, and the flag is yours, for a two-yard flag is large enough for a private house or a boat. You can win it also with four 'World Wides,' and with our other papers in proportion to price. As you go visiting your uncles or cousins, or friends in other places, take a 'World Wide' with you, show it, let your friends see our three weeks' free trial offer on the cover page and just see if they will not promptly hand you their subscription after the trial. Send us in the names as fast as you get them. We will start the subscription and credit you with the amount. Then when your limit is reached and the flag won, we mail the flag free anywhere in Canada. Write at once our 'Flag Department,' and get our flag cards and samples to start work. When you write state whether you are working for a flag for yourself merely, that we may judge how many samples to send. And tell us whether or not your school has a flag already. Our advertisement is on another page.

READ OUR FLAG NOTES ELSEWHERE.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Hunting the Hecuba.

A NATURALIST'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF THE AMAZON.

(By Paul Kibler, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine.')

The butterfly market, like other markets, varies according to the law of supply and demand. Rare species bring fancy prices, as when Lord Rothschild paid ten thousand for the only known specimen of one variety to place in his museum at Tring. The known butterflies of value bring anywhere from fifty cents to fifty dollars each.

There is a small fortune awaiting the collector who makes a successful trip into New Guinea. This is the home of the agrya, a beautiful, black, purple-and-blue butterfly, which sells readily in Berlin for fifty dollars each. I saw a pair of agryas from New Guinea which had sold in San Francisco for one hundred and forty dollars the pair. There is no doubt that there are many beautiful and unknown varieties in the interior of New Guinea; but between the fever and the natives a hunt for them would cost any man his life.

Madagascar is a more negotiable country, and I am going there now. I recently returned from Brazil with about one hundred thousand insects and curiosities of various kinds.

I left San Francisco in November, 1902, and after several months of collecting in Costa Rica and Dutch Guinea went up the Amazon. For a year, from March, 1903, to March, 1904, I was collecting in the forests around Obidos, which is fifteen hundred miles up the river. The most interesting part of my trip came from my finding a way to catch the hecuba, which until then was impossible. The Para Museum, which for forty years has taken the greatest interest in the fauna and flora of Brazil, had not a single specimen, and readily paid me ten dollars apiece for all I would sell. I sold them only twenty-five, however, as I had only a little more than a hundred. The best market for butterflies is Berlin. This will serve to show, however, that the hecuba, which is a well-known butterfly, has been exceedingly difficult to catch, or a specimen certainly would have found its way to the chief museum of the country which it inhabits, that near Para.

The hecuba is a handsome butterfly, mainly black, with markings of silver, yellow and white. The largest measure about seven inches across. It has a number of eccentric peculiarities, the most trying of which is that it always flies from twenty to thirty feet above the ground, and cannot be induced to come lower. What it feeds on I do not know; possibly upon the flowers in the tree-tops. In these dark magnificent Amazonian forests there are no flowers whatever upon the ground. The trees, profuse in leafage, rise from two to three hundred feet. Heavily laden with growing vines and with rank jungle-growth, the ground always is lighted dimly, and is hot and steaming like a Turkish bath. Even the flowers are the tree-growing orchids, which are high in the air.

The hecuba flies during only the mid-day hours, along the paths made by the natives. Other butterflies dart about, in this direction and that, fluttering purposelessly. The hecuba never does this, but sails slowly along in a straight line, like a hawk, with a steady and deliberate wing movement. Anybody who does not know a collector's life, I think, would have pitied me during the three months when I stood in those paths, in that steaming, fever-ridden and mosquito-infested jungle, watching those grand butterflies sailing along over my head, and unable to get them down. The mosquitoes are something awful. They can bite through a canvas hunting-jacket, and a man's back will be black with them even when his face and hands are well washed with kerosene and he is carrying a large burning torch to get them out of the way.

The problem with the hecuba was to devise some kind of lure or bait that it would fly to. Some insects fly to light, some to smell, some to sight, and some to sound. Having no flowers, I first tried brilliant combinations of different colored isinglass. I thought them pretty myself, but they left the hecubas calm. Red brings many insects, but not the hecubas. Then I tried hanging bananas to limbs of shrubs, but these would not do. Then I would catch another kind of butterfly, a different species, and tie him to a shrub by a thread so that he would flutter eccentrically as if in trouble. This is the way I caught my amathontes. The amathonte is a large, handsome butterfly of bright blue, worth about fifty cents apiece. They came readily to see what was the matter, and I brought home about five hundred of them; but the hecubas took no interest in the troubles of an amathonte. The agryas are caught through their sense of smell. I saw no agryas; but still used their bait, which is a peculiarly vile-smelling compound known to collectors. It did no good, however—the hecubas did not care for perfumery. Syrup, which is a good call for many insects, did not work.

Then I tried music. I stood in the path and sang for half an hour at a time because I had no other way to make music. All the natives came to see me singing to the butterflies and peered at me out of the bushes and made critical remarks among themselves. They did not suspect that I was crazy, because they had come firmly to that conclusion a long time before. The hecubas either did not care for my voice, or had no ear for German college songs. They sailed along overhead undisturbed, and it was most exasperating. I was three months trying to catch a hecuba, and when I finally succeeded their season was nearly over. It ends suddenly. They lay their eggs and die. For five months after it ended I did not see a single one.

Finally, however, came the great idea. I thought I would try something with a strong glitter. I took the reflector of my night-lamp, a polished mirror, and set in the path, where it would get the strongest light, and waited. Along came a big fellow, who saw it, stopped and then flew straight down. I was standing just beside it; but he paid no attention to me, and as he stopped, fluttering with some curiosity, and in doubt whether to alight or not, I dropped my arm and in a second he was in my net.

It was a delightful moment, a triumph almost worth the trouble and the three months of disappointment. I knew that I had found the hecuba's secret, and after that I caught them rapidly during the noon hours, day after day. I could have sold thousands of them, but their season was nearly over, and a little over a hundred represented my entire catch.

I had plenty of other guests to occupy me, however. The upper Amazon is in many respects a virgin field for collectors, and contains many insects not known to the books. One of these I have called the dragon beetle. I brought home nearly a thousand of them. I have not been able to find any record of them anywhere. They were entirely unknown to the chief entomologist of the Para Museum, and if unknown there are doubtless unknown entirely.

The dragon beetle is about an inch in length, a dark grayish-brown, or grayish-black, in color, and comes out only at night. It crawls on the sand on the border of the river in large numbers. When touched, it emits a spurt of liquid which in the air turns to vapor or smoke and is visible to the eye. At the same time there is a slight audible snap, or pop, and something burns the finger just like touching a small electric wire. This liquid must be exceedingly poisonous, because smelling it stops the breath. One chokes instinctively, as in smelling strong ammonia, and even after a beetle has been dead for three days the smell of it is strong enough to produce this effect. The natives fear this beetle greatly, and say that if any of the liquid gets in one's eye it causes blindness.

(To be Continued.)

A CROW THAT STOLE FROM EVERYBODY BUT ITS OWNER.

'Did you ever own a crow?' asks Dan Beard in 'Recreation.' 'If not you have missed more than a cart-load of innocent fun. I have owned all sorts of pets in my life, from pet beetles to coons, dogs and deer, but none gave the all-round satisfaction of the crow.

'It is hardy, full of the jolliest of tricks, is as affectionate and loyal as a dog, as comical as a clown, nad almost as intelligent as a boy. A pet crow knows its friends and enemies and will allow no liberties from a stranger. Of course, a crow's honesty is no better than that of a pack rat, but my crow never stole from me, and somehow or other one finds it easy to forgive a thief who only steals from others.

'When we dug up our flower bed in the early spring there were no less than seven silver thimbles unearthed, and not one of the lot came from our house. One day "Billy" brought me a nice two-dollar greenback. In those days a two-dollar bill was a very, very large amount to me, and stood for an unheard-of amount of butter scotch and ginger bread.

'Of course, the money did not belong to me, but neither did it belong to the crow, and "Billy" would not tell where he got his wealth, so after a consultation with my parents and my teacher, and after waiting to see if any one claimed the bill, it was at length decided to be my property, and it was the first two dollars I ever had all in a heap.

'But it was not always money the crow found; once he filled all the crevices in my mother's bed with liver; this could not be seen, and attracted no attention until the summer heat began to act upon it, then everybody in the house knew that something had happened. The old folks said a rat must have died in the partition, but the crow and I were chums and understood each other. I suspected the real cause of the disagreeable odor, and as soon as the coast was clear, discovered and removed the liver, and never until this day did I give the crow away.'

HOW ISLANDS GET FORESTS.

(From the 'House Beautiful.)

When travelling among the islands of the Pacific or Atlantic one often wonders how it is that lands so far away from great continents have become covered with forests, but Darwin and other naturalists have solved the difficulty for us.

Thus we learn from Darwin that he took from the foot of a woodcock a cake of dry earth in which was a seed of the toad-rush. He planted the seed, and it germinated and flowered.

Prof. Newton sent him the leg of a partridge which had been wounded and unable to fly. Attached to it was a clod of earth weighing six and a half ounces. He broke up the clod and placed it under the bell-glass. No fewer than eighty-two plants sprang from it. It is the more interesting to know that the clod of earth containing this treasury was kept three years before planting.

SMALL GIRL TIGER HUNTER.

(From the Madras 'Mail.')

The Kumarah Rajah of Venkatagiri writes to us that one of his cousins, a daughter of the Rajah of Jatprole in the Nizam's dominions, 'began her hunting career while she was very young. She bagged a tiger in her eighth year and completed her hunting career lately, having bagged in all thirty-six games without a single miss, including a tiger, five cheetahs, and other games. She is now in her twelfth year.'

Home Department.

An Old Garden.

(Alice E. Argente, in 'North-Western Christian Advocate.'

Dear garden, where the thrushes love to sing
Upon the yew trees in the flush of spring,
Where daffodils on green and stately stalks
Bow to the gale adown the gravelled walks
Oh! dear home garden, that I used to know
So long ago, so long ago!

The spring-time passeth and sweet summer glows
And woos the bud into a rich red rose.
And lily cups with summer dews are wet;
By pansy beds, and beds of mignonette,
I see once more the foxgloves stand in row
Of long ago, of long ago!

But when the autumn splendor came, ah, me!
What glorious colors dyed each bush and tree—
Soon cold December, in his ermine crown
Of powdery crystals, came a-hurrying down.
And whitened all the landscape with his snow,
So long ago, so long ago!

I have no garden now, save in my heart,
Where I and Sorrow sit—but there's a part,
A little plot I call my very own;
'Tis where the seeds of memory are sown.
The rose of Love blooms there forever fair,
Forget-me-nots light up the sunny air,
And pansies spring, which are for thoughts, you know,
Of long ago, of long ago!

Bread Upon the Waters.

(By Saréta, in 'Good Words.')

(Concluded.)

Miss Ansdell was beginning to think that her charges were a very interesting, if perplexing study. For a few days they were as orderly as possible. Mrs. L——'s week came round for her daily visits, and she evolved the idea that she would be able to create a closer link between herself and the girls if she spoke to them in terms of endearment.

They were all in the ironing-room when this idea was put into practice. The effect was comical in the extreme. Mrs. L——, while interesting herself in the work, found the opportunity she desired, and, with 'Rachel dear! that is very nice indeed,' the ball was opened.

Rachel simply stared and shrugged her shoulders when she heard the unaccustomed mode of address; but when the same 'dear' was applied to each in succession, the spirit of mischief awoke, and speedily became rampant. They laughed and nudged each other, and then promptly took advantage of the opening. They bandied the word about, and sprinkled every remark so thickly, that the air was full of 'Yes, dear!' 'No, dear!' 'Please, dear!' This amused them for a time, until, like children, they tired of the universal application, and bestowed it only upon their leader, Rachel.

But Rachel was far from being grateful. She had an intense dislike to ridicule, and the utterance of 'Rachel dear' seemed a deliberate attempt at mockery. This was not to be borne. She tried many times, by an emphatic use of 'Shut up! Idiots!' to reduce them to their normal mode of address, and when that failed, her temper rose threateningly, and a dangerous climax was only averted by the promise of dropping the obnoxious word.

During Miss Henderson's week an episode occurred that wore on its surface great ingratitude. The probability is that underlying that expression was a much nobler feeling.

A sudden idea came to the visitor and she gave effect to it.

'Well, girls!' she said, brightly, 'I should like to do something for you. Tell me if there is anything you particularly wish. What would you like me to do for you?'

The girls looked from one to the other, hardly knowing what to make of it. No one answered. Miss Henderson repeated the question, then Rachel stepped forward.

'We sh'd like some rabbit pie,' she said coolly.

The lady looked crestfallen. She had not expected their request to take that form, and her reply was hesitating.

Rachel spoke again.

'You arst us wot we'd like, and we've told you. We said rabbit pie! So now get it! You sh'dn't av arst us if you didn't mean it.'

She then bounced away to her work, and the girls followed her example. Their heads were high in the air. They felt they had asserted themselves.

The lady bit her lips.

The next morning her carriage appeared, and her footmen carried in two huge pies. He was evidently boiling with scorn and indignation at the ignominy to which he was subjected, and his glances were anything but pleasant.

His mistress entered beaming with satisfaction. 'Well, girls!' she said, pleasantly, 'I have brought you some rabbit pies, and I hope you will enjoy them very much.'

But consternation sat on the girls' faces, and Rachel, crimson from some unknown cause, was, as usual, spokeswoman.

'Then you can jest take 'em back again! We don't want your pies!' was her very unexpected reply.

'Oh! That is really too bad! I have taken a good deal of trouble to get exactly what you wished, and got up very early this morning to ensure your having it.'

Tears of disappointment were in Miss Henderson's eyes; but Rachel was inexorable.

'We don't want your pie!' she repeated.

Happily, the lady fancied she recognized an underlying new-born shamefacedness, and set herself to soothe their sensitive feelings. Half an hour later she was meekly being initiated into the mysteries of mangling by Rachel herself.

Miss Ansdell remained at her post nearly two months, and during that time was able to introduce an amount of order into the unruly elements that considerably lightened the cares of her assistants. She had also managed to gain the good-will of the girls, which was a very important point.

The primary object of the home was to fit the girls for first class laundry work, and in the course of a year or two many good effects were visible. Rachel was the first to be sent into a situation.

This was in a large laundry where several assistants were kept. Unfortunately, it had oozed out that she originally came from the workhouse, and one evil-minded woman kept the fact as a rod in pickle, and disdainfully threw it at her during a dispute.

Rachel retaliated in her own fashion. A tremendous quarrel ensued. She left the place there and then, and returned to the home.

Happily Miss Ansdell was able to place her in the laundry belonging to a college, where six others were employed. But she happened to be decidedly clever at her work, and thus roused the jealousy of her associates. They made her the object of spiteful attacks.

While things were in this pass, the chief laundry maid left in order to be married, and the rule was that the best shirt-ironer should be elected in her place.

A competition took place, at which Rachel came out an advanced first. She was therefore placed in authority.

The newly acquired sense of responsibility did wonders in the way of deepening her self-restraint, and she was able to maintain her position as ruler with credit, until she gained a still more important situation.

Five years later, Miss Henderson chanced to be entertaining Mrs. L—— at afternoon tea, when a lady was shown into the room, who had given her name as Miss Wilton, and requested to speak to her.

Miss Henderson saw a handsome, dignified woman before her, who was dressed with perfect taste, and whose grave face was bent on her as if in recognition. She racked her memory in search of a link, but discovered only a blank so far as her visitor was concerned. The lady herself broke the silence.

'You don't remember me, Miss Henderson?'

'No; I have not——'

'I am Rachel.'

A passing gleam in her visitor's eyes supplied Miss Henderson with the link she had sought in the name in vain. She held out her hand and greeted her visitor in a sort of bewilderment. She could not connect this dignified woman before her with the daring girl of the house. But Rachel quickly settled the question of identity.

With perfect self-possession she explained, that being in the neighborhood, her sense of duty had compelled her to call on Miss Henderson, and to apologize to her, and to her friends for the violence and rudeness of her youth, and to thank them for the kindness and care bestowed upon her.

'You gave me a new life,' she said.

There was nothing of the sycophant about her, and her dignified apology was so evidently animated by gratitude and a keen sense of duty, that while not detracting from her independence, it stamped her as a noble-minded woman.

When she was gone, there was silence, which was broken at length by Miss Henderson, whose eyes were shining. 'I am glad we opened that home.'

'Yes,' said Mrs L——, with a deep-drawn breath

The Garden House

It was ten minutes to nine. The school house was near, and a dozen small boys were gaily tumbling, wrestling, and banging each other with books as they frolicked toward it. Suddenly one of them cried out: 'Let's go round by the garden house! There's time!' And with a unanimous whoop of acquiescence, they darted down a side street. The lady just behind them, whose errand lay in that direction, followed; the neighborhood was new to her, and seemed dingy; she wondered where and what the 'garden house' might be. She soon learned, although at first no flowers were visible, because the open iron railings before it were solid with a mass of wriggling boys.

'Gee! Just look at the yaller ones!' squealed one. 'Ain't they dandies!'

There was yaller ones last year,' declared another, nearly taking a header over the fence in his excitement, 'but they was all plain yaller! The striped ones are new.' 'So's the big purple ones.' 'Naw!' 'Yep!' 'Naw; you don't remember; you was out sick.' 'Well, anyway, the ring's a lot bigger; it didn't use to most fill the yard!' Just then the listening stranger caught a glimpse between the chatterers' heads, and involuntarily added her voice to the chorus: 'How lovely!'

The tiny yard, scarcely bigger than a good sized rug, was planted thick with crocuses set in rings according to color; but the circles were not exact or formal; they were careless and irregular, and one color was mingled and blended gradually with the next, while all sprang directly from a background of newly greening grass. The bowing lines of radiant color bore a double suggestion of rainbows and fairy rings.

The boys turned at her exclamation and recognized a fellow enthusiast.

'Ain't it fine?' said the biggest, proudly. 'Ever since us fellers found out this place we run round this way to school as soon as things begin to grow. And crocuses ain't all of it, either. Back there'—he pointed to a narrow strip of brown, mellow earth running along the house front—'there's lots of things that ain't up yet; and when it's summer, she has window-boxes with vines that hang down and train up; and there's a big bowl of goldfish in the middle of one of 'em. It's an upstairs one, on account of cats; but if you cross over and then look up, you can see the fish swimming; and they have queer tails and came from China. She told us so.'

'And who is she?' asked the lady, with interest.

'Oh, we don't know her name. But we know her, and she knows us. She tells us the names of things when she sees us looking, and sometimes she picks us a bunch of flowers to take to teacher, and she gives us sweet-smelly leaves for ourselves to pinch and put in our books. And when she found Micky's mother had starch boxes on the roof, she saved slips for him to take home. She's great!'

'She's a good gardener and a good citizen, that's sure,' assented the stranger, warmly. Just then, with another wild whoop, the boys dashed away to school, and she went on, after casting a last, lingering look at the rainbow rings. But as she passed along she noticed here and there a gay clump or so of crocuses in the neighboring yards, or a sprouting tip of some hardy perennial pushing up the earth. 'And I shouldn't wonder,' she thought to herself, 'if in another five years there were a "garden street" here, not just a "garden house." The gardening habit is like old fashioned garden flowers—it spreads from the root.'—'Youth's Companion.'

Home Work Room.

HANDSOME FRENCH TRIMMINGS.

The French sisters who do work with such exquisite skill are making the most beautiful artificial roses of chiffon and silver braid, seed pearls and gold beads. All are wrought into great sprays of roses delicate as dew. They are much more beautiful than lace and a great deal more costly. The scheme is to join them together until they make a spray long enough to go all the way around the hem of a skirt, and then to apply them with the utmost care, in such a way that they will form a beautiful garland.

Lace is used a great deal, but it is not allowed to conceal the embroidery. Lace flounces, lace hip yokes, lace draperies, and even lace panniers are arranged upon skirts, but not in such a manner as to cover the embroideries. One must study one's material and not allow one kind of trimming to hide another.

It is simply amazing to note the vogue for embroidered flowers. Roses are made out of silk braid and applied to the skirt of the gown and to the waist. To make these ebraided roses take the very finest of silk braid and use it to outline the petals of a rose. Then go over it with a few pearls to make the rose glisten, and in the very centre sew a dozen of the tiniest of rhinestone beads. Leaves and stems can all be outlined in the same manner.

There is a wonderful demand for silvered roses, and the narrowest of silvered braid is employed for these. The shape of the rose is outlined with the silver braid, after which the petals are worked in with silk thread. Tiny seed pearls are now scattered through the petals, and in the centre are sewed very small seed topaz as yellow as gold. Consequently, the heart of the rose is made with gold beads or with beads of silver.

Yet this hand work need not be so very expensive if a woman has the time and the patience, the taste and the skill, to do the work herself.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

With the Children

AT TABLE-SETTING.

For the table-setting
Fewer are the places,
Fewer round the table,
Grow the children's faces.

Changes, changes, changes
Life and death are bringing;
Sore my soul misgives me,
Fears my heart are wringing.

Otherwise I fancied
As I hushed their weeping;
Otherwise I fancied
As I watched them sleeping.

Small, we kept them near us,
Thou and I together;
Hard the task without thee,
Lonely the endeavor.

Round the board so crowded
Wider grow the spaces,
For the table-setting
Fewer are the places.

—Evangeline Metheny, in the 'Atlantic Monthly.'

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN THE PROPER USE OF MONEY.

Many parents permit their children to spend for candy or toys every cent that is given to them. Others are continually instructing their children to save all their 'pennies.' In either case the parents evince a deplorable ignorance of the true uses of money; namely, spending with discretion, saving, and giving. Even very young children can be taught, to a certain extent, the real value and best use of money. Wise parents will ever strive to impress upon their children the necessity of forming prudent habits; of spending money to advantage so that some article of utility or value is always obtained for it; the duty of exercising systematic and judicious charity, and that the purest happiness that can be experienced upon earth springs from the practice of benevolence.

We have in mind a little one who, like most children, lost no time in visiting the candy or toy store after he had received a penny. If his parents had allowed him to continue in this habit he might have grown up a spendthrift. By judicious training, however, this tendency was checked, and he was early made to understand the most judicious ways of using his money. The possession of a bank-book aroused his business instincts and made him ambitious to add to his little capital from time to time. At the same time he was encouraged to occasionally buy a toy of the kind best calculated to furnish occupation or amusement for a considerable length of time. He always remembered 'the poor children' in his prayers, so kindly were his sympathies excited in their behalf; and, unlike, too, many adults, his sympathy did not begin and end in prayers.—'American Agriculturist.'

ENRICHING EXPERIENCE.

Why has art so large a place in the lives of the Japanese? Perhaps because they begin to teach art early in life.

In a recent trip round the world the eminent English surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, spent considerable time in Japan. On the occasion of his visit to a famous temple the only living creature met with in the temple grounds was an old woman carrying a golden-faced baby—her grandson.

'Why have you come to a place so solitary?' Sir Frederick asked.

'I thought it would do the baby good to see the plum blossom,' the old woman replied, with the soft urbanity of her race.

ENCOURAGE PATRIOTISM IN YOUR CHILDREN.

Talk to them about the greatness of the Empire, tell them some of the glorious deeds our history records, or if you have frankly to confess that their details have grown hazy in your mind, at least let your children feel that once you knew them all and that you still glory in your heritage. Show your interest in their studies of the plants, the animals, the minerals of their own land. Let them sing you their patriotic songs they learn at school, and sweeten their pleasure in it by joining your voice with theirs. Do not grudge the extra effort it means to prepare for picnics on Dominion Day or Empire Day, or for the school patriotic celebrations from time to time. Have a home flag, let the boys get the pole and rig it up themselves if they can; then let that flag float gaily on suitable occasions, and teach your family what it means.

All this takes but little time. Much of it can be done as you and they go about the daily tasks, sit together on the verandah in the cool summer evenings or around the fire when the rain drives all indoors and ensures a full family circle. But whatever time it does take is clear gain. Identify your lives with theirs in their happy childhood pursuits, and when they grow into strong men and women, nobly serving their country in whatever lot they may be called to fill, they will not fail to recognize that it was in the home where father's and mother's loyal spirit made itself strongly felt that they imbibed their deepest lessons in patriotism.

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee flag offer is designed to assist such patriotic effort by placing good flags within the reach of all. Any one who wants a flag from two yards long and upwards, a fine bunting Canadian flag, can have it free by securing subscriptions to any of our papers. Samples and flag cards cheerfully sent free. See our advertisement on another page and write to our 'Flag Department.'

Our Correspondents.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

Dear Sir,—Our beautiful spring is here, with green trees and grass all flower decked, as if mother earth had been house-cleaning, just as we housewives are working so hard to do; we clean our houses, tint, paint and varnish, in fact, make everything look as beautiful as we can, but sometimes we think we get too tired in this way to give our minds the freshning up that they should have quite as much as our houses, after we have been shut in all our long winter.

How good our Father is to give us our beautiful country to live in where plenty abounds and with scenery almost unsurpassed.

But among all this plenty, all this beauty our province has a dread enemy, coming into our homes, which shuts out the brightness of many lives; I mean the dread disease tuberculosis. Cannot something be done to save the bright, valuable lives that are being taken. Of course there are a great many who are going to our health resorts, but when one considers the price for travelling expenses, board, etc., it will prevent a great many from going.

Now, if the people will only wake up and insist on it the government could be induced to carry out their plans for a sanitarium where those who are not able to pay great prices could be treated and allowed to pay as their circumstances afforded.

From one who is very much interested in the work.

B. A. MITCHELL.

The readers of the 'Witness' Home Department can do much to help on the fight against this White Plague. First of all by careful commonsense following of the instructions which any good doctor can now give them, instructions which will help them to avoid the danger for themselves and others. Nowhere is the power and influence of the house mother so apparent as in the care of the health of her household. When you find heavy hangings and stuffy carpets put aside, windows letting in sunshine and air, children brought up to unconsciously obey the laws of health, you have found a home where the mother is wide awake to her responsibilities and using reason and intelligence in her guidance of those dependent on her. Men must answer to the state for the conditions under which their employees work, but no womanly woman needs the spur of the law to make her desire for the members of her household everything possible which will be conducive to their health and strength.

Secondly, by bravely facing the danger when it comes into their homes. One of the points on which Dr. Osler has laid greatest stress is that there should be no deception by the doctor, no holding back from relatives of practical truth in regard to the nature of the disease actually existing or threatened. Only so can the spread of this plague be stayed, only so can those who are attacked have a chance of life and their families be saved. Do not make it hard for your medical adviser, face the danger bravely, with him to help you. Fight it with all the knowledge and expert advice available, carrying out directions faithfully, even if the results are not immediately apparent.

One word more of warning. Nothing is easier than to obey orders energetically during a short, sharp illness; nothing harder than to obey exactly and absolutely as time drags on, and nurse and patient become accustomed to the danger, and there seems nothing new to try, and no hope anywhere. Then it is easy to slip into the neglect and carelessness which so often, in so many families, has resulted in the beginning of another tragedy before the first is ended. How it wrings one's heart to see one after another in a family go, and hardest of all is the knowledge that it might have been prevented. These later victims might have been spared their suffering, and the family have used their strength and energy for the good of many instead of having to look back on years of strain and stress when money, time, health, everything, has been given to the care of these unnecessarily suffering ones. And all the joy of loving ones turned to bitterness in the agony of watching their suffering.

For the Housekeeper.

CLEARING UP.

Not the weather, but one's house, one's bureau drawers, and closets, and top-shelves and cubby holes, are in one's power to clear up.

The very neatest housekeeper in the world has her occasional days of putting things to rights, of looking over her stuff and taking stock of her possessions, and of setting her realm in order. Reasons why this should very regularly be done are self-evident. Moth and rust are ever creeping stealthily into places that are closed from daylight. Dampness makes incursions where it is least expected, and dust sifts through cracks and keyholes.

The other day, having mislaid a precious bit of lace, a notable housewife resolved on setting right every repository under her care. She began at the attic, and worked slowly and diligently down. Had she dwelt in a city flat her progress must have been lateral instead of perpendicular, but it might have been as thorough.

She discovered stacks of old and faded letters. Dates were of twenty and thirty years ago. Reading them she was brought in touch again with friends who have passed away, with friends now old, who then were youthful and impetuous, with a strange and bygone era, though it was but a section of a lifetime. Here were ashes of roses, that awakened no responsive chord, tones that vibrated no longer. The fitting place for these letters was the fire, and with a certain decorum and touch of gravity, the lady lit a match and deposited the correspondence in the range, summer-empty of coal, and yawning to receive the strange burden.

Receipts, belonging to ancient history, shared the fate of the letters. Much of the dust-gathering material was thus eliminated from the housekeeper's task.

Now she came upon stores of clothing, put away with care, in the supposition that it would be made over at some future day.

'It hardly belongs to me,' was her verdict, as she shook out skirts and inspected jackets and looked over garments that would do good service if sent to some institution, asylum, or settlement. She made these into piles, labelled them and tied them up, to be sent away by express.

One of the most satisfactory results of her effort at restoring order to a somewhat confused house was in various 'finds' which were real treasure, as, for example, books she had owned, that had drifted out of sight, photographs that came out of limbo smiling like acquaintances who had been long abroad, and bits of jewellery clasps and pins and sleeve buttons—that had been curiously elusive—in fact, lost, for months. Tired, but contented, the lady went to bed early when she had completed her task.

One of these days every one of us will lie with folded hands in the final sleep. After a while those who love us will go over our things, seeing, while we are helpless, our little shifts and mysteries, handling and dividing our raiment, perhaps reading our letters, and putting in order for the last time the house that we tenant no longer. In view of this final disposition of our goods, made by loving hands, is it not wise to keep our effects in an order so beautiful that when we are gone our dear ones shall have no needless difficulty and find themselves confronted with no very puzzling problems?—'Christian Intelligencer.'

Selected Recipes.

Pineapples are plentiful and cheap at this season of the year and may be used in a variety of ways to cajole the capricious hot-weather appetite. A pineapple omelet is delicious and may be made to advantage in a chafing dish. Beat four eggs with a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a heaping tablespoonful of butter. When it begins to bubble pour in the eggs. When they are firm and nicely browned on one side place in the middle two heaping tablespoonfuls of pineapple grated fine and sweetened with sugar. Fold the omelet, turn on to a hot dish, dust some powdered sugar over it and serve at once.

Pineapple fritters are made by stirring thin slices of the fruit, which has previously been pared and soaked in lemon juice and sugar, into a batter prepared as follows: Beat the whites and yolks of four eggs separately. Stir with the yolks a cupful of flour and a little salt; beat the mixture well, and add two tablespoonfuls of cream, and last, stir in the well-beaten whites. The batter should be thick enough to drop from a spoon. Bring a quantity of lard to the boiling point, and fry therein the slices of pineapple dipped in batter. When they are of a delicate brown drain on blotting paper and serve on a napkin with powdered sugar.

Pineapple shortcake makes a fine dessert. Prepare a rich crust as for strawberry shortcake and spread the layers with very thin slices of rich juicy pineapple that for several hours previously have been closely covered in a dish with powdered sugar and the juice of two lemons. Place the fruit between the layers and on top of the crust, and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Pineapple eclairs are a pretty and delicate dish for hot weather. Take the weight of four eggs in sugar and half their weight in flour. Add a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder to the flour and sift it. Beat the yolks of four eggs until thick, adding alternately the flour and sugar. Then stir in the well-beaten whites of the eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in small tins in a steady oven. When nearly cold spread with pineapple marmalade and place two together with the rounded sides out; cover with a pink icing flavored with pineapple.

Frozen pineapple is made with a syrup of sugar and water in the proportion of a pint of syrup to a pint of grated pineapple, the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Strain through a flannel bag and freeze. When half frozen stir in slices of pineapple cut into the form of stars and stir until the ice is frozen solid. Place in fancy moulds and pack in ice and salt.

Advertisements.

DANGEROUS DIARRHOEA

Prevalent in Summer Months—What a Mother Should Do

Children are more likely to be attacked by diarrhoea during the summer months than at any other season. It is one of the most dangerous symptoms of illness in a child of any age. But it should be remembered that diarrhoea is a symptom, not a disease. Never try to stop diarrhoea, because it is an effort of nature to cleanse the bowels and get rid of the decayed foodstuffs in them. Diarrhoea is bad—but things would be worse for the child if diarrhoea didn't come. While a mother should never try to stop diarrhoea, she should stop the cause. Diarrhoea is a symptom of indigestion having set up decay in the food that is in the bowels, and the way to cure it is to cleanse the little tender bowels with Baby's Own Tablets. It would seem strange to treat diarrhoea with a laxative, if we didn't remember the cause of it. Both diarrhoea and constipation are the results of indigestion assuming different forms, and both are cured by Baby's Own Tablets. But the Tablets are more than a mere laxative. They are absolutely a specific for all the minor ills that come to infants and young children, whether a new-born babe or a boy or girl ten or twelve years. Here's a bit of proof. Mrs. Geo. McGregor, Hamilton, Ont., says:—'When my baby was teething he had diarrhoea, was very cross and did not sleep well. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, and there was no more trouble. I now always give him the Tablets when he has any little ailment, and he is soon better.' At this season no mother should be without Baby's Own Tablets in the house. You can get them from medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE COMING REVIVAL.

(From a paper read before the Montreal Ministerial Association by the Rev. W. D. Reid.)

'Watchman, what of the night,' is the heart cry of every earnest soul to-day. I believe we are ready for a revival, because of the general religious decadence which we find to an alarming extent around us. Dr. John Watson recently said: 'No serious person, be he religious or non-religious, can look out upon present day society without being depressed and alarmed. There is a general unsettlement both of beliefs and institutions—a weariness of the present, and an uncertainty of the future, a lowering of ideals, and a slackening of energy—an exhausted atmosphere in which it is difficult to breathe, and which is charged with noxious germs.' There is no doubt but that the Church to-day is perhaps as respectable as it ever was, and has perhaps more of this world's goods than it ever had before, but what about the religion that is within it? When I look at all the worldly, pleasure-loving, theatre-going, euchre-playing, ballroom-frequenting, style-aping, money-grabbing, fault-finding Christians we have in our churches to-day, I often think the majority of us are only playing at Christianity. In every church there are the faithful few toiling away, bearing the burden and the heat of the day, doing all the work and paying all the money, and the great mass merely hangers-on. When we look at the great rank and file of the

THE REV. W. D. REID,
Pastor Taylor Presbyterian Church.

churches we have but little to encourage us.

According to statistics published in Great Britain and in the United States for the past years, church attendance has been steadily on the decline, and the grasp of spiritual realities upon all hands seems to be relaxing. Never has there been a day when the dollar has been as nearly almighty as it is to-day. Politics, business and speculative thought have passed beyond the influence of the Church. True, we have not the overshawoding power of the Pope with which Luther had to contend, nor have we the tyrannical rule of corrupt kings that faced the Puritan fathers; neither is there now the great wave of infidelity with which Wesley had to contend. But we have to face the creeping paralysis of mammonism, of worldliness and of absolute indifference to things spiritual, which, I believe, are harder to meet than any of those mentioned. Often when I look around upon our unchristian Christianity I feel what a farce it all is. In so-called Christian Britain, the sight to-day is one to make the angels weep. In England the best men of the land are many of them languishing in prison, and suffering the despoiling of their goods for conscience sake. In Scotland, the greatest and most evangelical church has been robbed of all its rightful property by an iniquitous judgment, and the victor is despoiling the real owner of the property with the savage glee with which a wild Indian would scalp a prostrate foe. And all these things are being done in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The so-called destructive criticism of the word of God has unsettled the faiths of thousands, and a sort of insipid rationalism is rapidly quenching real spirituality. In many instances form has taken the place of life, and the Church has succumbed to a sort of refined materialistic mummery.

Brethren, if ever the Church of God needed a revival, it needs it now. In the individual life, in business, in politics, in church and state, it seems to me there is tremendous need of a revival. According to what we have found in the past, this tremendous need is one of our greatest sources of encouragement. The very need has in it the prophecy of days near at hand, when God will graciously pour out upon us his quickening Spirit, and revive us again.

Another sign that I see on the horizon of the times in favor of a revival, is the intense longing of God's people for this revival, accompanied by real distress of soul over the prevailing conditions. In Wales for a long time a few of God's hidden ones have long been agonizing in secret over the degenerate condition of their country, and supplicating God on its behalf. I heard Torrey say, that when he was called to his around the world evangelistic campaign for Christ, he had not the slightest doubt as to what the results would be, as he had about 300 men and women in Chicago who had caught a glimpse of the world's awful need, and had one burden upon their hearts, viz., that God would reveal himself in a great revival movement. As I read the histories of all the world's great revival movements, I find this was always a precursor, a forerunner. It is most remarkable how that intense burning desire seems now to have taken hold of God's people throughout Christendom. Moody prayed for it, and expected it. Parker died looking and longing for it. All these years God's children have been scanning the heavens for signs of an outpouring. For a while it was but a few prophets upon the mountain tops, like Moody and Spurgeon, and Parker, and Bonar, but now it is becoming general everywhere, and it seems to me that the heavens are about ready to burst with God's mighty, refreshing power, upon the arid churches of Christendom. 'When Zion travailed, she brought forth children,' and I believe the church of Christ is now travailing with God in prayer as never before, and the times of refreshing are at hand.

Another sign of the approaching revival is a thirst for the Word of God. While perhaps the Word of God is still sadly neglected by the great rank and file, yet it sees that God's Word has never been more carefully, prayerfully and rationally studied than at the present time. We now have Bible schools, correspondence schools, maps, helps, and explanations in an abundance never before known. At this time all these show the labor and prayer that God's people are putting into the word, at the present time. I believe that our Sunday-schools, our Christian Endeavor societies, and our teachers' training classes have all been preparing the way for the coming revival. The prophets who have been studying the signs of the times, with great earnestness, declare that all this is but preparing the ground for the great harvest.

It seems to me that the various movements in so many different parts of the world point strongly to a world-wide movement. In the movements of the past this has always been a clear-cut characteristic. In the fourteenth century revival, it began almost simultaneously in Bohemia, in the valleys of the Piedemont among the Waldenses, and in England under John Wycliffe. For the time being the fire was almost extinguished, but if it had been allowed to proceed, it would have swept all before it. At the time of the Reformation revival, it began with Luther. Soon after we hear of Zwingli in Switzerland and Calvin in France. After a few years it spread like a conflagration over Holland, France, Switzerland, England, Ireland and Scotland. In the Puritan revival the leaders were Livingston, of Shotts; Baxter, in England, and Brice and Blair in Ireland. On it went until it swept even the king from his throne. With the eighteenth century revival it was the same. The Moravians were first heard from. Jonathan Edwards started it in America, Wesley and Whitfield in Britain, and again the revival swept over Christendom. Now during this last year we have heard wonderful things. God seems to be working upon his people in many places. Over a year ago I heard Torrey tell his all around the world experiences. Ever and anon we have heard coming across the ocean word of the thousands, and tens of thousands that have been brought to Christ by him in England. Our hearts have been made glad by the marvellous power of God manifested in Wales, without any apparent instrument or machinery, and we have heard of revivals springing up all over the United States. And some of us have rejoiced in seeing men and women week by week under strong conviction of sin in our own churches, and coming out for Christ. I believe these are God's gracious showers, preparatory to the great outpouring which it seems to me is near at hand. All these seem to me to point clearly to a world-wide movement which is fast drawing near. The times in which we live, the yearning of God's people, the earnest cry to God, the renewed study of God's word, the conversions going on in different places at the same time, and the times of revival in different places, all seem to me to point to the near future, when the movement shall become general, and the whole church shall participate in a gracious reviving.

Men are studying as never before the inter-relationship of man with man and the solidarity of society. They are learning that society instead of being an aggregation of independent units, is itself a unit—a great personality; and every separate member of this composite personality is seriously affected by every other member, and by the social body as a whole. Just as the 14th century resulted in the Reformation, and the overthrowing of the power of Romanism; just as the Puritan revival resulted in the overturning of the Monarchy; just as the Wesley revival resulted in the complete overthrow of infidelity; so I believe that this revival will result in the overthrow of those social evils that to-day oppress men. I believe it will result in our taking an entirely new view of business, so that instead of the grinding, inhuman, soulless corporations incited by greed and grinding as if they were pieces of machinery, there will be a social reconstruction along the lines of the teaching of Jesus Christ.

Every great revival has had its distinctive message, and has had its particular result. What will be the message, and what the result of the coming one? I believe it will be a revival of the social message of Jesus Christ. Of course this message will not obliterate the message of Wesley, 'Ye must be born again.' That must still be wrung out clearly and faithfully as the basis of all reconstruction. It will not hide for a moment the message of God's love, which Moody brought to the world. But the new and distinct message of the coming revival will be, 'that no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.' A well-known British writer recently said, upon this subject: 'Dying people of say 1850 were solely concerned with the question of what would become of themselves on the other side; dying men of to-day forget themselves in thinking of what is to become of wives and children. Appeals to the individual to escape hell because of suffering or to make sure of heaven because of its joy have very little effect, but any appeal for the service of others will secure willing and sympathetic attention. A sermon on the hell beyond the grave will be heard with indifference, by the rank and file, but a sermon on the hell in the east end of great cities will lay hold upon every man's mind. The days of the Manchester school are over in religion, and a new sense of solidarity has sprung up. Rightly or wrongly people do not seem to wish to escape from the wreck if their shipmates are to perish. They desire to see the whole crew saved together.' Now this may be put strongly, but there is much truth in it. With this strong feeling abroad to-day, have we not reason to expect that the great message of the next revival will be that of social righteousness, and that its effect will be the redemption not only of the individual soul, but of the national life. I believe that the coming revival will be a revival of original Christianity as we find it laid down in the sermon on the mount. Christianity needs Christianizing to-day, and I believe that the coming revival will call us back to the great truths taught by Christ of man's duty to his fellow man.

The mission of the Church is to save men. The mission of the saloon is to damn men. Therefore, I believe it will have to go. By the resistless logic of Christianity it must be sent to its own place, and I believe it will be sent there by the Christian conscience awakened in this coming revival. You will notice the tremendous results attained along this line in Wales during the present revival. The saloons are forsaken. The bartenders have nothing to do. Campbell Morgan says: 'No sooner is a man converted himself than he wants to convert some other person, with the result that the coal pits, and the shops, and fields are places where men may be seen pleading with their fellows and leading them to Christ. Yes, when this revival comes it is going to be so surcharged with love of neighbor that not only will it banish the saloon, but it will wage unceasing warfare upon the enticing brothel, the gilded club, satanic literature, and, in fact, the whole vile brood of social evils. The mightiest revival of the Christian centuries will be the revival which will stir the slumbering consciences of men to unite in a holy crusade against the powers of evil, which under the guise of respectability, and fortified by custom and fashion and law, are causing moral devastation and death. This I believe will be the supreme truth, and the supreme duty of the hour. The watchword in the coming revival will be that whatever operates as a hindrance to the regeneration of man and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ upon earth, must either be removed or Christianized. Now this revival is going to show its results in many branches of human activity. It will mean a revival of corporate righteousness. One of the strongest forces in modern life is corporate force, and alas this is too often a force without Christ in it. In days gone by men have frequently held that, while they are responsible for their individual conduct, they are not responsible for their corporate conduct. Many a so-called Christian man individually may be quite honest, but corporately he may be a rogue. As a church official he may be a saint on Sunday, but as a railway official or a city councillor he may be a scoundrel during the week. Now with the revival of social religion men are going to learn that a professedly Christian man is bound to be a Christian, no matter where he goes, or what he does. Christian men must be brought to understand that they must take the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount with them into the City Council, into the bank, into railroading, everywhere. In other words, the coming revival is going to Christianize the relationships of Christian men.

Another result of this coming revival will be a tremendous impetus to the cause of missions. When this kind of revival comes in, quickening the sense of responsibility to every living man as a brother, and every living woman as a sister, needless to say, as never before the burden of the heathen world is going to be rolled on to the shoulders of the Christian Church. Wherever the revival has come with power to-day, there has been noted the great numbers of young men and young women who offer themselves to go forth to save the lost world. When this mighty revival stirs the world, the foreign mission problem will soon be solved. Not only will men and women offer themselves for the great work, but millions of money will flow into our church treasuries, and the glad tidings of salvation will soon flow forth to the darkest places of the earth.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY IN THE MATTER.

As ministers of the Gospel let us preach an earnest, simple evangelical Gospel. Let us bear home upon the consciences, and hearts of men, the necessity of salvation. I believe a minister should never close a sermon without giving an invitation to Christ, and pressing home upon his hearers, the necessity for a decision. Let us throw all secondaryism to the winds, and for a time preach with all the power that God gives us, the simple gospel of salvation through Jesus Christ. Again, let us expect results. The majority of us preach as if we did not expect results, and we make no attempt to gather them up after the seed has been sown. I have come firmly to the conclusion, that no Sunday should be allowed to pass, without an attempt for the leading to a definite decision those who have come to hear the Gospel. Let there be an after-meeting, so that we may reach those who may be anxious. Let us always be in a condition of expectancy. I believe that if every minister were to go into his pulpit fully expecting that God was going to use him to save men that day, there would be revivals all round us.

Again, let us pray for a revival. Let us pray in private, and in public for a mighty outpouring of God's Spirit. It seems as if it is necessary, whether on God's part or ours, that there should be a time of great wrestling and agonizing in prayer with God, before these times of refreshing can be ours. Perhaps only when we do so are we fit to receive the blessing when it comes. And as ministers of the Gospel of Christ let us beware of hindering in any way the revival. Let us refrain from uttering any word of discouragement or distrust of revivals. Nothing will kill it more quickly than that. Let us stand as men waiting for a special appearing of our Lord, ready to act, ready to move at His word of command. Let us have deep dependence upon God. Let us work and act as if it all depended upon ourselves, and let us pray and trust as if it all depended upon God. And let us never be satisfied until he shall come down as showers upon the mown grass, and revive his drooping church; until the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 2

SENNACHERIB'S INVASION.

(II. Chronicles xxxii., 9-23.)

Golden Text: With us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. (II. Chronicle xxxii., 8.)

INTRODUCTION.

After six months study of the Gospel of John we return to Old Testament history. When we left it we had seen how Israel, the northern kingdom of ten tribes, after a troubled existence of over two centuries, passed from history with the fall of Samaria, 722 B. C. During this time it had nineteen kings belonging to nine dynasties, or families, and had three different capitals. Idolatry and other wickedness marked a large part of Israel's history, and drew forth the stern warnings and rebukes of such prophets as Elijah, Elisha, Amos, and Hosea. But the kingdom founded by Jeroboam would not listen to God and was finally destroyed by Assyria.

The history of Judah, or the southern two tribes, is much different. During all this time they had only one dynasty, or family, on the throne, that of David, and so preserved the royal line from which was to come the Lord Jesus Christ, 'Great David's greater son.' While there had been occasional lapses into idolatry the religious and moral life of Judah had, on the whole, been vastly superior to that of Israel. Isaiah stands forth as the great prophet of Judah, during this period.

Now Israel, lying to the north of Judah, had served as what we are accustomed to call a buffer state for Judah; that is it took the force of the Assyrian aggressions, thus shielding Judah considerably. At the time in the history of Judah which we last studied Hezekiah was king, one of the best rulers the country ever had. His wicked father, Ahaz, had made the blunder of an alliance with an Assyrian king, and Hezekiah is found reaping the fruits of this act, in our lesson to-day. Ahaz had paid tribute to Assyria, and Judah, under Hezekiah, decided to throw off this burden which the kingdom continued to bear. While Sennacherib was occupied with a rebellion in Babylonia, Hezekiah withheld the yearly tribute. Other places on the west and north followed this example.

Returning from the defeat of the rebels in Babylonia, Sennacherib now turned against Judah and the other rebellious regions. The latter he speedily subjected, then he invaded Judah. Forty-six cities soon fell, and Jerusalem was threatened. Hezekiah, who had disregarded the advice of Isaiah in defying Assyria at this time, was now so alarmed that he even took the gold from the temple in raising a tribute, estimated today to equal about six million dollars. This the Assyrians received, but still pressed on, having sent an insulting message to Jerusalem, as we learn in II. Kings xviii., Hezekiah strengthened his walls, prepared his army, and otherwise made ready for a siege. It is at this point that our lesson opens. Read the account in II. Kings xviii., 19.

SENNACHERIB SEEKS TO FRIGHTEN THE PEOPLE.

9. 'After this did Sennacherib, King of Assyria, send his servants to Jerusalem (but he himself laid siege against Lachish, and all his power with him) unto Hezekiah, King of Judah, and unto all Judah that were at Jerusalem, saying,

10. 'Thus saith Sennacherib, King of Assyria, Whereon do ye trust, that ye abide in the siege in Jerusalem?

11. 'Doth not Hezekiah persuade you to give over yourselves to die by famine and by thirst, saying, The Lord our God shall deliver us out of the hand of the King of Assyria?

12. 'Hath not the same Hezekiah taken away his high places and his altars, and commanded Judah and Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall worship before one altar, and burn incense upon it?

13. 'Know ye not what I and my fathers have done unto all the people of other lands? Were the gods of the nations of those lands any ways able to deliver their lands out of mine hand?

14. 'Who was there among all the gods of those nations that my fathers utterly destroyed, that could deliver his people out of mine hand, that your God should be able to deliver you out of mine hand?

15. 'Now therefore let not Hezekiah deceive you, nor persuade you on this manner, neither yet believe him: for no god of any nation or kingdom was able to deliver his people out of mine hand, and out of the hand of my fathers: how much less shall your God deliver you out of mine hand?

16. 'And his servants spake yet more against the Lord God, and against his servant Hezekiah.'

Sennacherib, at the time our lesson opens, was besieging Lachish, a strongly fortified place now believed to have been situated some forty miles south-west of Jerusalem. This was on his route to Egypt, whither he was marching, and he evidently did not want to spend the time and labor necessary to reduce Jerusalem also, if he could gain his end by some other means. So many cities had already fallen that Sennacherib believed Jerusalem might be terrified into surrender by a recital of the fate of other cities, and an account of the mighty power of the Assyrian king.

In these first eight verses of our lesson we have the efforts of Sennacherib's messengers to accomplish this purpose. Did the people want to die by famine and thirst? It was Hezekiah who persuaded them to resist, and that after he had taken away their altars and high places, commanding them to worship at one altar in Jerusalem.

Notice that this appeal is to the people as against their king. It insulted Hezekiah by dealing with his subjects, and sought to set them against him. Perhaps Sennacherib knew that Hezekiah was so firm a believer in God that he could not be moved by references to the failure of other gods to save their believers; but the Assyrian king may have suspected that idolatry still lingered in the hearts of the people so that they could be frightened by a show of the failure of heathen deities.

Who was there, these emissaries ask, among the nations about whose gods had been able to deliver them from the power of Assyria? The people of Judah must not let Hezekiah deceive them in this manner. So they continued to blaspheme God and to insult the king. But there was no indication that they weakened the hearts of the people.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO DISCOURAGE THE JEWS.

17. 'He wrote also letters to rail on the Lord God of Israel, and to speak against him, saying, As the gods of the nations of other lands have not delivered their people out of mine hand, so shall not the God of Hezekiah deliver his people out of mine hand.

18. 'Then they cried with a loud voice in the Jews' speech unto the people of Jerusalem that were on the wall to affright them, and to trouble them; that they might take the city.

19. 'And they spake against the God of Jerusalem, as against the gods of the people of the earth, which were the work of the hands of men.'

Now, people in a crowd together will often act in a way very different from what they will do as individuals. Perhaps, if letters were privately circulated, among the people, here and there persons would begin to weaken, when they could think over the meaning of a siege by themselves and not encouraged by the presence of their brethren. Not only in this manner, but by threats and ridicule shouted to those on the walls did Sennacherib seek to bring about a surrender without a siege.

THE GOD OF JUDAH.

20. 'And for this cause Hezekiah the king, and the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz, prayed and cried to heaven.

21. 'And the Lord sent an angel, which cut off the mighty men of valor, and the leaders and captains in the camp of the King of Assyria. So he returned with shame of face to his own land. And when he was come into the house of his god, they that came forth of his own bowels slew him there with the sword.

22. 'Thus the Lord saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennacherib the king of Assyria, and from the hand of all other, and guided them on every side.

23. 'And many brought gifts unto the Lord to Jerusalem, and presents to Hezekiah King of Judah: so that he was magnified in the sight of all nations from thenceforth.'

Hezekiah's answer to all this was to pray to God for help, as did also Isaiah the prophet, now nearly at the close of his long career as a prophet in Judah. In II. Kings we have a more detailed account of this prayer of Hezekiah.

God was swift to answer. 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity,' and God would now prove his faithfulness to his servants, and his power to save them, as well as punish the insolent Assyrian monarch. At night an angel fell upon the enemy and slew one hundred and eighty-five thousand men. Then Sennacherib went home in humiliation and defeat, but not humbled and believing in heart, for as he worshipped before a heathen god, his own sons murdered him.

As a result of this miraculous rescue of Hezekiah and his kingdom, his name became a power and gifts were brought to the Lord in Jerusalem. The king was not only saved, but able to repair the damage done by the enemy.

God has, times without number, intervened to save men, or nations, or good causes, that were in dire peril. The same God that heard Hezekiah is still hearing men who turn to him in time of trouble. Many an old saint will find himself on familiar ground in studying this lesson.

The lesson for July 9 is, 'Hezekiah's Prayer' (Isaiah xxxviii., 1-8.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 26.—II. Chron. xxxii., 8-23.
Tuesday, June 27.—II. Chron. xxxi., 20-xxxii., 8.
Wednesday, June 28.—Is. xxxvi., 1-11.
Thursday, June 29.—Is. xxxvi., 12-22.
Friday, June 30.—Is. xxxvii., 8-20.
Saturday, July 1.—Is. xxxvii., 21-36.
Sunday, July 2.—II. Kings xviii., 1-12.

NORSE SEACRAFT.

(From the London 'Express.')

Some years ago I was approaching the rocky coast of Norway in a barque-rigged ship. As it was blowing a heavy gale and as the sea ran high the captain determined to take shelter in the inner fiords. But to ship between innumerable rocky islets and over others only just submerged called for the knowledge of a pilot, and for a pilot, accordingly, we signalled.

In about an hour's time an open boat was seen approaching, lifting and dropping over the high-running seas, and, as we soon saw, manned by two young Norwegians and steered by the pilot we sought. The boat was not more than eighteen feet long, and her low freeboard seemed level with the water amidships. It was a marvel that such a boat could live in such a sea. But the greater marvel was how the pilot could board us as we rolled heavily 'to larboard and to starboard' with our main yards all aback. Still more surprised was I when I saw a rope reeved through a block at the yardarm, and paid out and thrown toward the boat, which did not dare come too near to us. After a few minutes the men secured the rope, and quickly making a bowline or loop at the end of it the pilot put it round his body and standing up in the tossing boat prepared to jump.

The next moment we rolled away to leeward, and our yardarm was fifty feet nearer the sky. I looked again. The pilot had jumped. He was coming fast toward us suspended high in mid-air. But before he could be swung on deck our ship had recovered herself and was now rolling toward him, and he fell with a hollow thud against her side, thence to fall the next moment into the boiling surf. A few seconds of suspense and then once more we rolled to leeward, and this time with such a force and at such an angle that the dauntless Norwegian came flying upward through the air and high over our bulwarks, where, after collided with the rigging, he dropped down to an expectant group of sailors, who caught him in their arms. With a huge laugh he made his way up to the bridge, wiped away the blood that was streaming down his face, shouted a Scandinavian farewell to his comrades in the tossing shallop, and then turned to the captain and his business.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CHURCH MOUSE.

In church there lived a little mouse
That ate the crumbs the baby dropped,
Of Bible leaves he made a house,
And out of this he quietly popped.

This mouse, like all church mice, was thin.
His ears were big, his tail was long,
He ran about when church was in,
And did not know that it was wrong.

He warmed his toes with the hot air,
And looked for something good to eat.
He poked his nose in everywhere,
And made the girls draw up their feet.

The little boys laughed, when they saw
Him gravely sit beneath a chair,—
Or curl his tail, stretch out each paw,
And scamper down the pulpit stair.

Then he went quietly off and hid,
There were so many folk about,
It made him shy. But came and rid
The floor of crumbs when church went out.

EARLTOWN.

THE PROPER SIZE.

I want to ask a question;
Now 'splain me this who can;
What makes whenever I get hurt
I'm mother's great big man,
Too large, of course, and brave to cry;
But when I ask for cheese,
Or maybe pickles, with my lunch,
Why, then—now listen, please—
O no, I am 'too little, dear;
Must eat nice milk and bread!'
I think and worry over this
Until it hurts my head;
And I'd be very much obliged
If someone would tell me
Just 'zactly what's the proper size
A fellow ought to be.

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CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Principal Peterson Delivered an Address at Convocation

PLEADED STRONGLY AGAINST EXCLUSIVE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University, was one of the chief speakers at the graduation ceremonial at the University of Chicago

He expressed appreciation of the work that had been done during the university's short existence. The lightning-like rapidity of its academic progress, he said, had from time to time shocked the quiet repose of many of the older institutions, and it was all the more pleasurable, therefore, to pay the tribute the university merited, in spite of, or rather by reason of, its manifold innovations. To the great wonder-worker, President Harper, who had watched over the academic childhood of the university, he conveyed an expression of his homage and admiration, adding that in the dark days through which he passed this winter Drd Harper had had the sympathy of every academic community on the continent.

Passing to the consideration of universities in general, he expressed the opinion that if ever the federation of the world should come to pass it would be largely through the influence of the universities.

'The latest universities,' he said, 'are but the most recently forged links in the chain that binds together all the peoples of the earth—uniting them in a common purpose and leading them to work for a common end. The possibility of increased inter-communication among these universities is one of the most interesting suggestions of the present day. We cannot know too much, in my judgment, of what is going on in other centres—what progress is being made, what experiments are being tried, and with what results, what is the general trend of academic thought in regard to the various problems that engross attention.'

Looking back from the developed product, as we know it now, to the mediæval beginnings in which the modern university had its origin, Dr. Peterson gave a brief restrospect showing the essential points in which the new differentiates itself from the old, as well as the points of contact and resemblance.

For centuries after their first organization the universities of Europe, he said, kept pretty much to the lines that were originally laid down for them. They met the requirements of their constituents by providing, under the head of 'arts,' a general literary culture, and also by furnishing the means of preparation for the special professions of law, medicine and theology.

But the day was past and gone when a university could content itself with being a mere academic ornament, instead of striving to make itself a centre of usefulness to the community. Rather had the word gone forth that learning and science were, and must ever remain 'incomplete and unsatisfying unless they can be adapted to the service and the use of man.' All this could be said without incurring any censure from those who wished to warn them that it was no part of the work and office of a university to teach its students how money may be made.

'No country in the world has had more success than the United States in meeting the demand for uniting the old traditionary education with one that shall have a direct practical bearing on the life and occupations of the people. We have never regarded it as worse than useless—even dangerous—to give education to those whose lives are to be spent in the practice of the manual arts. 'He who would seek to limit education for fear nobody would be left to black his boots is a slave-holder at heart,'—that is a dictum which would surely be rejected by none. If you say that education breeds discontent, so much the better; discontent is the parent of progress. Let the educated man and the trained workman, in every profession and in every industry, take precedence over the uneducated and the untrained; society will be the better for it.'

He touched upon the great increase in science students of late years, but while bearing testimony to the value of such training, he did not wish to pose as one whose main interest was in science and its application to industry. Applied science was by no means everything. They might as well try to get bread from stones as a stimulating culture from applied science alone. It's exclusive cultivation would lead to a distortion of the true work and office of the university which must ever have a higher aim than to qualify a man for any particular department of practical or professorial activity.

'No university,' he said in conclusion, 'can be in a healthy condition which is not spending a large part of its energies on those subjects which do not offer any preparation for professional life, which cannot be converted immediately into wage-earning products, and in regard to which young men are not told that 'their brains are merchandise and that the college is the mill that will best coin them.'

'Students ought to realize that, if they neglect the opportunities of culture now they will come hereafter to regret the loss of an abiding source of satisfaction. Let them look beyond the horizon of the pursuit to which they may be destined, and by using every means of self-cultivation that may be within their reach, endeavor 'sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason to the benefit and use of men.'

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Messrs. Hyman and Smith Elected in London and South Oxford

BOTH CANDIDATES RETURNED BY GOOD MAJORITIES.

London, Ont., June 13.—The contest in London by-election to-day was one of the hardest battles in late years. A very large number turned out to vote and were favored with perfect weather. The bulletins were watched by a large crowd in front of the newspaper offices. After the result had become a foregone conclusion the two candidates made speeches and were heartily cheered. The city to-night is in a state of turmoil, the usual election celebrating being indulged in on a large scale. The Hon. Mr. Hyman is receiving the congratulations of hundreds of friends all over the Dominion, showing the interest taken in the election in outside points. The returns were in early and the results, as below, show a decisive victory for the minister, he being returned by a majority of 330.

At the general election in November last Mr. Hyman was elected by a majority of 32.

Woodstock, June 13.—The close of the election in North Oxford was the occasion for wild scenes of enthusiasm. Large crowds gathered outside the Liberal rooms, where the results of the various divisions were bulletined. Mr. Smith's total majority is 340.

PRESS COMMENT.

Toronto, June 14.—The 'Mail and Empire' says: Mr. Gray, in London, and Mr. Wallace, in North Oxford, deserve the thanks of the friends of freedom for the splendid fight they have conducted against the coercion of the west. The campaign of these gentlemen has been honorable and argumentative. Indeed, from all points of view it has partaken of the character of an appeal to patriotism and to reason. The result, although the country looked for something different, is not very surprising. In London the new minister 'had to be elected,' and the machine saw to it that there was no miscarriage.

The 'Globe' says: The election of the Hon. C. S. Hyman in London, and of Mr. George Smith, in North Oxford, is of importance to the general public chiefly because of the rebuke so emphatically given to the fomenters of racial and religious strife. That the government candidates were elected at all is a distinct satisfaction, if not also something of a surprise, to those who feared in both constituencies a ready response might be given to appeals such as were made on behalf of the Conservative candidates.

'That Mr. Hyman's majority, in a city that is more Conservative than Liberal in its political opinion, was increased from twenty-four to three hundred and twenty-nine is London's answer to those who called back from dishonored obscurity the spectres of P. P. A. bigotry and intolerance.

That the incendiary appeals to Protestant prejudice so signally failed in yesterday's election is honorable to the electors as it is humiliating to the demagogues. Had the campaign been prolonged the result would have been even more significant and emphatic.

THE 'CANADA' PLEASED.

The 'Canada' announces yesterday's victory under the following heading, in large type:—'Fanaticism conquered by the spirit of justice. The electors of London and North Oxford reject the appeal to race and creed prejudices and pronounce themslves in favor of a policy of equity, concord and fraternity. We absolutely want Canada for all the Canadians. The shameful proceedings of the Tories once more result in a crushing defeat and the downfall of the Conservative party.'

The leading editorial of the same organ is headed as follows:—'The province of Quebec sends its most hearty greetings to the province of Ontario, and thanks the patriots of London and Oxford for having crushed down Toryism in its criminal efforts to kindle the race and creed war in our country.'

The article itself says:—'After the shameful campaign carried on in London in the name of Protestantism and British patriotism against the Hon. Mr. Hyman, the victory just won by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's colleague is doubly dear to us. We know very well that the people of Ontario, outside of the Orange lodges, are always ready to live on good terms and in fraternal harmony with the rest of the Canadian people, the people of the province of Quebec of both languages and creeds included. We had some fear, however, that the stupid denunciations of the Conservatives might, perhaps, for a moment, trouble some of the citizens of London to such an extent as to make them believe in good faith that the point at issue in this election was really to defend institutions dear to them against the encroachments of the Catholics. Thank heaven, our fears were unfounded, and we feel happy to find that the citizens of London do not see in us oppressors, when we ask liberty of conscience for our brethren in the west, nor strangers in Canada, because we speak the language of the first settlers in the land! The most criminal attempt ever since Confederation to turn one against the other, the English Canadians against the French Canadians, the Protestant Canadians against the Catholic Canadians, has miserably failed.'

The article then warmly thanks the Hon. Mr. Hyman and those who supported him, and especially Sir William Mulock, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. William Patterson, the Hon. Frank Oliver, and the Ontario Liberal press, and it adds: 'We entertain at the present moment nothing but pity for the vanquished, who are the more to be pitied from the fact that they have lost everything: the battle and honor.'

Referring to Mr. Smith's election, the 'Canada' says:—'Mr. Smith's success, while less brilliant than that of Mr. Hyman, is none the less solid and significant, for the Conservatives had decided to win at any cost.'

Mr. Donovan, St. Etienne st.,

Suffered from Pains About His Heart and Nervousness, but Has Been Cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. John J. Donovan, 177 St. Etienne street, Montreal, Que., states: 'I was all run down in health, was very nervous and suffered a lot with a pain in the region of my heart which caused me to have queer feelings come over me. The reputation which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has as a system-builder and nerve restorative led me to begin a treatment with this preparation, and I can report excellent results. My nerves are now strong and steady, the pains in my side have left me and I feel better in every way. I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in the highest terms.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review ofthe year entitled "1904 CARICATURED," at ten cents each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that it sells at sight.

Mr. H. Thorp, Charleville, writes: We received the watch, for which kindly accept thanks. It is a real nice little time piece, and my little boy is delighted with it. I wonder how you can give such premiums for so little work.

Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal.

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of

$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers

MONTREAL.

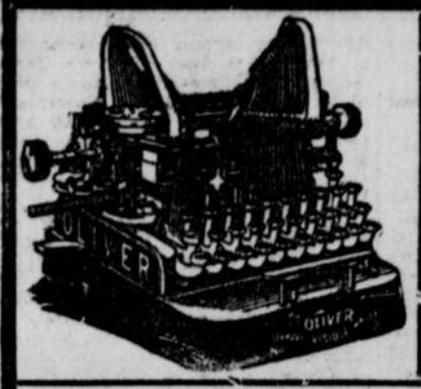
THE FARM CREAM SEPARATOR.

The Cream Separator for farm use is here to stay. It has proven its utility, and we want to impress upon those of our readers with milch cows the absolute necessity of making use of its undisputable advantages. In many cases it would be more profitable to sell one of your cows to pay for a Separator, rather than do without one. For we know of instances where farmers with five to ten cows have found that a Cream Separator actually added to the profits as much as another cow would, and remember that this profit kept right along with the use of the Separator. You would have to pay for the keep of the extra cow, but the Separator makes the profit and 'keeps' itself.

Some farmers prefer to sell their cream to the creamery, others to churn it at home. Dairymen with a select butter or cream trade have learned that they can only obtain and hold the extra price they receive by producing a high grade article possible only by using a Separator.

Moreover, a Separator keeps the valuable skim milk right at home in its best condition, ready to feed to the young stock when warm and fresh. Many farmers are now losing the profit from this by-product of their herd, and may be contracting a whole lot of trouble in the cold sour lot of mixed skim milk brought home from the creamery. We certainly advise our readers to purchase a Cream Separator.

In looking at a Separator, pay careful attention to the construction of its operating parts. A cheap Separator, like other cheap apparatus, gives cheap service. A well-made machine will wear for years, soon saving its cost over the old skimming methods by the increase it makes in your product, and the profit continues after the machine has already paid for itself. Be sure the Separator you buy is a clean skimmer. It is prudent to consider the reliability of the makers back of the machine. The VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt., manufacturers of the famous United States Cream Separators, that hold the world's record for closest skimming, have applied to the Separator problem a successful manufacturing experience of over thirty years. Any one of our readers may obtain from them a handsome little book, entitled 'The Dairy,' which contains highly profitable information for every farmer milking cows. Drop them a postal card for one.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:—

Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months.

Or it will pay for:—

Weekly Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months.

Or it will pay for any one of the following:—

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for twelve months.
World Wide for eight months.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, ——— 1905.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and address .....

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools.

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $13.00

$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $7.00 to $9.00

$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½ yard Flag, retail value .. .. $5.00 to $5.50

$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $3.75 to $4.00

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
Northern Messenger	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE,** in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Princess Margaret of Connaught and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden Married

CEREMONY TOOK PLACE BEFORE A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

Windsor, England, June 15.—Windsor, the scene of many historic events, particularly during the reign of the late Queen Victoria, was in holiday attire today for the wedding of Princess Margaret of Connaught, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of Crown Prince Gustavus of Sweden, all the arrangements for which were made under the personal direction of the King. Throughout the morning a procession of royal trains proceeded from London to Windsor, carrying representatives of most of the royal families of Europe and forming one of the most imposing gatherings since the King's coronation. St. George's Chapel was a blaze of uniforms and decorations and ladies in full court dresses with coronets or tiaras and wearing many jewels. Shortly after the guests were seated the bridegroom made his appearance, accompanied by his supporters, Princes Eugene and William of Sweden, with the gentlemen in attendance. The bridegroom was followed by the royal party, including the King and Queen, Princess Victoria, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duchess of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and the Khedive of Egypt, all accompanied by brilliant suites. As Sir Edward Elgar's 'Imperial March' was played on the organ, the bride, on the arm of her father, passed from the castle to the chapel. She was met at the entrance by the Lord Chamberlain, and the bridesmaids, Princess Patricia of Connaught, her sister, Princess Victoria of Battenburg, Princess Mary of Wales, and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg. The bridal party passed up the aisle, preceded by the choir, to the chancel, where a quarter of a century ago the bride's mother and father went through the same ceremony. The Archbishop of Canterbury assisted by the Bishop of Oxford and others, read the simple service of the Church of England.

After the ceremony the members of the royal families returned to the castle, where luncheon was served.

The wedding cake, which formed the centre piece of the table, was five feet in height, consisting of three tiers, the lower tier being three feet in diameter. Overhanging each tier were four balconies, beneath which were figures, modelled in sugar, bearing wheat, the symbol of plenty. The tiers were borne by four silver Grecian columns, and on top of the cake was a draped female figure supporting a porcelain vase from which hung garlands of natural flowers.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE STORTHING.

Christiania, June 15.—Flags are flying to-day from all the public and many other buildings in Christiania in honor of the wedding at Windsor of Prince Gustavus Adolphus to Princess Margaret of Connaught. The Storthing has decided to send its congratulations to King Oscar and the bridal couple, addressing King Oscar as King of Sweden and Prince Gustavus Adolphus as Prince of Sweden.

TIPPOO TIB DEAD

NOTED ARAB SLAVE DEALER OF THE CONGO PASSES AWAY.

Zanzibar, June 13.—Tippoo Tib, the noted Arab chief and slave dealer, died to-day.

Tippoo Tib was one of the most celebrated names in the history of equatorial Africa. Of mixed Arabian and African descent, he yet won for himself a very strong following even among the Arabs of much purer blood, and his powerful and impressive personality secured for him an influence which was strengthened by his intrepidity and determination. Of his rise to power little is known, and that little is unauthenticated. He first came prominently into notice when Cameron made his great attempt to find the source of the Congo in 1874. He escorted Cameron on that occasion across the Lualaba region as far as Utolera, and would have gone further but Cameron himself declined to proceed up the river. Tippoo, whose real name was Hamed bin Mahommed, was at that time probably the most powerful of the Arab trader chiefs, and did a huge business in ivory and slaves. Stanley first met him when starting on his search for Livingstone, and described him in the following terms: 'He was a tall, black-bearded man, of negroid complexion, in the prime of life, straight and quick in his movements, a picture of energy and strength. . . He was attended by a large retinue of young Arabs, who looked up to him as chief, and a score of Wanfiana and many Amwezi followers whom he had led over thousands of miles through Africa. . . . . After regarding him for a few minutes, I came to the conclusion that this Arab was a remarkable man, the most remarkable man I had met among Arabs, Wa-Swahili and half-castes in Africa.'

It is certain that but for Tippoo's aid Stanley would never have discovered Livingstone. There was no other man who could guide him, no other man who could influence bearers and other native escort to accompany him. Tippoo charged five thousand dollars for the first job, and discharged his duties to the letter.

This extraordinary man himself had a passion for exploration and adventure. He passed unscathed through districts which remain even yet unexplored by white men, and everywhere left the impress of a singularly powerful personality. Born to command, he exercised a wise sway, dictated both by fear and respect. He conceived a huge liking for Stanley, and his assistance to the latter when starting on the Emin Pasha relief expedition was invaluable. In fact, but for Tippoo's carriers, Tippoo's advice, and Tippoo's guidance, Stanley would have arrived too late, if at all.

Later, when the great explorer started on the second Congo expedition, he found it necessary at the outset to secure Tippoo's neutrality. He was on dangerous ground, but with his usual brilliant instinct conceived the idea of enlisting the famous Arab on the side of law and order. Tippoo jumped at the bait, was made governor of the Stanley Falls district, and thus the greatest obstacle to Stanley's 'civilizing expedition' was removed.

Tippoo Tib constituted a singularly fine type of those rare cases in which a half-caste Arab has become a leader of men among the Arabs. The Berlin treaty, under which the goverment of the Congo State was entrusted to Belgium, broke much of his autocratic power, but he remained a powerful influence in the Upper Congo until the beginning of the frontier wars and the inhuman oppression of the so-called civilized government of King Leopold.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA

Vienna, June 13.—Archduke Joseph of Austria died this morning. He was born in 1833.

Joseph Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria, and royal prince of Hungary, was born at Pressbourg, Hungary, on March 2, 1833. He had always been known as the 'Hungarian Archduke,' and was deeply loved by the Hungarian people. Archduke Joseph was a son of the last but one Palatin of Hungary. He was educated in Hungary, as a Hungarian, and in the Hungarian spirit. In 1845 Archduke Joseph entered his father's Hussar regiment, and began his experience of active service. Returning from the war, he was made commander-in-chief of the Hungarian 'Honved' when this reserve army was reorganized, and he held this post until his death.

THE LATE MR. J. McCALLUM.

At Avoca, Que., on June 9, there passed away one of its oldest residents in the person of Mr. John McCallum. Mr. McCallum enjoyed good health and was hale and active until within the last year of his life. He was the last survivor of the four sons of Mr. Neil McCallum, Mull, Argyllshire, Scotland. His brother, Archibald McCallum, was one of the first settlers in Grenville, Que., teaching in its first real school, among the pupils being the late Sir John Abbott. His second brother was the late Captain Alexander McCallum, well known on the Ottawa river; where he ran a boat for over thirty years. The third brother, Donald, was a merchant and died in New Orleans. Though Mr. McCallum was a reserved man of few words, still no one could know him and not realize his true worth. He was honorable, true, and upright in all his dealings, a lover of education, and to his energy was due the first school and post-office in Avoca. He was postmaster until five years ago. The last year of his life was marked with a great deal of sorrow, which no doubt hastened his end. Two of his daughters died within six weeks' time of each other. Out of a family of fourteen he is survived by his aged widow, six sons and two daughters. He was a well read man and up to the last few days of his life he enjoyed hearing the news of the day. He was a constant reader of the 'Witness.'

HON. J. NICHOLSON.

The Hon. James Nicholson, one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of Belfast, P.E.I., has passed away, at the age of 78 years.

He was a son of Samuel Nicholson, who emigrated to the Island in 1803, from the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and was born at Belfast, on Oct. 15, 1827. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Jane Munroe, who survives him. Two sons and a daughter also survive, namely, John A. Nicholson, M.A., who is registrar of McGill; Samuel Nicholson, who is on the homestead, and Mrs. J. C. Irving, of Cherry Valley.

The late Mr. Nicholson was a successful farmer, and was also for many years a Conservative member of the Legislative Assembly, acting for some time as leader for the government party. He was a Presbyterian, a Sunday-school superintendent, and an earnest advocate of temperance.

JOSEPH CHOISTIERE.

Detroit, June 15.—A Marquette, Michigan, despatch says that Joseph Croistiere is dead there. He was born near Ottawa, Ont., on July 4, 1799, and was, therefore, nearly 106 years old. He was for many years a woodman in northern Canada, and a man of great strength and endurance. Croistiere took part in the rebellion of 1837-38, and for more than a year served as a spy for Papineau. He was active up to the time of his illness. He was the father of twenty children, eight of whom still live. His lineal descendants number 102 grandchildren and 27 great-grandchildren.

COLONEL COLVILLE.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Col. William Colville, of Red Wing, Minn., who led the famous charge of the 1st Minnesota Regiment at the Battle of Gettysburg, was found dead in bed to-day at the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, in this city, where he went yesterday to be ready to celebrate the reunion of the regiment to-day. He was seventy-five years of age. The First Minnesota, commanded by Col. Colville in the latter part of the war, was the first regiment offered for the civil war. At Gettysburg 264 men were in a historic charge. Forty-three returned alive and uninjured. Colville, who led, was seven times wounded.

CRIMEAN WAR VETERAN.

Windsor, Ont., June 12.—Sergeant G. C. Turner is dead at the Hotel Dieu, of cancer of the throat, after a lingering illness. He was born in England, 70 years ago. At the close of the Crimean war he was mustered out with honor and medals for bravery. He then entered the British navy and sailed all over the world. Twenty years ago he came to Windsor. He failed in business here. His family died one by one, leaving him entirely alone. Health failed him and he eked out a living by a small pension and doing jobs around town, until his condition became such that he had to go to the hospital. He was an Oddfellow, and the brethren have done what they could to care for him.

DR. F. D. GILBERT.

(Sherbrooke, Que., June 13.— Word has just come that Dr. F. D. Gilbert, an old resident of Sherbrooke, and well known throughout the Townships, died at Irvington, Alameda County, California, on May 31, at the age of 84 years.

Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert came to Canada in the early fifties and settled in Hatley. After some years they came to Sherbrooke, where Dr. Gilbert had an extensive consulting practice in the district of St. Francis. The death of their only son, Dr. H. Gilbert, also a medcial practitioner, in early manhood, was a great blow to Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert, and shortly after this sad event they resolved to go to California to spend their remaining years. Dr. Gilbert is survived by a widow and three daughters, all living in California. Mrs. Gilbert is seriously ill, having sustained a paralytic shock, and her death is only a question of time.

JOHN D. WARWICK.

Brockville, June 14.—On Monday afternoon, John D. Warwick, a well-known local contractor and builder, was seized with heart failure and passed away quite unexpectedly to-day, aged 41 years. He was born here, a son of the late George Warwick. For the past eighteen years the deceased had been an extensive contractor. He married Miss Bowey, of Brockville, who, with one son, survive.

JUDGE MERRILL.

Picton, Ont., June 14.—Edward Merrill, judge of the County Court, of the county of Prince Edward, died at his residence in Picton, this morning. He leaves a widow and three daughters: Helen M., Annie, and Muriel; and one son, Belden Merrill. The late judge was appointed in 1889 during the administration of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. He was in his 64th year.

SWEDISH MINISTER DEAD.

Paris, June 14.—H. Akerman, the Swedish minister here, died last night.

JAMES MANSERGH.

London, June 15.—James Mansergh, the past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, died here this morning after a lengthy illness. He was connected with various engineering works in the United States and Canada.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BLACKWELL — At 175 Park avenue, city, on June 13, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. Blackwell.

BROWN.—At 90 Agnes street, St. Henri, on Monday, June 5, 1905, a daughter to the Rev. B. B. and Mrs. Brown.

CURRIE — On June 14, 1905, at 80 Greene avenue, Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Currie, still-born.

SWIFT.—On Thursday, June 8, 1905, at 89a Fairmount ave., Montreal Annex, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Swift.

TODD — At Ormstown, on Saturday, June 17, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Todd.

WEIR.—At the manse, Avonmore, on June 6, 1905, a son to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Weir.

MARRIED.

ALGUIRE—HAYES.— On June 14, 1905, at the Methodist parsonage, Winchester, by the Rev. D. Winter, Oliver Alguire, of Winchester Township to Elma Pearl Hayes, of the Township of Williamsburg.

BAILEY — YOUNG — At the residence of the bride's parents, 482 Cumberland st., on June 14, by the Rev. Wm. McIntosh, Carrie G. Young, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, to Alexander T. Bailey, both of Ottawa.

BAIRD—SANDILANDS.—At Ormstown, on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., Mr. Samuel Baird to Mrs. Elizabeth Crutchfield Sandilands.

BEATTIE—JOHNSTON. — At Salem Cottage, Caledonia, Ont., on June 7, 1905, by the Rev. Wm. Wallis, Ph.D., A. Harrison Beattie, to Mary E. Johnston, only daughter of the late David Johnston, Esq.

BRADING—HOLLYOAK. — At Ottawa, on June 10, 1905, by the Rev. Thos. Garrett, B.A., Marguerite Holyoak, only daughter of Mr. John Hollyoak, to W. T. Brading, both of Ottawa.

BRICK — BROOKES — On June 13, 1905, at 103 Amelia street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Chambers, of Parliament St. Methodist Church, Linda, daughter of the late Mr. S. T. Brookes, to Mr. John Brick, son of Thomas Brick, Esq.

BROWN—RICHARDS.—At the residence of the bride's father, 332 Bourgeois street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, by the Rev. Ewen A. Mackenzie, B.D., Maggie, second daughter of John S. Richards, of Montreal, to Thomas Brown, of Nelson, B.C.

BROWNLEE—DOWLER—On June 14, 1905, at Ossian Hall, Billings' Bridge, by the Rev. Canon Low, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Edith Elizabeth, daughter of G. Dowler, Billings' Bridge, to Thomas A. Brownlee, of Ottawa.

CLARKE — SAMWELL — At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on June 13, 1905, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, the Rev. Charles Franklin Clarke to Jane Dickson Foster Samwell, widow of the late Rev. Robert Walter Samwell.

CLEMESHA — MACLENNAN — On June 14, 1905, at Port Hope, Ont., by the Rev. J. E. Trotter, Marion, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Clemesha, to Duncan Neil Maclennan, M.D.C.M., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), of Toronto.

DELLINGER — HEWITT — At the Methodist Church, Arthur, Ont., by the Rev. R. Smith, George S. Dellinger, of Hamilton, to Mary Maud, second daughter of John Hewitt, of Arthur, Ont.

DISBROW — JOHNSON — At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. James McClenaghen, 113 Division street, Ottawa, on June 14, 1905, John R. Disbrow, M.D., of Dalhousie, N.B., to Adelaide Johnson, of Ottawa.

DOUGLAS — EDWARDS — On June 14, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 196 Lisgar street, Ottawa, Edna Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mr. Clifton A. Douglas, to Wm. Muir Edwards, of Montreal, only son of Dr. O. E. Edwards.

ELLIOTT — TAIT — On June 14, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bowmanville, Ont., by the Rev. William Hipkins, Mabel, daughter of Henry C. Tait, Esq., to Dr. J. H. Elliott, physician in charge Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.

FOSTER — RIXON — At St. Margaret's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. R. J. Moore, on June 13, 1905, Mary Elizabeth Rixon, of Meaford, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Rixon, to Edgar B. K. Foster, Phm.B., of Thessalon, Ont.

FOSTER — PATTULLO — At Burnside, Woodstock, Ont., on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. W. T. McMullen, D.D., Kate Adele, third daughter of G. R. Pattullo, Esq., to James William Percival Foster, of Toronto.

GRIMBLE—WALLACE.—On June 16, 1905, at 227 Stanley street, Montreal, by the Rev. George F. Kinnear, B.A., Jane Wallace to Arthur T. Grimble, both of Montreal.

HOLMES—HAMILTON.— At the residence of the bride's father, on June 7, 1905, by the Rev. G. Whillans, James Alexander Holmes to Joanna, daughter of Richard Hamilton, both of Georgetown, Que.

HOWSE—CAMPBELL.— On June 14, 1905, at Ardrishaig, Kew Beach, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. B. D. Thomas, Lillie, youngest daughter of D. J. Campbell, to Frederick Armstrong Howse, of Nicola, B.C.

JOHNSTON — GRAHAM — At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. Leslie Foster, 443 McLaren street, Ottawa, on June 13, 1905, by the Rev. A. E. Mitchell, Annie D. Graham to Edward S. Johnston.

JONES—PAGELS.—On June 12, 1905, at St. Simon's Church, by the Rev. Frank Charters, LeRoy Hooker Jones to Alvina Bertha, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Pagels.

LINTTELL — RIVETT — On June 7, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Benson, Mary E. (May) Rivett, of Arnprior, to Mr. Ernest A. Lintteil, of Ottawa.

LOW — McKAY — On June 14, 1905, at the First Presbyterian Church, Santa Barbara, California, George R. Low, formerly of Kingston, to Isabel L. McKay, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas McKay, of Ottawa.

LOWE—SHAW.—On June 12, 1905, at St. Andrew's Church, Brampton, Ont., by the Rev. James Little, Maggie Elizabeth Jean, daughter of Mr. Irwin Shaw, of Snelgrove, to William James Lowe, of Snelgrove, Ont.

LUCAS — SMITH — On June 14, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, Toronto, by the Rev. Anthony Hart, Beatrice Winifred Lyle, eldest daughter of L. C. Smith, barrister, to Oscar Lucas, of the city of Victoria, B.C.

McDOWELL—PEARCE.— On June 14, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Greenwood,' Palmerston, Ont., Dr. Thos. James McDowell, of Listowel, to Helen Loise Pearce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clendon G. Pearce. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Oliver, of Listowel.

MOLES — MACKIE — At Lachute, Que., on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Agnes Maud, second daughter of the late Rev. John Mackie, to George Harold Moles, of Arnprior, Ont.

MORRIS — AUSTIN — At the residence of the bride's mother, 84 St. Luke street, by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, on Monday, June 12, 1905, Alice Annie, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel T. Austin, to Mr. Arthur Campbell Morris.

MURCH — MASSON — On June 14, 1905, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frederick M. Holland, 33 Admiral road, Toronto, by the Rev. Charles J. James, Greta Louise, youngest daughter of the late George A. Masson, of Oshawa, to Greenwood Edward Murch, of Chicago.

OLIVER — DAVIDSON — On June 14, 1905, by the Rev. John Davidson, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, D.D., Isobel, to John Payson Oliver, New York, at 247 Brunswick ave., Toronto.

RALSTON — EVANS — In the Methodist Church, at Clarenceville, Que., on June 7th, 1905, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Clara Christina Evans, daughter of Mr. M. C. Evans, of Clarenceville, to Frederick Stewart Ralston, of St. Albans, Vermont.

REID—ROBINSON.— On June 7, 1905, at Grace Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. Dr. Sparling, Georgina, daughter of Mr. J. Robinson, Winnipeg, to John Young Reid, of Toronto.

RICHARDSON—CAMPBELL.— On June 7, 1905, by the Rev. B. W. Merrill, V. Alice Campbell, of Osgoode, to Edwin W. Richardson, of Ottawa.

ROGERS—JEFFREY.— At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, Edith M. Jeffrey, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Jeffrey, to C. M. Rogers, of Toronto.

ROLFE — HORTON — At the Methodist parsonage, Lennoxville, P.Q., on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Oscar Edwin Rolfe, of Ascot Corners, Que., to Harriett Anne, daughter of John Horton, of East Angus, P.Q.

ROSS — DWIGHT — On June 14, 1905 at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Cody, Maude Elizabeth, daughter of Harvey P. Dwight, to Donald Aynsley Ross, second son of the late Hon. Arthur W. Ross.

ROSSER—McCRUDDEN.—On June 8, 1905, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dean Evans, Georgina M. McCrudden to Griffith W. Rosser, both of Montreal.

SMELLIE — ELWORTHY — In Chesley, Ont., on June 7, 1905, at the residence of Mrs. John Ferguson, sister of the bride, by the Rev. Robert Atkinson, Charles M. Smellie, Eldersle, to Annie Louise, daughter of Mr. W. G. Elworthy, of Belleville, Ont.

SWITZER—DALGLISH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 414 Slater street, Ottawa, on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Isabel, youngest daughter of James Dalglish, to Mr. Abner E. Switzer, of Sarnia, formerly of Ottawa.

TATE—CROFT.—At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on June 15, 1905, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of the late Wm. Croft, to John Alexander Tate, of Montreal.

WALKER — MORRISON — On June 12, 1905, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Cameron Wilson, Morna Marjorie, daughter of Mrs. Angus Morrison, to James Walker, of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

WARD—ELCOME.—On June 14, 1905, at Knox Church, by the Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., Thomas Frederick Hartland Ward, son of Thomas Ward, to Jean May Elcome, daughter of Edwin Elcome, all of Montreal.

WATKINSON—SCOTT. — At the home of the bride's parents, 593 York street, London, Ont., on June 7, 1905, Mr. Frederick Watkinson to Miss Matilda Selina, youngest daughter of Mr. John A. Scott, late of the Township of Ekfrid.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG — At New York, on June 15, 1905, Emily Louise, beloved wife of B. M. Armstrong, Esq., Controller Railway Mail Service, Ottawa.

BOWIE — At her late residence, Cedar Heights, 184 Sussex street, Ottawa, Esther Shepherd Bowie, widow of the late Captain Alexander Bowie.

BROSSOIT — At Valleyfield, on June 18, 1905, Thomas Brossoit, K.C., aged 61 years and 10 months.

BRUNETTE.—In the Township of Plympton, on Friday, June 2, 1905, John Brunette, in the 86th year of his age.

BYRNE.—At Quebec, on June 9, 1905, Mary A. Woods, beloved wife of John Byrne.

COOPER.— At Teddington, England, on June 13, 1905, Frank S. Cooper, formerly of Westmount, Montreal.

COSTELLO — Patrick James, in his 67th year, husband of Johanna Costello, née O'Halloran, at his residence, 226 Victoria street, Toronto, on June 12, 1905. Member of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91.

CRAIG.—On June 17, 1905, at 14a Argyle avenue, Montreal, Isabella Scott, aged 9 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Craig.

CUSACK — At 104 University street, on Thursday, June 15, 1905, Katherine Dalton, widow of C. J. Cusack, flour merchant, of this city.

DAVIS.—At the Homeopathic Hospital on Sunday, June 18, 1905, John Waller Davis, at the age of 52, son of Mrs. Hannah Davis, 2326 St. Catherine street.

FALKENBERG — At Quebec, on June 10, 1905, Baron Frederick Andreas Falkenberg, aged 54 years.

GIRVAN — Fell asleep in Jesus, at his father's residence, 130 Creighton street, New Edinboro, near Ottawa, on June 13, 1905, Samuel Adams Girvan, eldest son of Wm. J. and Mary Girvan, aged 26 years, 4 months and 28 days.

GOSLING.—On June 14, 1905 (her birthday), Kate, eldest daughter of the late George Gun, and wife of William Gosling, aged 54 years.

HARRIS—At her son's home, Buffalo, on June 9, 1905, Janet Harris, relict of the late James Harris, Omagh, Trafalgar, Ont.

INGLIS — In this city, on June 15, 1905, Elizabeth Bishop, native of Wexford, Ireland, aged 61 years and five months, relict of the late Robert Inglis, and sister of I .Bishop, ex-Captain M.F.D.

KELLY — At Grenville, Que., on June 14, 1905, Patrick Kelly, aged 87 years.

KERR.—In Kingston, Ont., on June 11, 1905, John Kerr, in his eighty-seventh year.

KNEELAND.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Friday, June 16, 1905, John A. Kneeland, printer.

LAUGHLIN—At Toronto Junction, on June 18, 1905, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Plow, Mary Ann Fisher, relict of the late Geo. E. Laughlin, of this city, in her 85th year.

LAWRIE.—At Roselawn, St. Catharines, Ont., on June 11, 1905, Robert Lawrie, postmaster, in his 88th year.

MANSFIELD — At his late residence, 7 Cooper street, Ottawa, on June 12, 1905, in the 77th year of his age, Thomas Mansfield.

McVEIGH.—On June 9, 1905, at South Hull, Que., Hamilton McVeigh, in his 88th year.

NORTHMORE.—In Kingston, Ont., on June 11, 1905, George H. Northmore, aged sixty-four years.

PEPALL.—In this city, at 471 Magdalen street, on June 18, 1905, Elizabeth Slater, beloved wife of William Pepall, aged 78 years.

RAPPEL — At Plattsburg, N.Y., on June 11, 1905, Catharine Rappel, beloved wife of Thomas Rappel, of heart failure.

SCOTT.—At 532 St. Dominique street, on June 14, 1905, Walter Dorion, younger son of John And. Scott, aged 21 months and 5 days.
Richmond papers please copy.

WHITE.—In this city, at 183 Laval ave., on June 12, 1905, Annie A. White.

IN MEMORIAM.

NICHOL — In memory of Thomas Nichol, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., who died at 140 Mansfield street, on June 14, 1890, in the 60th year of his age.

WALFORD — In loving memory of William A. Walford, beloved son of W. M. and Anne Walford, who departed this life on June 13, 1904, aged 24 years.

Advertisements.

DIVIDEND No. 5.

Notice is hereby given that the **DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE,** Limited, have declared a Dividend of Two Percent, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the **12th JULY, 1905,** to the **SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY,** of record on the **30th JUNE, 1905.** The Transfer Books will be closed from **1st** till **12th JULY, 1905,** inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, June 13, 1905.

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