Twenty Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Cooler Weather

VOL. XLI., No. 187. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

IN TERRIBLE STRAITS

Foreigners in Pekin Growing Worse.

SOLDIERY BESIEGING LEGATIONS.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following despatch communicating an additional message from Mr. Conger was made public this morning by the State Department:

'Canton, Aug. 11.

'Secretary of State, Washington:

'Conger, date Aug. 11, Tsinan, answering my message, says that the legations are under siege by the imperial soldiery. The situation is desperate. The losses of the legations are sixty killed and about 100 wounded. There is some sickness, nevertheless the general health continues good. He concludes: "Whatever may be the outcome, we will hold on indefinitely." (Signed) M'WADE.'

WORD FROM M. DE GIERS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The 'Official Messenger' to-day published the following:

'The Foreign Office received a telegram to-day direct from M. De Giers (the Russian minister at the Chinese capital) from Pekin. The despatch was evidently taken by special courier to Tsinan from the capital of Shantung, and was thence telegraphed on Aug. 7 by the local yamen. M. De Giers announces that the siege of the legations continues, the besieged still having some provisions left. The Chinese Government proposes to transmit the ministers' messages, and that they leave Pekin. As the ministers had not sufficient guarantee, they replied that they must receive the permission of their governments before leaving the city.'

The 'Messenger' then announced that the Czar's approval has been given for M. De Giers to start for Tientsin with his entire staff and the marine guards on condition that the existing government at Pekin and the Emperor afford them sure guarantee that the journey can be undertaken without danger. At the same time M. De Giers is instructed to call attention to the heavy responsibility the Chinese Government would incur should there be the slightest infraction of the inviolabilty of the persons accompanying him to Tientsin.

CHARTERED AN ALLAN LINER.

London, Aug. 11.—Russia has chartered the Allan Line steamer 'Sicilian' to carry troops to the Far East.

Toulon, Aug. 11.—The transport 'Ardour' has sailed for China, with 500 troops, and military stores.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP.

TRAIN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE ROBBED AND THE MESSENGER SHOT DEAD.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The passenger train on the Pennsylvania line, known as 'Pan Handle No. 8,' due from the west at midnight, was robbed at some point between here and Cincinnati last night and Charles Lane, of this city, messenger, killed. The robbery was not discovered until the train pulled into the station and the messenger was found dead with his revolver, several chambers of which had been emptied, lying by his side. The contents of the safe had been stolen, the key having been taken from the messenger after the murder and left sticking in the lock. The utmost mystery veils the affair. Lane was about twenty-eight years of age. The officials of the Adams Express Company give no statement as to the probable amount of money secured by the robbers, but it is reported to be a considerable sum.

The indications pointed to a desperate and bloody fight.

BACK FROM KUMASSI.

COL. BURROUGHS RETURNS, AFTER REINFORCING THE GARRISON.

Bakwai, Aug. 11.—A column of 700 men, under Col. Burroughs, has returned from Kumassi, having reinforced and revictualled the fort for two months. The force attacked and destroyed three old stockades, after a desperate bayonet charge, in which four officers and 34 native soldiers were wounded and three killed. On the night of Aug. 7, Col. Burroughs attacked an Ashanti war camp, surprising the camp and bayonetting the enemy. Great numbers were slain without a gun being fired. A lieutenant was killed and two men were wounded. Other flying columns are going, and it is believed that the punishment inflicted will not soon be forgotten, though several defeats are still needed to clear the country south of Kumassi of the rebels.



THE REAL TROUBLE WILL COME WITH THE 'WAKE.'

—'Puck.'

THE FAIR MILLIONS.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven has again suffered defeat in her battle for the millions of the late Senator James G. Fair. A decision rendered by Judge Troutt holds that as she is not the widow of Fair she is not entitled to any allowance from his estate. Judge Troutt declared the pencil deeds and the alleged will, conveying to Mrs. Craven much of the late senator's estate, to be forgeries.

A GLOBE TROTTER.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—Among the cabin passengers by the 'Lake Megantic,' is the celebrated Greek explorer, Dr. Attias, who has already performed the tour of the globe on foot, and who is now on another of his famous excursions, which is to be made on a motor car, starting from Montreal. He is accompanied by his bride, a handsome English blonde, who is a daughter of the late General Moulter, and to whom he was wedded in June last.

VICTOR BEAUDRY ESTATE.

The text of the judgment of the Privy Council on the interpretation of the will of the late Victor Beaudry, has now been published. The question at issue was as to how an annual income of $6,000 left by the testator to each of his children upon attaining their majority, should be paid. Jean Charles Victor Beaudry, the eldest son, now of age, claimed that this sum should be taken from the mass of the estate, while the trustees of said estate held that this claim should be confined to a one-fifth share of the current net revenue, and the widow of the testator, tutrix to the four other minor children, as well as the curator to the substitution created by the will, considered that the legatee claiming was entitled to get the payment of his annuity from both the current net revenue of the estate and the accumulated revenue, but to the extent of one-fifth only in each case. Judge Tellier, in the Superior Court, maintained this last-mentioned pretension. This view was suggested by the majority of the Court of Appeal, and the Privy Council has now confirmed those two judgments.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

On Aug. 8 Mr. Thomas Lilley and wife celebrated their golden wedding at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. James O'Hara, 88 St. Matthew street. Mr. Lilley was born at Graves End, England, on Feb. 8, 1831, and Mrs. Lilley was born in Montreal on June 15, 1832. They were married in this city by the Rev. Mr. De Wolf, Methodist minister, on Aug. 8, 1850. They have been residents of this city during that period, less three years, which time they spent in Mt. Henry County, Illinois. Six of their eight children survive and with their familes celebrated the event. Mr. Lilley has been a life-long subscriber to the 'Witness,' and is one of its most ardent supporters.

NEW COMPANIES.

An Ottawa despatch says: 'Application is being made for the turning into a joint stock company of the crockery business of A. T. Wiley & Co.

'Francis R. Hart, James A. Parker, Boston; James Scott, John Delano Wood, Robert Davidson McGibbon, of Montreal, are seeking incorporation, with headquarters in Montreal, and capital of a million dollars, as the "Canadian Baling Company."'

DEATH OF MR. CHAS. BARTHE.

Ottawa, Aug. 11. — Mr. Charles Barthe, of the House of Commons translating staff, was overcome by the heat yesterday, while he was walking to his work. He died this morning, about four o'clock. Mr. Barbe was born at Restigouche, Baie Des Chaleurs, on Nov. 10, 1824. He was elected mayor of Sorel in 1864, and was continued in the office for many years. He was later on appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, retiring some years later. He was also connected with the press, and edited 'Le Nouvelle,' and 'Le Bas Canada,' published at Three Rivers, and on removing to Sorel, in 1857, he founded the 'Gazette.' He represented Richelieu in the House of Commons from 1870 to 1872, and again from the general election, in 1874 to 1878.

FELL FOUR STORIES.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Richard Slattery fell out of a four-story window this morning, and was instantly killed. Her husband died in the hospital at Sydney a short time ago. She leaves five children.

PUBLIC PRAYERS AUTHORIZED.

In view of the continuous rains that threaten to do damage to the crops, Archbishop Bruchesi has authorized the priests of his diocese to make processions and public prayers for more favorable weather.

PERSONAL.

Miss Tucker of the Church Home is spending the month of August in Longueuil.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fraser, No. 5 Buckingham avenue, left last evening for Long Island, Portland, Maine, for a three weeks' holiday.

Mr. Antoine Robert, of Robert's counting house, leaves for Europe on Aug. 18 by the Allan liner 'Corinthian.' He expects to be away for about two months.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas, of Grimsby, Ont., is in the city on a visit for a few days, and is renewing acquaintances with old friends. Mr. Lucas has retired from active ministerial work, although still actively engaged in the temperance work, and is enjoying the work of cultivating his fruit farm on the shore of Lake Ontario, where he raises, peaches, pears, and grapes.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Aug. 13, are Mr. Jas. Elliot, Dr. T. C. Brainerd, Mr. Maurice E. Davis, Mr. C. C. McIntyre.

In the case of Catherine Woods and Felix Bowan, referred to elsewhere, this morning Mr. Lafontaine sentenced Catherine Woods to three months imprisonment while Felix Bowan was let off on suspended sentence.

A small boy was running behind a cart on St. James street, to catch a ride. He fell, and another cart, coming behind, ran over his hand, inflicting a very painful, though not serious, wound. He was taken to the General Hospital, and his injury attended to.

DEATH OF MR. T. SAMUELS.

The death took place at St. John's, Nfld., yesterday afternoon, of Mr. Thos. Samuels, one of Montreal's oldest citizens. The deceased left the city some three weeks ago on a business trip to the Maritime Provinces, and although his health was not good, his death was quite unexpected.

Mr. Samuel was born in Leith, Scotland, in 1825, and educated at Heriot's School, Edinburgh. He came to Montreal by one of the earliest steamers, the sailing, in 1840, and has been actively engaged in business in this city, with the exception of a brief period he spent in Hamilton, for about sixty years. He successfully represented Barbour Brothers, of Belfast, for many years, and recently on the arrangement of the different thread firms, he was appointed agent for the entire thread business in Canada. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Samuel resided in Westmount, and took an active part in all the town's interests. He was one of the oldest member of St. Paul's Church, having been an attendant on its ministrations for nearly sixty years. He leaves a widow, one son and six daughters.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.

Mr. George E. A. Lesage, dental operator, of 68 Beaver Hall Hill, was drowned yesterday afternoon. He was in a boat with Mr. William Monteith, of the Lower Lachine road, when the boat upset near Ile Heron, at the foot of the rapids, and both started to swim for the nearest land, a small island. Mr. Monteith got there, and looked back for Lesage, but the latter was nowhere to be seen. A fisherman went out in his boat and took Monteith back to Verdun, where a search for the body was organized, but without success. It was renewed this morning, under Mr. T. W. Lesage, assistant superintendent of the Water Works Department. The deceased, who was aged 24, was the youngest son of the late Mr. Louis Lesage, former superintendent of the Water Works Department. The deceased was formerly in the employ of the Boston Dental Company. His mother, who lives in Chicago, has been informed of his death.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Arthur Thibaudeau, painter, of 54 Frontenac street, shot himself last evening. He was in his room about eight o'clock, when a shot was heard. The landlady, Mrs. Delphis Lemay, went to the room, but finding the door locked, summoned a policeman, who broke in the door and found the man on the floor, the revolver lying at his feet. He had been shot in the abdomen, and was still alive, but suffering intensely. The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was sent for, but the man died before it arrived, so the body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest was opened at ten o'clock this morning, and a verdict of suicide returned.

The deceased was a painter by trade, 35 years old, and unmarried.

JUDGE MARTIN TO GO TO ATLIN.

Victoria, Aug. 12.—Judge Martin has been selected by the government to go to Atlin, with extraordinary powers, to settle disputes over mining claims there and in the Porcupine districts. They court opens at Atlin on Aug. 29.

BODIES IDENTIFIED.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—The authorities here have succeeded in establishing the identity of the man, woman and two boys whose bodies were picked up along the river between Ste. Anne de la Perade and Quebec not long since, and who were alleged to have committed certain robberies at Ste. Anne. The man's name was William Reilly, and the woman, his wife, had been a Painchaud, while the two boys were their sons. They belonged to the parish of St. Roch de Chambly, or St. Oura, where, it seems they bore a rather dubious reputation, and where they resided during the winter. In summer they led a regular Bohemian life, travelling from parish to parish along the river in their boat, and working wherever they could get employment at haying and harvesting, while they made up for any shortage in their larder by pilfering from the farm-houses along the shore.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Chicago, 11.—Two young men and a young woman, none over 19, have been arrested in this city by Captain Porter, of the government secret service, and city detectives, on charges of raising and passing greenbacks. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Axel Marx, and Thomas Kelly. Captain Porter asserts that the gang has worked in nearly every city of consequence in the United states. The way the notes had been raised was exceedingly clever, and only an expert could tell that they had been tampered with.

THE FOX BAY SETTLERS.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Griffith returned yesterday from his visit to the Fox Bay settlers in Dauphin, Manitoba, and reports that they have secured some fair land near the railway, and ought to do well with ordinary care. They are rapidly becoming acclimated, and are in much better spirits than when they first reached Manitoba. Dr. Griffith is indignant at the arrest of Mr. Stubbert, of Fox Bay, and considers it simply another case of persecution.

BAKED BY THE SUN.

New York, Aug. 11.—James Duggan, 35 years old, was found in the rear of Rockwell Coal Yard, yesterday, roasted to death by the heat of the sun, says a Bridgeport, Conn., special to the 'Press.' When taken to the morgue the flesh peeled off as though the body had been in a furnace. It is supposed that Duggan wandered into the coal yard while intoxicated and went to sleep.

DAKOTA SMALLPOX SCARE.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Dr. J. T. White, of Killarney, Manitoba, and Dr. Riddell, of Crystal City, have been appointed smallpox inspectors with authority to examine all persons crossing the boundary into Manitoba from North Dakota. The dread disease has got a firm grip on the Indian reservation at Rolla, Dakota, 30 cases having occurred already, with several deaths.

ANOTHER BATCH OF IMMIGRANTS.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—The steerage passengers by the Lake Megantic, which arrived yesterday at 10 a.m., and left at 7 p.m., for Montreal, 36 of whom were bound for the United States, and 127 for Canada, were not allowed, after examination, to land, and were taken to Montreal on the vessel, to be disposed of there.

A FINE RECORD.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH BRIGADE.

Private Arthur James, of the first Canadian contingent, in a letter to his mother, at 707 Demontigny street, gives some interesting details regarding the entry of the first contingent into Pretoria. He states that there was some surprise and disappointment felt at getting into the city so easily, for it was thought the Boers would make a stubborn resistance. He says huge crowds thronged the streets of Pretoria and that the Canadians were loudly cheered as they marched past to the tune of 'The Old Brigade,' an air most appropriate just then as the nineteenth brigade, to which the Canadians belonged, was to be broken up. He encloses General Hamilton's report on the work of the nineteenth brigade, which details what was done. The brigade, it will be remembered, consisted of the Royal Canadians and a battalion each of the Cornwalls, Shropshires and Gordon Highlanders.

General Hamilton's report is as follows:—

'The nineteenth brigade has achieved a record of which any infantry might be proud. Since the date of its formation, Feb. 12 last, it has marched 620 miles, often on half rations, seldom on full; it has taken part in the capture of ten towns, fought ten general engagements and on twenty-seven other days out of a period of thirty days, it fought on twenty-one of them and marched 327 miles. Casualties, 400 to 500; defeats, nil.

'GEN. IAN HAMILTON.

'Pretoria, June 6, 1900.'

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

DOCTOR FINDS CARBOLIC ACID IN A DEAD MAN'S STOMACH.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Morris Goldstein, whose death was reported to the police yesterday, as having occurred from paralysis of the heart, turns out to have been poisoned, but under what circumstances is as yet a mystery. Goldstein lived at 69 Queen street, west, where he carried on a second-hand store in conjunction with Mrs. Fanny Helpert. The latter is a married woman, but her husband is said to be undergoing a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment in Siberia.

Dr. Elliott was called in after Goldstein had died, and was at first inclined to the belief that death was due to heart disease. On making a closer examination, however, he found that the man's tongue was white and blistered as though he had swallowed some corrosive liquid. Then he became suspicious, and notified Coroner Young, who ordered the removal of the body to McCabe's undertaking establishment for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination. Mrs. Helpert refused to allow this to be done, on the ground that the Jewish Sabbath began at seven o'clock in the evening and the remains, according to Jewish law, should rest at home. Dr. Elliott, however, insisted, and the remains were ultimately removed, and a post-mortem examination made. This revealed the presence of a large quantity of carbolic acid in the stomach of the dead man. On learning of this fact, Coroner Young ordered an inquest for this afternoon, and the police arrested Mrs. Helpert and M. Chaperow, who boards with her, as material witnesses. Some exciting disclosures are expected at the inquiry.

FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 11. — News is brought from Australia by the steamer 'Aorangi' of terrible floods in New South Wales, during July, as a result of which some hundreds of people are rendered homeless, while the loss of property involved is enormous. The people had to flee for their lives from the floods. Hawkesbury and Nopoan Valley suffered most. Appeals are being made for aid throughout Australia.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—The trial of the three men from Perkin's Mills, Dion, Madore and Robitaille, who are alleged to have been implicated in the death of Hilaire Martin, will take place on Monday. It is understood that there is a fourth man whom the police are after in connection with the affair.

COOLER WEATHER.

Toronto, Aug. 11, 11 a.m.—Calgary, 58, 40; Qu'Appelle, 66, 58; Winnipeg, 82, 64; Port Arthur, 76, 60; Parry Sound, 84, 70; Toronto, 96, 72; Ottawa, 85, 73; Montreal, 82, 74; Quebec, 70, 64; Halifax, 86, 62. Moderate to fresh south-westerly, turning to north-westerly and northerly winds; fair and very warm to-day; showers and thunderstorms towards evening, and during the night, then a change to cooler.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Aug. 11, 1900. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon:

To-day, 29.76.	Yesterday, 29.89.
Temperature.	Max. Min.
Today	89 73
Yesterday	81 69

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enforced 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 verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

DIED.

AIRD—At 435 Mance street (Sunday), Aug. 5, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Aird. 11

MARRIED.

ANGUS—MENHEUNICK.—On Aug. 8, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, Ingersoll, Ont., by the Rev. E. R. Hutt, Ph.D., Mr. Robert William Angus, B.A., Sc., of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, to Mary Louise Menheunick, B.A., only daughter of Mr. L. C. Menheunick. 10

CAMPBELL — LIVING — At Ottawa, on Aug. 8, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Todd, B.A., Alexander Campbell, to Ellen M., eldest daughter of H. H. Living, Esq.

FRASER—McARTHUR.—At St. Paul, Aug. 1, 1900, by the Rev. W. A. Fyles, Alex. R. Fraser to Elizabeth (Lillie), daughter of the late Jas. McArthur, both of this city. 10

MITCHELL — VAN TASSEN — At the residence of the bride's mother, No. 54 Murray street, Toronto, on Aug. 8, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Rix, Richard A. Mitchell to Cora Van Tassen, second daughter of Mrs. Helen D. Van Tassen, all of Toronto. 11

STUART — MACKENZIE — On Aug. 8, 1900, at 'Belleone,' Kincardine, Ont., Miss Emma Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Donald Mackenzie, was married to Frederick A. Stuart, B.A., principal of the Lucan High School. The Rev. J. L. Murray, D.D., officiated in the ceremony. 11

WALLACE — THOMPSON — On Aug. 9, 1900, by the Rev. Ewen Mackenzie, B.D., at the family residence, 23 Victoria street, Montreal, the Rev. James M. Wallace, M.A., of Inwood, Ont., to Maud Esther, eldest daughter of Charles H. Thompson, and granddaughter of the late John Munro, missionary of Roxboro and Harrington. 11

WEAVER — MILLIGAN —At St. Anne's Church, Toronto, on Aug. 8, 1900, by the Rev. J. McLean Ballard, Lester E. Weaver, of Hespeler, to Yda Louisa, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Wm. J. Lane Milligan, late Staff Officer of Pensioners (Imperial), Toronto. 11

DIED.

BOYD — At Quebec, on Aug. 7, 1900, Mr. James Boyd, ship carpenter, aged 85 years. 11

DOUGLAS.—In this city, on Aug. 9, 1900, aged 74, William Douglas.
Funeral from the residence of his niece, 87 Prince Arthur street, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 3 p.m. Usual invitation. 10

FAUCHER-ROY—At Quebec, on Aug. 9, 1900, aged 87 years and 4 months, Mrs. Reine Elizabeth Faucher, widow of the late Thomas E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms. 11

FOULDS — At 29 Berkeley Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland, on Aug. 6, 1900, Archibald Foulds, in the 84th year of his age.
Father of Arch'd Foulds and Mrs. Frank C. Laurie, of Quebec. 11

GARRETT — At Toronto, on Aug. 10, 1900, Eliza Ann Portt, beloved wife of Glenholme Garrett, aged 59 years.
The remains will be taken to Shannonville, Ont., for interment. 11

GRACE — Suddenly, in this city, on Aug. 10, 1900, Joseph Grace, painter and decorator, aged 50 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Prince Arthur street, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further intimation.
Boston and Louisiana papers please copy. 11

LEISHMAN — At the residence of Mrs. Eastwood, Lynden Place, East Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1900, Mary, widow of the late Malcolm Leishman. 11

MARTIN.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1900, at his residence, 181 Laval ave., George Martin, aged 78.
Funeral Saturday at 2.30 p.m. 10

McBEAN.—At Winnipeg, Man., on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1900, Duncan G. McBean, aged 54 years. 10

MELLISH — On July 25, 1900, at Alric House, Harold Road, Margate, Peter Bertie Mellish, R.A., second son of the late Rev. W. J. Mellish, M.A., aged 33. R.I.P. 11

PERIARD.—At Lachute, on Aug. 4, 1900, Theodore James Periard, aged 7 weeks; Aug. 5, 1900, Lois Miriam Periard, aged 12 years, 7 months and 2 days, beloved children of A. J Periard. 10

SAMUEL—At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of Aug. 10, 1900, Thomas Samuel, aged seventy-five years, of 'Rosebank,' Westmount.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANGSTER — At 'Walwyn Place,' Gomin Road, Quebec, on the morning of Aug. 9, 1900, Rebecca Walwyn, beloved wife of John Sangster, and third daughter of W. W. Martin. 11

STEVENS — On Aug. 9, 1900, at the family residence, 345 Waverley street, Toronto, the beloved wife of W. M. Stevens, Esq. 11

SHARPLEY — In this city, at his residence, No. 165 Mansfield street, on Aug. 10, 1900, of pleuro-pneumonia, William E. Sharpley, of the firm of R. Sharpley & Sons.
Funeral will take place on Monday, 13th instant, at 2.30 p.m., from the above address, to St. George's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
Please omit flowers. 11

WALKER—On Aug. 10, 1900, Thomas Jas. Walker, aged 45 years and 7 months.
Funeral from his late residence, 522 Rivard street, on Monday, Aug. 13, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 11

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.
Undertakers,
300 St. James Street.

THE BIG STORE CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store. August 11.



DRESS GOODS and SILKS

Careful people are buying now in anticipation of Fall Needs and saving half their money. The Big Store never had as many bargains to offer in dress materials of every sort, and those who can't shop in person should send for samples and shop by mail.

STYLISH DRESS GOODS.

The Big Store's assortment of Dress Goods is perfect in variety of patterns and colors for the season.

Stylish Plaid Dress Goods in blue and white, small and large broken check, very stylish for skirts, 10 different size patterns, 70c per yard.

New West of England Striped Dress Tweeds in a variety of different shades, make very stylish suits, 85c per yard.

Plain Colored French Bengalines, in 15 different shades, for full costumes, 95c per yard.

TABLE DAMASKS CHEAP.

These lines of Table Damask are of exceptionally good value, and are of the best manufacture.

Unbleached Table Damask, good designs, 52 inches wide, 21c per yard.

Unbleached Table Damask, good patterns, fine finish, 67 inches wide, 38c per yard.

Unbleached Table Damask, 2 yards, all good patterns, 52c per yard.

Fine Bleached Linen Table Damask, 58 inches wide, 38c per yard.

Bleached Linen Table Damask, handsome patterns, 70 inches wide, 52c per yard.

SUMMER SILKS.

Richly attractive patterns and colorings in these choice goods for Summer Shirt Waists and Dresses.

Rich Corded Striped Silks for Shirt Waists, 25 different shades, various width stripes, 65c per yard.

Rich Plain Colored Liberty Satins in a variety of handsome art shades, 70c per yard.

Rich Colored Silks, with handsome floral designs, all newest colors, with white floral designs, 80c per yard.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

There's everything here in the Linen line, that'll interest home-keepers, at interesting prices.

Unbleached Linen Dish Towelling, 25 inches wide, 10c per yard.

Checked linen Glass Towelling, 24 inches wide, 10c per yard.

Linen Crash Roller Towelling, 18 inches wide, 11½c per yard.

Grass Linens, 32 inches wide, 13c per yard.

Butcher's Linen for aprons, 32 inches wide, 15c per yard.

Extra Fine Quality Apron Linen, 39 inches wide, 19c per yard.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Materials in pattern and color to suit any season and in suitable weights.

Plain Colored Bengaline Dress Goods in a variety of pretty and stylish shades, 44 inches wide, 50c per yard.

Fancy All Wool Plaid Dress Goods in a variety of pretty colored plaids, suitable for full costumes, 46 inches wide, 60c per yard.

Stylish Moscovite Suitings in a variety of pretty and suitable shades for tailor-made costumes, 52 inches wide, 85c per yard.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.



SPECIALS ....IN.... **Diamond Rings.**

Our $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 Diamond Rings are the best value ever offered.



Wedding Rings, 18 Karat Gold. $3.50 to $12.00.

Orders by mail carefully filled.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Watches cleaned and warranted for $1.00.

D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter Street, (Opposite 'Witness' Office.)

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Piers and Abutments, Des Joachims Interprovincial Bridge opposite Upper Slide,' will be received at this office until Friday, the 31st August, 1900, for the masonry required in connection with the projected iron bridge over the main channel of the Ottawa River, opposite the Upper Slide at Rapids Des Joachims, County of Pontiac, P.Q., according to plans and a specification to be seen on application to the Postmaster, Pembroke, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of nonacceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 3rd, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 10

POLICE COURT NEWS.

A complaint was received at the detective department on Thursday evening from Mr. James Dagenais, of St. Martin, that a number of his hens had been stolen. Detective Lamouche, taking the case in hand, arrested Felix Brown and Catherine Woods. They pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

Arthur Lapierre, arrested on a charge of robbery with violence, has been committed to stand his trial before the Court of the Queen's Bench.

Two little boys, aged respectively seven and eleven, one English, the other Jewish, appeared in the Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with stealing $130 from the till of Mr. Felix F. Mercier's stall in St. Lawrence market. They admitted stealing the money, and were remanded by the magistrate until he can determine what will be done with them.

GIRL IDENTIFIED.

Chief Detective Carpenter received a letter from the Chief of Police in Toronto, stating that the name of the little girl who gave her name and address at the detective department here as Helen Irwin, Jarvis street, Toronto, is Lizzie Millen, of King street. She is at present at the Sheltering Home awaiting further instructions.

Nothing

SO REFRESHING AND COMFORTABLE

In Hot Weather

As the Linen done up at the

TROY Laundry.

Suburban and Lakeside Delivery every Tuesday and Friday.

Factory, 10 to 14 Inspector st.
Tel. 3644.

SEEKING INCORPORATION.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The Dawson & White Horse Navigation Company is seeking incorporation, with capital of $150,000, and headquarters at Dawson.

The following new provision has been added to the regulations governing quarts and placer mining. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, a free miner may renew his certificate within 90 days from date of its expiry, and such renewal shall be in force for one year from date certificate expired, and holder of such renewal shall be entitled to all the rights of a free miner holding a certificate unexpired. The fee for renewal of a free miner's certificate issued after date the certificate expired shall be $15.

An order-in-council has passed directing that each applicant who proves to the satisfaction of the Department of the Interior that he staked a claim on Dominion Creek applied for prior to Nov. 15, 1897, be permitted to receive entry for 250 feet frontage thereof. This will have the effect of clearing the title to a number of mining properties in the Yukon district.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Men's Cool Clothing at Great Reductions.

FANCY VESTS in Crash or Cashmere. Vests in this lot, $2.25 and $2.50 each. Sale price 95c
COATS AND VESTS, made of Light All Wool Tweed, well finished, $5.50 and $6.50 for $2.50
TENNIS SUITS, made of Fine Quality Light Weight Flannels; regular price, $7.50 to $9.00 suit for $2.95
DUCK PANTS, made 10 oz. White Duck, worth in the regular way, $1.50 to $1.75, here for 99c
DUCK CAPS, the 35c ones for ..... 19½c ea
LEATHER BELTS, 25c to 30c for ..... 12½c ea
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, $1.25 and $1.00 ones for 69c
CAMBRIC NIGHT SHIRTS, Silk Trimmed, $1.50 for 89c
PYJAMA SUITS, made of Mackross cloth, $2.50 pair, for 95c

JEWELLERY SPECIALS.

WOMEN'S PARIS WATCH CHAINS, HALF PRICE, 60c for 30c; $1.00 for 50 cents.
PEARL WATCH GUARDS, $2.50 worth for 95c each.
STERLING SILVER BLOUSE SETS, 8 piece, only 25c set.
NETHERSOLE BRACELETS, 75c, for 39c each.

JUST IN! JUST IN!

WOVEN SILK PHOTOS OF ENGLAND'S GENERALS, at present in South Africa. A regular work of art, nicely mounted; special price, 25c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. Metcalfe st.
Terms Cash. *Telephone Up, 933.*

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUG 11.

NELSON'S MONUMENT.

It is now Undergoing Much Needed Renovations.

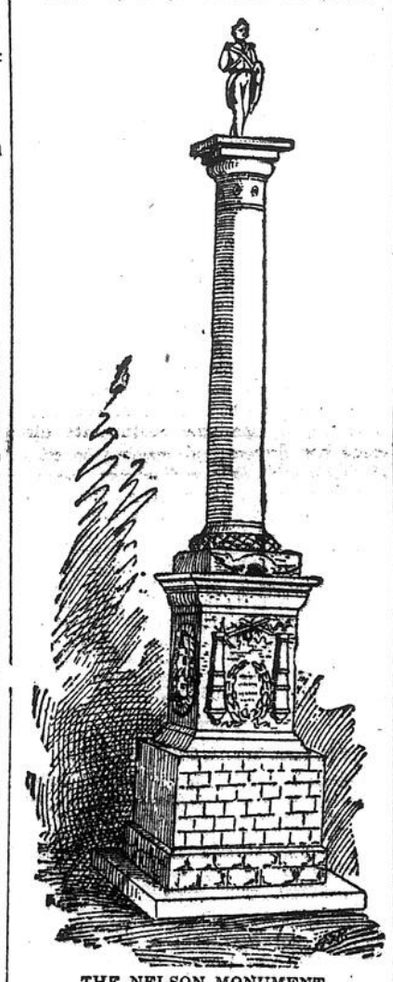
A HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS PEDESTAL AND STATUE.

Nelson's monument, on Jacques Cartier square, which has for many years been falling to decay through neglect, is at last being thoroughly repaired. The ancient cement bas-reliefs and inscriptions are being replaced by new ones, identical in design, but made of limestone, and the shaft is being repaired.

The following process is being adopted: A box of boards is made over the bas-relief, and liquid gelatine poured in. When this has solidified, it is taken off, and used as a mould for a plaster of Paris cast. This cast is used as the model, all measurements being transferred from it to the stone, the carving of which is, if anything, better than in the original.

A subscription was taken up last year, of which the late Mr. F. Wolferstan-Thomas was treasurer. Between seventeen and eighteen hundred dollars was collected and the designing was entrusted to Messrs. Taylor & Gordon, architects, who awarded the contract to Messrs. Wighton & Morison, charging nothing for their own services. As stated above, all the cement work around the pedestal is being replaced by limestone, and the broken stones in the shaft are, as far as possible, being taken out and replaced by sound ones. It is hoped that the new stonework will be much more lasting than the old, as the stone is carefully selected.

Besides all this, it was desired to put up a new statue of Lord Nelson on top, but this would cost an extra seven hundred dollars, and the money is not forthcoming at present, so the present statue has merely been repaired with cement.



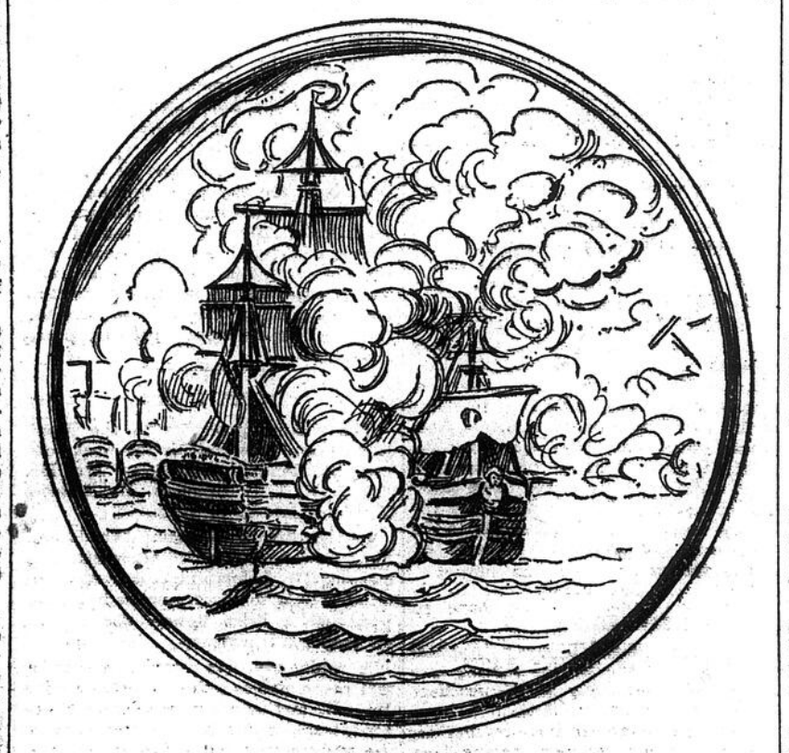
THE NELSON MONUMENT.
As it appeared before the attempt to blow it up.

A short account of the history of the monument may not be out of place here. In 1806, Mr. John Ogilvie and others, started a subscription to build a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, who had been killed the year before at the battle of Trafalgar. A meeting of the contributors was called, and the following committee was appointed to look after the funds: Sir John Johnson, Chief Justice Monk, John Richardson, Louis Chaboillez and John Ogilvie, Esquires. The designs were made and the cement work manufactured in England. This part of the work was shipped to Montreal, free of charge, by Inglis, Ellice & Co., of London, who also, by application to the Lords of the Treasury, obtained exemption from the usual export duty and custom house fees.

The site for the monument was granted by the magistrates of the city, in what was then the New Market Place. It was originally intended to be sixty feet high, but the contractor for the stonework, William Gilmore, was afraid to carry it above its present height. The total cost of the monument was £1,300, Halifax currency, or $5,200.

The statue was universally admitted at the time, to be a good likeness of the famous admiral, and the posture, leaning on the stump of a mast, is that in which he is believed to have stood when struck by the fatal shot.

The monument was put up in 1809; in 1872 it had fallen somewhat into decay, and was thoroughly repaired. In 1897 it was again in disrepair, and an effort was made by three young French-Canadians to hasten the process of nature with the assistance of a large dynamite cartridge. The plot was frustrated just in time. In connection with this it is interesting to note that at the time of the erection of the monument Nelson was quite a hero among the French-Canadians, as being an enemy of the French Revolution, which they also hated, and a friend of the banished Royalists, who represented the old regime.



THE NELSON MONUMENT.
ONE OF THE BAS-RELIEFS WHICH IS BEING CARVED IN LIMESTONE.

SIFTON MURDER TRIAL.

CHIEF WITNESS'S EVIDENCE VERY UNSATISFACTORY.

London, Ont., Aug. 11.—The defence in the Sifton tragedy suffered a set-back yesterday afternoon that was greater in its ill effects than the successes of the morning told in favor of their young clients. At the morning session, Mary Macfarlane, the comely young woman who was to marry Joseph Sifton when the latter's death interfered, stated plainly and positively that she believed the two prisoners to be innocent of the crime of murder; that she believed Jos. Sifton met death by accident, and that Edgar Morden was a character whom neither she nor anybody else, so far as she knew, placed any confidence in.

At yesterday afternoon's session the Crown attorney, Mr. Magee, again took the witness in hand, and was meeting with no success whatever. The crowded court was weary of the apparently aimless and fruitless questioning, when suddenly the counsel elicited an answer from the tired girl witness that startled the defence and set every one again on tip toe of expectation. Just as plainly as she had made the statements referred to, the witness took them all back. She said she believed the prisoners were guilty; and that she had made a mistake when she said she believed they were innocent. What Mary Macfarlane thought of the guilt or innocence of the prisoners did not so much bother the defence as the fact that she qualified the statement regarding the character of Edgar Morden by saying that the prisoner, Gerald Sifton, was her informant regarding the class of man Morden was. The defence made a determined effort to find out why the witness had within three hours so changed her evidence and mixed her up badly. She said she had believed in their innocence until she heard of Herbert's confession. Then she said she had always believed then guilty. She, however, admitted that her poor opinion of Edgar Morden was due as much to Joseph as to Gerald Sifton, and the witness resolutely denied that she and Edgar Morden were playing into one another's hands to support the will made in her favor. She was not finding out all she could and reporting to Morden.

To Mr. Hellmuth witness said it was not true that she was with child by Joseph Sifton, though at the time she thought she was.

The court adjourned to Tuesday next because the presiding magistrate intends spending Sunday out of town.

HAD NOT HEARD OF IT.

Mr. C. F. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company, who has just returned to the city from St. Andrews-by-the-sea, in the course of an interview, said that he had heard nothing regarding a reported purchase by the Bell Company of the Merchants' Telephone Company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The number of dinners that are taken in the Carsley restaurant daily go to show how popular it is. Service combined with the best of everything is the cause.

No need to go walking around seeking a place to take your mid-day meal. The S. Carsley Co., Limited, can supply you well and economically. Drop in when shopping down town.

The Big Store's Lunch Room is a popular place to drop in to have a light lunch or full meal in the middle of the day. Business men as well as shoppers find it convenient.

See Our BLOUSES

Before you purchase elsewhere, our BLOUSES are better and cheaper than you can purchase elsewhere.

COLORED BLOUSES.

Your choice of a select lot of COLORED BLOUSES that were 75c to $2.00 each. Your choice next week,

50c EACH.

WHITE BLOUSES.

Our WHITE BLOUSES are also greatly reduced. Our regular $1.10 Blouses to be cleared at 75c each. Others at equally as great reductions.

WELDON'S PATTERNS FOR AUGUST.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

F. DECARY & FILS,

Plasterers & Contractors,

First-class work always warranted.

55 St. Francois-Xavier St.

Bell Tel. 2086.

GEORGE S. KIMBER,

Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

Bell Tel. 3826 Main. Merchants Tel. 1359.

F. TREMBLAY

LUMBER DEALER,

PLANING and SAW MILLS,

And Manufacturer of

Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Shaping, Etc.

400 WILLIAM STREET.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE

spot on the Island during these hot days is Bout de L'Ile Park, free to all patrons of The Montreal Terminal Railway. Cars every few minutes from Lasalle avenue, Maisonneuve.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Owing to alterations to be made in connection with the enlargement of the Stack-room, the University Library will be closed during the entire month of August. C. H. GOULD, Librarian.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Mrs. Pak, a Corean woman, graduated last month from a medical school in Baltimore. She is the first woman of her nation to receive a full medical education. Although in the latter part of her course her studies were interrupted by caring for her husband, sick with consumption, she graduated with honors. Her husband has since died, and she will return home to engage in missionary work.

The first colored woman to be made trustee of the public schools of Washington, D.C., is Mrs. Mary Church Terrill. Mrs. Terrill is a graduate of Oberlin, and is the first colored woman in the United States to receive an offer to serve on the faculty of a college of Oberlin's standing. Mrs. Terrill occupies to the educated intelligent colored women of her country the relation in which Booker T. Washington stands to the African race. Her time is largely devoted to work for the colored people.

The ubiquitous 'American dentist,' held in high esteem the world over for superior professional skill, has already hung out her shingle in Manilla, and is finding abundant demand for her services. Dr. Anna M. Sawyer, of New York, is the woman who has taken the initiative in this instance.

Miss Emily R. Steiner, who has been appointed postmaster of Cape Nome, Alaska, left for that point in May. Miss Steiner is an unusually talented woman, especially in music, having written several operas. In addition to her official duties she will, it is said, speedily form an orchestra and give musical entertainments.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Fruit stains may be usually removed by pouring boiling water through the stain. If obstinate, use oxalic acid, dissolving three ounces of the crystals in a pint of water. Wet the stain with the solution and then steam it by holding over a kettle of boiling water or hang in the sunshine. The instant the stain disappears rinse well. Wet the stain with ammonia, then rinse again, This will many times prevent injury to the linen.

While oxalic acid is the launderer's friend in the removal of obdurate stains and should, therefore, be kept on hand for use in the laundry, it is extremely poisonous and should be plainly labeled and kept out of the way of the children. Buy the acid in crystallized form, put in a bottle, and cover with cold water. If part remains undissolved add water as the solution is used.

Fruit napkins and finger bowls are the proper adjuncts to the fruit course. Every housekeeper realizes the extra work entailed in removing fruit stains from her white table linen, and it is the wise woman who minimizes this necessity.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Ignorance is bliss in the case of women's hat adornments. If feathers represent pain, artificial flowers stand for misery infinitely worse—suffering not of the little sisters of the air, but of the more sensitive little human sisters. And if, in despair, Madame Audubonite discards her flowers and resolves to stick to simple ribbons, she discovers resently that these, too, have pain and misery woven into them. To be consistent, of course, my lady of the bonnet must extend her sympathies, her sense of responsibility, and her efforts to prevent suffering to the makers of the flowers as well as to the owners of the feathers.

About five thousand women and girls in New York are employed in making artificial flowers. All grades are made, from exact imitation of the most exquisite French productions to the very cheapest violets. The branching and other difficult parts of the work and some of the finer grades of flowers are done in factories, but fully two-thirds of the flower-makers are 'outside workers.' Most of these home workers are Italian women and children. Wages range from $1.50 a day, which the most expert brancher in a factory earns during the busy season, to the forty cents a day which the 'outside worker' considers very good. The flower-makers work by the piece. They receive from three cents to a dollar a gross. The cheapest flowers are the violets, daisies, and wreaths of small flowers for children's hats. The price for a dozen of wreaths is five and a half cents. Each wreath consists of 39 flowers, 468 flowers in all. A little Italian girl who takes this work home, with the assistance of her mother, her sister aged twelve, and her nine-year-old brother, can make a dozen of these wreaths, five and a half cents' worth, in two hours. For the cheapest violets three cents is paid for 144 flowers. A mother and her little daughter, working together, make two gross in an hour. These facts need no comment.—'Harper's Bazar.'

SEEKING REDRESS.

FRENCH SHORE FISHERMEN OPPOSED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF NETS.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 10.—The British cruiser 'Charybdis,' flagship of the fishery squadron, which arrived here yesterday, from a month's cruising along the French shore, reports that she seized and destroyed a number of fishing nets belonging to settlers in that part of the coast. The French cruiser 'Isly' pursued a similar course.

The matter has been the subject of representation by the victims to the colonial government. They have appealed for redress.

DROWNED IN HER BATH.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 10.—Miss Mary Betts, 'Calderwood,' while taking a bath, fainted, and before her nurse reached her she was beyond recovery, having been suffocated. She was a sister-in-law of Ald. J. B. Walkem.

THE MURDERED KING.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF HUMBERT THE FIRST.

(London 'Express.')

Italy mourns a good king foully slain. The civilized nations of the earth bow the head in sincere and sympathetic sorrow.

The infamous crime which has of a sudden cut short the life of King Humbert I. has checked a career which seemed to have before it many years of useful work. The murdered monarch was only in his fifty-seventh year. He has filled the throne for a little over two-and-twenty years, succeeding his father, Victor Emmanuel, on Jan. 9, 1878. There appeared no reason why his reign should not have been prolonged, for his health was singularly robust.

Since early youth Humbert had subjected himself to the severest personal regulation, and it could never be said that he failed in any duty because of a love of luxury or disinclination for physical fatigue or discomfort. He was always, winter and summer, up and at work at five o'clock in the morning. He performed everything down to the smallest personal duty for himself, and was as punctual in all engagements and appointments as a business man whose time is precious.

HIS CONSTANT FRIEND.

His private physician, Dr. Carlo Saglione, was Humbert's constant companion until he died in 1897. On the top of the snowy Alps chasing the wild goat and chamois, in the almost inaccessible forests of Castel Fusano hunting the wild boar, or on the sunny plains of Lombardy reviewing troops, king and physician were inseparable. Physic the king threw to the dogs; sunshine, mountain breezes, and vigorous exercise were the chief drugs of the physician. They were taken gladly by the royal patient.

Born during the stormy days that preceded the union of Italy, it followed naturally that Prince Humbert, heir of the House of Savoy, should be a soldier. He was only fifteen when he followed Victor Emmanuel into the field, and saw how his father fought for Italy. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganization of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and in the visit which he paid to Naples and Palermo in 1862 he was enthusiastically received.

When the war with Austria was imminent Prince Humbert was despatched to Paris to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government in reference to the alliance between Italy and Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities in 1866 he hastened to take the field, obtained the command of a division of General Cialdini's army, with the title of lieutenant-general, and with his brother, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, distinguished himself at the disastrous battle of Custozza.

HIS UNFAILING COURAGE.

In this battle he showed reckless bravery. But for General Nino Bixio the prince and his troops would have been annihilated. When the general had almost to force him back into a place of comparative safety, Humbert broke out, 'I shall never forgive you for not letting me manage this affair alone.'

This splendid spirit of blue-blooded bravery never died out. During the fearful cholera outbreak at Naples in 1884 the king visited the worst parts of the reeking city. Any reference to his admirable disregard of all risks he would cut short with 'I have only done my duty.' Again, when in 1897 returning from the Italian Derby, Pietro Acciarito, blacksmith by trade and fanatic by persuasion, on the pretence of presenting a petition, stabbed at him with a stiletto, fortunately failing in his stroke, the king spoke lightly of the event. 'These,' he said, 'are the little uncertainties of my profession.'

In 1879 a crazy cook, Passanante, also tried to stab him when he was driving with the queen and the late Signor Cairoli. Cairoli was wounded in warding off the blow intended for the king. So this is the third attempt at assassination, and the dastardly bullet has achieved what the fanatical blade failed to accomplish.

HIS DEVOTED QUEEN.

King Humbert was very popular with his people and beside him on the throne sat a queen who was absolutely devoted to her husband.

It was in 1868 that Prince Humbert married his first cousin Margherita—the Pearl of Savoy, a woman of rare beauty, who dresses with exquisite taste. But one child was born to them, a son, on Nov. 11, 1869. The Prince of Naples has never been robust. As a child he was very weakly, causing much anxiety to both his parents. In 1896 the prince married Princess Helen of Montenegro, and hitherto there has been no issue.

Humbert and Margherita have been a devoted couple. Though gossip at one time played somewhat freely with his name, scandal never sullied the happiness of their hearth. Many amusing anecdotes are told of the domestic life of the royal couple. King Humbert's hair went white quite suddenly, and no argument of the Queen's would persuade him to dye it. She accordingly sent for a large supply of the newest hair-dye from Paris, and left it, with instructions for its use, in the King's dressing-room. He said nothing, but a day or two later the Queen's favorite poodle ran into her room, no longer a marvel of whiteness, but as black as hair-dye could make it. The Queen's one failing is a tendency to dressiness, with the inevitable attendant extravagance. One Christmas morning she found a complete pile of milliners' and dressmakers' bills receipted, beneath her table-napkin. There was no other present, and the hint is said to have told.

DIFFERENCES IN TASTE.

Here is a story told by the Prince of Naples: The Queen had taken to wearing glasses when reading, and the King did not like to see them, 'Margherita, put down those glasses,' he said, but was not obeyed. 'Then papa said, "Margherita, if you don't take off those glasses I shall sing." And mamma has such a dread of papa's false notes that she obeys at once to save herself from that torment.'

It is said that Her Majesty's devotion to Wagnerian music, which is attributable to the fact that she received her education in Germany, was a source of sorrow to her husband, who, like Leopold of Belgium, simply abominated music, for which he had no ear whatsoever, and which had the effect of putting his teeth on edge. As he was extremely fond of his wife he submitted to the infliction as long as he could. But when the strain became too great to bear, he threatened the Queen to sing, and even went so far as to chant a few bars in an excruciatingly flat and rasping voice. That always had the desired effect, and caused Her Majesty's piano to close with a bang.

Odd to state, notwithstanding their blood relationship, nothing could be more widely divergent than the royal couple's individual tastes. They had, however, two things in common—the love of outdoor and athletic exercise and an Oriental passion for diamonds and other precious stones.

A CONSISTENT, CONSTITUTIONAL SOVEREIGN.

During his reign of two-and-twenty years the King played the part of constitutional sovereign with much dignity, and a rare degree of patience under trying circumstances. The most conspicuous quality he has shown has been patriotism, and in this respect he has set an example which every true Italian should seek to emulate.

'The King is only the head of the nation, the Prince chosen by the people; with us there is no Sovereign, but a nation.' These are the words of Signor Crispi when he was a Republican. King Humbert accepted the underlying truth, for he has conscientiously acted the part of a constitutional monarch. When he succeeded Victor Emmanuel in 1878 he proclaimed that he would never lose sight of the grand example set him by his father of devotion to Italy, love of progress, and faith in Liberal institutions. 'My sole ambition will be to deserve the love of my people.' And, a day or two later, when the crowd beneath his window had sent up a mighty shout, he embraced the Prince of Naples, saying, 'My son, I swear to you to live in such wise that at my death you may be proclaimed King with similar devotion.' He kept his word.

As constitutional head of the government the King could not detach himself entirely from party politics. He made mistakes; to the best of his abilities he endeavored to retrieve them. But he was not a clever man. Humbert was a country gentleman rather than a statesman. He did not shirk the financial burdens which weigh so heavily on his people. Nowhere was more rigid economy practiced than in the royal palaces; and there by the King's express orders.

ENGLAND'S STAUNCH ALLY.

Two facts give prominence to King Humbert in European politics. He was the third party to the Triple Alliance—with the German Emperor and the Austrian Empire. Secondly, he was ever the staunch ally of England.

The British Empire has reason to deplore the death of the King of Italy quite apart from the circumstances that attended the occasion. It has lost, politically speaking, a very good friend. We, remembering how nearly the Prince of Wales escaped from the horrid pistol of weak-minded wickedness, shudder at the ghastly achievement. Our hearts go forth to Italy's royal household and to Italy.

A good king has been basely murdered. It is right that men should mourn.

NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

LEADERS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 10.—The grand jury has indicted five white men for murder, as leaders in the mobs which, during the recent anti-negro riots, beat and shot a number of negroes, and six negroes, for assisting the negro murderer, Charles, in resisting arrest, and in firing upon and killing a number of policemen. Other indictments of the leaders of the rioters are promised for to-morrow.

Another resignation of a police commissioner, under pressure of public opinion, is reported. Thomas Richardson, leaving the board with only five members.

MISSIONARY MONEY MISSING.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—The Postmaster-General has commissioned Judge White, of Sherbrooke, to hold an investigation regarding the alleged disappearance of $200, intended for the Presbyterian missions, posted at Kinnear's Mills. When the letter was received by the party to whom addressed no money was enclosed. The investigation will be held on Aug. 21.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Store closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays during July and August.

MEN'S

HAT DEPT.

Will Offer Balance of MEN'S STRAW HATS at Half Price, less 5 Percent extra for Cash, until stock is all sold.

The above goods will be placed on tables where the various styles may be easily seen.

DISCOUNTS

....IN ...

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' FINE GOLF and BICYCLE HOSE, at Half Price. Prices $1.50, $1.85 and $2, for 75c, 93c and $1. Assorted sizes, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ in. foot.

LADIES' WOOL ELASTIC BICYCLE GAITERS, at 60c, less 50 percent.

CHILDREN'S TAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, for 25c and 30c a pair.

BOYS' BICYCLE HOSE, at 50 percent off. Sizes 7, 7½ and 8 inches.

LADIES' FANCY COLORED THREAD HOSE, assorted sizes and prices, from 50c to $1.25 a pair, at Half Price.

Goods all Laid out on the Counter and Assorted.

NOTICE.

For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake Shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on Saturday, by our delivery waggons.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

THE TRIADS.

A BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY SAID TO BE IN MONTREAL.

Among the many Chinese secret societies which flourish in the 'Flowery Kingdom' are the Triads, or, as they call themselves, the Sam Hop Woe, or Thrice United Society. A branch of the society is said to be in operation in this city. Its primary objects are the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty, and the institution of a number of reforms, notable among which is the desire for the abolition of the pig-tail. The origin of the society is a mystery. Its members claim that, like our Masons, it has existed for a very long time. Some years ago, the California branch of the society, in view of a fancied resemblance, made a proposal to affiliate with the Masonic lodges, the advantages of which, however, did not appeal to the latter, and nothing further came of it.

In point of numbers, the Triads are, perhaps, the strongest, numerically, of all the Chinese societies, though how numerous they really are, no one quite knows, seeing that the members do not care to openly profess membership in the order, because, if it became known to the officials, their lives might suddenly become extinguished. In all parts of China they flourish, from Pekin down to the smallest villages. Hitherto their great drawback has been the lack of a leader, and this has prevented them from ever having a chance to make their objects realities. The members of this society have had a hand, undoubtedly, in most of the rebellions that have from time to time shaken the Chinese Empire; but never as a society have they done anything to give them more than ordinary publicity. What they may do during the present trouble is yet to be seen, and if the report that they intend to make common cause with the Boxers is true, the already complicated troubles will be indefinitely increased.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

Canadian Patents—Wm. McCloskey, spacing bars; W. A. Baldwin and I. H. Johnston, riding ploughs; L. M. Beauchemin, horse-shoes; J. De Froment, electric fire alarms; L. Lefebvre, spraying pumps; S. J. Bjornsson, line guides for harness; G. M. Donaldson, adjustable pattern dress-charts; W. A. Turbyne, arc lamps; C. Larin, bicycles; G. H. Dowswell, churns; H. Watson, fare boxes.

American Patents—S. Belanger, grain-drill; A. E. Blashill, wire fence weaving machine; T. G. Foster, snap hook; D. O. McAuliff and W. A. B. Hicks, handle bar for bicycles; A. B. Shantz, combined heater shield and ventilator; S. M. Smyth, table leg fastener; H. Truesdell, furnace-grate.

THE STREET RAILWAY MEN'S FESTIVAL.

When over 2,000 intelligent men bind themselves together to furnish the public with a creditable and first class entertainment, there can be no doubt that the public will be satisfied with the programme. The Montreal Street Railway employees propose to do this on Monday next, Aug. 13, and three following days, at Sohmer Park. The proceeds will go to the employees' sick benefit fund. During the inclement winter weather many conductors and motormen have to stay off duty and often spend weeks tossing on a bed of sickness and pain. It is to help these sufferers that the fund was inaugurated, and it has proved a blessing to many in the past. The festivals of the street car employees are worthy of a visit, and this year the attractions are even better than in former years.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. G. Hulbert and family have left for Poplar Farm, Abbottsford, where they will spend the month of August.

Mr. Charles Alexander came home from Cushing's Island, Me., yesterday, and intends going to Ste. Agathe for a few days.

Mr. Geo. W. Stephens, who has been for some days in the mountains, southward from Huntingdon, was again in the heat of business in the city yesterday.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

The Charming Trip

TO CARILLON And BACK, $1.00

Palace Str. SOVEREIGN.

Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine wharf. Get Snap Shots Guide, 1900, at Ticket Offices.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Paintings
Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 25c.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

MEN'S OWN.
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY ST.
SUNDAY, Aug. 12th, 1900, 3 p.m.

Speaker: Revd. S. SHELDON.
The Bell Male Quartette will sing several pieces during the afternoon.
We shall be glad to welcome strangers to our meetings.

ZION CHURCH,
(CONGREGATIONAL),
Corner Mance and Milton streets.
THE REV.
J. Cooper Antliff, D.D.,
Will preach at both services To-morrow.

Olivet Baptist Church,
Cor. of Osborne and Mountain Sts.
On SUNDAY, August 12th,
....REV.....
Albert G. LAWSON, D.D.
Of CAMDEN, N. J.,
Will preach at both services.
Morning Service, - 11 o'clock
Evening Service, - 7 o'clock.
Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Rev. John Gordon, D.D.,
of Philadelphia, (former pastor of Olivet Church, this city), will preach at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
ON SUNDAY, BOTH MORNING AND EVENING.
A welcome awaits all who come.
Next Wednesday evening, Prayer-meeting will be led by Mr. D. A. BUDGE, Sec'y, Y.M.C.A.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
There will be no service in the above church on
SUNDAY, August 12th,
owing to repairs.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

PRIMROSE LODGE,
No. 49, S. O. E. B. S.

The Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro., T. J. Walker, from his late residence, 522 Rivard street, on MONDAY, the 13th, at 2.30 p.m. Brethren of sister lodges invited to attend.
W. C. BLAKE, Secretary.

2nd REGT. CANADIAN ARTILLERY.
ANNUAL PRACTICE.

The Regiment will parade as follows:
No. 1 Co'y, MONDAY, 13th inst, at 8 p.m.
No. 2 Co'y, TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 p.m.
No. 3 Co'y, WEDNESDAY, 15th, inst, at 8 p.m.
Uniform, Drill Order.
Members wishing to qualify as "Gun Layers" will give their names to their section commander at the above parade of the Company to which they belong.
By order,
ERNEST C. COLE, Capt.,
Adjutant.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

ANNUAL PICNIC

PT. ST. CHARLES BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL
—TO—
OTTERBURN PARK
On SATURDAY, August 18th.
Leaves G.T.R. Subway Station 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Tickets—Adults, 65c; Children, 35c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 10.—In the Legislature, last night, Ralph Smith's compulsory arbitratory resolution was withdrawn on the promise of the government that a bill will be brought down next session. Tatlow's straight Conservative anti-Chinese resolution, which contained severe strictures upon the Laurier administration, was voted down by the government, a more conciliatory amendment being accepted. An instruction to the executive counsel was passed advocating a clause in all government works prohibiting the employment of all persons unable to read European languages. This measure is aimed at the Chinese and Japanese cheap labor.

Persons removing out of town for the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed to their country residence at twenty-five cents per month, post paid.

D F.Q. 3 F.M. 10 **AUGUST** C L.Q. 17 N.M. 24

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U. S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.
WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.
Yearly Contracts on Favorable terms.
NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

From an ordinary citizen's point of view there can be no objection to a rival street car service in the city. Competition always leads to improvements in catering to the desires of the public, to increased attention, greater facilities and cleanliness, less crowding and less noise. But if the council should decide on giving the Terminal Railway right of way through the streets the company should be bound to give a proper royalty to the city for the enormously profitable franchise it asks for. It should, of course, be debarred forever from amalgamating with other street railway companies. All legal means should be taken to prevent the creation of vested rights in municipal street property. The best authorities on corporation economics are agreed that city governments should not part with their rights over the streets, but retain the power of at any time assuming ownership of all public utilities. These things being properly attended to, there can be no objection to the Terminal Railway entering and using the streets of the city.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of Chicago University, has become suddenly interesting to many who thought little about him before through his announced determination to try the experiment of living on fifteen cents' worth of food per day. Quite a number of college professors have been interviewed by the newspapers as to the probability of his being able to subsist comfortably on that allowance. One physician wisely observed that all depends on the cooking. There are people, however, who are better qualified to give an opinion than college professors—those who have been compelled by stress of circumstances to live on as little as the half of fifteen cents, and who have found out how much of really good sustaining food can be got for a few coppers. Prof. Harper judiciously proposes to include his family along with himself and provide for all at fifteen cents per head. This is at least easier than going alone, for it is well known that when a number club together they can live much cheaper and better than singly. There can be no doubt of the success of his experiment. Did not our soldiers march from Jacobsdal to Bloemfontein and fight the battle of Paardeberg on a biscuit a day?

Estimates made of the probable output of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company of Sydney, Cape Breton, considered in relation to government bounties, has furnished a theme to a writer in the New York 'Herald' as flattering to Canadian legislative generosity as it is to American and Canadian enterprise. As a competitor in supplying the iron markets of the world he thinks this company possesses advantages, both natural and acquired, superior to all rivals. Among those he lays particular emphasis on the bounties which the government of the Dominion pays in order to stimulate the iron industry. The blast furnaces are expected to turn out daily 1,400 tons of pig iron, an annual output of 511,000 tons, which at two dollars a ton will yield a bounty of $1,022,000. The steel mill is expected to produce 800 tons per day, of 292,000 tons per year, the bounty on which, at $1.50 per ton, would amount to $438,000, a total bounty for the first year the plant is in operation of $1,460,000. Allowing for the sliding scale of reduction in bounties, which last for eight years longer, it is estimated that the company will receive about six million dollars in bounties before they are extinguished. Quoting an expert authority the writer referred to says the company must work a revolution in the iron and steel trade, as it will produce these commodities at three dollars a ton less than the price now ruling with those concerns which are likely to be its competitors. The same authority estimates that this will represent an annual loss of $7,500,000 to Pittsburg in view of the present and prospective output of that centre. From these figures we should gather that the Sydney company would be able to undersell others by one dollar a ton on pig iron and one dollar and a half on steel without the aid of the bounty which is simply an addition to its big profits—a gift from the people of Canada to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company of one million and a half dollars.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIAGE.

When the Delpit marriage case reached a stage when it seemed open to that public discussion which it so obviously called for, the 'Witness' pointed out that either our marriage laws or their administration would have to be changed. We held that the first thing to do was to carry this case to the Privy Council to see in how far our jurisprudence had rightly set forth the law as it stands. The civil courts had handed over to an ecclesiastical tribunal for adjudication the case of the marriage of two persons who, being grown up and responsible, had chosen to get married outside of that church, and who were therefore presumably to the law outside of it as regards the act. If the Privy Council should uphold this extraordinary procedure as a true administration of our law as it stands, it was evident that, for the purposes of the barest civil and religious liberty, our law should be changed. We were met with the flout that if Roman Catholics were satisfied with the law which required sacramental marriage in their case, it was none of the business of outsiders, who were not affected by that law. This argument was entirely beside the mark. Nobody questioned the right of any class of religionists to bind themselves by any usages that they might choose, so long as they each and all voluntarily accepted the same. What we objected to, and what every free man will forever object to, was forcing persons by civil law to accept the usages of any religion apart from their own choice, and this under penalties the direst and most degrading that can be put upon a woman and her children. The idea of making a person claiming not to be a Roman Catholic, or, what is the same thing, not to be bound in any particular matter by Roman Catholic usage, subject by law to the decisions of a court of that religion, seemed, and still seems, to us monstrous and intolerable. We had certainly expected to have heard before this of a public movement among those interested—the Protestant clergy, for instance, who have gone so far as to marry persons under license whom they knew to be Roman Catholics—to carry this case to the Privy Council. We could wish, as we said at the beginning, that it was one which would cover the case of these ministers more evidently. So far as made public, it would seem that the woman at least had not been brought up in the Roman Church. If the case has not yet seemed to arouse those personally interested it has certainly shown itself to be of extreme interest to jurists, who have spontaneously contributed the most careful studies of it to the edification of the public. The letter of 'Q. C.' in this paper is as fascinating as it is conclusive in showing that the time has arrived to withstand in this province a reversion to mediaevalism which would place the country out of harmony with the age and with the whole civilized world.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

The first labor organization in America formally to adopt socialistic principles and embody them in its constitution is the Metal Workers' National Association, which assembled in Indianapolis last week. Hostility to the existing industrial system was plainly declared in the preamble to the constitution as adopted. It sets forth that the proprietary class possesses almost all the soil, the houses, factories, means of transportation, machinery, raw materials and all the necessaries of life. In comparison with the entire people this class represents a small minority. On the other side, it was declared, were the workmen, possessing nothing but their intellectual and physical power with which to labor and which they must sell to the possessors of the means of production in order to live. These workers represent the millions. It is further stated that the proprietary class arrogates to itself every improvement in machinery and every new discovery, by which workers are more and more displaced till, becoming superfluous, they are compelled to sell their labor at any price to avoid starvation. It is added that the proprietors have on their side the power of the state, the police, militia and the press. In other words, the Metal workers might as well have said they had opposed to them the organized forces of society as at present constituted.

Apart from the fact that this is perhaps the first trade organization to formulate a revolutionary purpose as part of its constitution, there is nothing new or revolutionary in the method by which the Metal Workers propose to bring about the change they desire. Workingmen must, they declare, see that their interests are represented in the shops and in the different branches of the local, state and national governments. They must compel recognition of the fact that the entire system of production rests on the shoulders of the working class. It is asserted that if they display a firm determination and exert their power a new system based on justice may easily be introduced. This last statement is so obvious that it would prove in the highest degree encouraging to those seeking what they believe to be a great reform in the organization of society, were it not that the conditions have been just the same for generations. There has been the same supplanting of men by machinery, the same dominance of capital, the same expressions of grievance, the same obvious remedy in the hands of the aggrieved. These possess to-day, as in the United States they have always done, universal suffrage protected by the ballot, by which the most unsuccessful workman counts for as much in ruling the state and the nation as does the wealthiest of the absorbing capitalistic class. Each millionnaire could have been at any time out-voted at the polls a thousand times over by his own employees had they wished so to do. One cannot but fear that the future may possibly be as the past, and that, however readily the theory may be adopted that the social structure is all wrong and unjust, there will always be a latent dread in many men's minds that management by a majority of themselves may easily be as undesirable as the present method which has been evolved by the evolution of society.

The weakness of the situation possibly lies in the fact that the theory that having is wrong is naturally held chiefly by the have-nots. It is in the order of nature that for the most part the intelligent and well-behaved of the have-nots pass over into the order of the haves, leaving the less intelligent and thrifty behind them to cherish the grievance which is no longer theirs. The richest of the haves have frequently come from the ranks of the have-nots, and though, like Mr. Carnegie, they may still hold some sort of theories about the need of revolution in the structure of society, they seldom discover the way to carry these into radical practice. This may be partly ascribed to natural selfishness, which is found in haves and have-nots in equal degree, but it is fair to admit that there are almost insurmountable barriers between theory and practice in the matter. The tendency for the have-nots to become haves is not probably growing less year by year. It is certainly in the interests of society that every facility should be given for this development. Every man who can save enough ought to own a home with a honeysuckle and a flower plot and some feet of grass. The trolley system is going to make this easier. It is in the interests of society that it should be made easier. There are some developments of joint stock enterprise which make it possible for men of small means to become proprietors in substantial enterprises. It is desirable that there should be larger scope for this. We must own that in dealing with stocks the odds are against the poor man who cannot very well afford to take ground floor risks. Yet very many of the largest holders of stocks have begun upon the poor man's level. They did not pass from the have-nots to the haves because they were wicked; oppressive or rapacious. Some of it may have been opportunity, but for the most part it was just because they had the ability to do so. The captains of industry are not those who were born with silver spoons. They are those who were capable of being captains of industry. There is certainly no lack of chance for such. Every one knows what a tremendous demand there is everywhere and always for men able to manage. Education is not everything, but education certainly goes a long way. Those who are financially successful are not necessarily the highly cultured, but they are generally such as have made good use of their opportunities of culture and are often found to be far more cultured than one could have expected from their early opportunities and their absorption in business. On the whole, the most probable way in each individual case to escape from grievances of the wronged have-nots is to pass determinedly over into the ranks of the haves.

SHIRT SLEEVES.

There has been a movement in the United States to secure for men during hot weather the emancipation from heavy clothing that is supposed to have come to women through the adoption of the shirt waist. This has been sought by completing the trousers with a belt or sash instead of with buttons and braces, and wearing nothing over the shirt. Dressed thus, a man is certainly in the abstract dressed decently—that is, he is adequately covered. And, at least so long as it achieves its purpose of keeping the wearer cool, there is nothing inelegant about it. A man whose shape does not demand occultation makes at least as graceful a picture so clad as he does in a coat of the best cut. Indeed, the shirt offers fine scope for color effects. Questions might arise about the comfort or the wholesomeness of supporting the heaviest raiment from the waist by a tight belt; but we are not at present engaged with a question of health, but one of propriety. It seems that a number of young men who looked upon this manner of releasing themselves during the hot weather from the burden of a coat and waistcoat, presented themselves so equipped in a respectable restaurant in St. Louis, and that they were informed by the waitresses that the latter were not allowed to serve gentlemen without coats, whereupon they retired in good order. Had they been young ladies in shirt waists it is certain that no objection would have been made. We are not told, but probably those very waitresses were so clad.

Why, then, must this reform be vetoed by modern society's censor of manners, the eating-house keeper? It is simply this, that this form of dress has always been associated in all men's and women's minds with deshabille. A man without his coat and waistcoat is looked upon as half undressed. At manual employment this amount of undress is looked for, and in certain classes of society it is the usage for men to take off their coats when they get home and roam their own houses in their shirt sleeves, taking their meals in the same. But those who do this do not aspire to social position. It is apparently permitted in the United States in warm weather to appear not only in private offices, but also in those in which the public is received without one's coat, and this custom is spreading into Canada. Not only is it found in our Court House and City Hall, where nobody looks for manners, and where such things go without saying, but even our leading bank permits its clerks to appear in its public office without their coats. These young men would not yet, probably, take their breakfast in similar guise or pass in this manner through the streets; but there is no saying what we are coming to. It is to be feared that so long as the sense of deshabille is associated with the shirt sleeve and, still more with the waist of the shirt, it will be counted a rudeness to present oneself in respectable places without further covering. The difficulty might, one would think, be got over by inventing a new garment. Yet what would it be? Men may not copy the shirt waist. Society would, by a right instinct, be still less tolerant of anything that seemed like an imitation in any degree of women's way of dressing.

As compared with women, men are, in matters of dress, conservative and reserved in the extreme. How far this is their own choice may now be questioned, as it seems that women will permit no daring change. It is also a fair question whether, as Passim says, the removal of the restraints of apparel may not betoken a parallel abandonment of other of the proprieties which civilization has evolved, and which used to be looked upon as the distinguishing marks of the well born and well-bred. There is certainly a close relationship between dress and manners. To appear proper is a great aid to being proper. It would be daring perhaps to say that taking society as a whole manners have retrograded during the century, for there has certainly been a great change for the better since the operative classes of Europe went without shoes and except for certain civilities exacted by the gentry without manners. There is no class to-day in city life at least in which the man does not take off his hat to the woman and that is certainly a change in the direction of refinement. There has at the same time been a simplification of the manners of the gentry, which has in some respects had the aspect of a wilful return towards boorishness. It is a good change in so far as it is a sloughing off of courtesies which had become shams. It is a bad change in so far as it fails to replace those shams by real courtesy and mutual reverence. The same rule applies to clothes.

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM ROUMANIA.

The steady exodus of Jews now going on from Roumania, of which we are having ample evidence presented to us in Canada, by the hundreds, who are being landed—not to say 'stranded'—in our own country, is suggestive of a comparison of the methods of dealing with the Jewish race adopted by the former Moslem rulers of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces and their Roumanian successors of the Orthodox Greek Church, not at all to the credit of the latter. Mahomet bade his followers be kind to the Jews and on the whole they have been. The Christians, who owe the Jews a thousandfold more, should have need of no such mandate to protect the race from which they had their Saviour and their faith. Of the entire Roumanian population of about 5,500,000, at least one-fourteenth is of Hebrew origin, which important element is, however, being driven out of the land by reason of the unjust manner in which the exclusive and protective laws aimed against foreigners are made to apply to it also. The Israelites are the skilled workmen of the country and have been established there for centuries, long before there was any idea of making a kingdom out of the province of Moldavia and Wallachia. They are, indeed, the only part of the population who have shown any aptitude or inclination for steady work. The Wallacks are, by race proclivities, herdsmen, with a deep-rooted horror of anything approaching to manual labor, and with difficulty force themselves to till the soil to raise sufficient food for themselves and families. The Moldavians take more kindly to farming, and have made much progress therein of late years, but in other respects they are poor workmen.

It need hardly be said that in Roumania, as elsewhere, the Jew has made himself conspicuous, and to the same extent obnoxious, by his superior skill in finance, which has gained for him a widespread but hated influence among his less thrifty Christian neighbors. But in any case, there is not the slightest justification for the altogether exceptional treatment to which they are now being subjected. Foreigners are liable to be expelled from Roumania without trial, for political reasons, and they are not allowed to be taught in the public schools unless there are not sufficient pupils of native origin to take up the accommodation afforded. Employers are not permitted to have in their workshops more than one-fourth of their workmen of other than Roumanian descent, and foreigners are also forbidden to act as peddlers in the country. Laws are being prepared to forbid foreigners to exercise the profession of medicine or to become architects or engineers, and another bill is in contemplation to compel all workmen to join a trade union—foreigners being, however, made ineligible for these unions. The Jew is not a foreigner; he has lived for centuries in Roumania, and has probably contributed more powerfully than

all the other race elements to the material prosperity of the country. He is obliged to serve in the army and to fulfil the other duties of citizenship. But methodically and systematically these restrictive laws are being put into force against the Jews, who are thus excluded from their usual employments. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are seeking refuge in emigration, but it is worthy of consideration whether it was worth while to separate such a mediaeval and intolerant race as the Roumanians are proving themselves to be, from the Turkish Empire. Meanwhile, these homeless Roumanian Jews, within our own gates, law-abiding, industrious, driven from their country through no fault of their own, but by what is neither more nor less than calculated persecution, are far from unworthy whatever indulgence and assistance our government can legally extend to them, and are, in any case, deserving of deep sympathy in their misfortune.

OUR MOUNTAIN PARK.

There are some people who seem to think that Montreal invested millions in park property and spends ten of thousands in maintaining it simply to afford them business stands. What is funny, our city council seems always to look favorably on schemes to turn this vast expenditure into channels of private profit. To put a tower on Montreal mountain would have the same effect that the other visible erections thereon have had of belittling it. This is an optical effect which can probably only be avoided by occulting the structures from view, a thing which might very easily have been done with everything built hitherto, but which is the very opposite of what has been done. The erections have the appearance of having been built without even the aid of an architect, to say nothing of a recognized landscape engineer. That a tower is a desideratum we presume we may admit, though in the last analysis the pleasure of going up an Eiffel tower has much in common with that afforded by riding a Ferris wheel, a razzle-dazzle or any other sort of merry-go-round. Still, it is to be admitted that the passion for building towers is one of the primary instincts of the human race, whether like the tower of Babel or the Eiffel tower, on plains, where they are really of some account, or on eminences, like the cairns which crown the summit of almost every mountain that has been climbed by man. This is a propensity old enough and universal enough to be respected. A tower would certainly add an attraction to the park in the eyes of all visitors, and if it could be ascended without exhaustion would be visited by all who had nerve enough for it. It is also to be admitted that there is no point from which the whole panorama of the mountain view can be seen. We cannot see clearly what advantage is to be gained by seeing it all at once. It is far more beautiful in bits and framed in a foreground of verdure than it could be from the top of anywhere. There might, by the way, be more care taken to open views from various points on the park walks and drives; most of our mountain drives are complete failures in the matter of scenery. Let it be granted, however, that people want a cyclorama. If we are to have a tower let it be the product of the highest art the world can furnish and the expression of the highest reverence of the people for the majesty of the place. To be thus modesty, simplicity and dignity should be its characteristics. It should have for a purpose the observation of the heavens and the earth and should have accommodation for an astronomical and meteorological observatory for the former of which Montreal has in its mountain unparalleled advantages. To make it a showman's peepshow at twenty-five cents admission or an accessory of a bead-work shop or lager beer counter would be a degradation to which we hope Mount Royal will never be subjected by the most uncultured of aldermen. It would almost look as though this matter had been brought up between July and August to escape the vigilance of the Park Protection Association, which is probably pretty well scattered just now.

WHAT IS A THEATRE ?

The recent trial of a saloon-keeper for keeping a house which was a noisy nuisance in its neighborhood has revealed an extraordinary thing. It was commonly understood that singing saloons were against the law. It no doubt puzzled people who never went to saloons to know why singing should make a saloon worse or how any business could be licensed as proper and desirable which music could make intolerable. It was, however, assumed that those who knew of such things knew what they were doing in being utterly intolerant of the association of music with liquor-selling. This trial, however, reveals that our license commissioners have actually been issuing theatre licenses to the very worst of places. It would appear that the simple way of getting round the law was for the drink-seller to go into the theatre business and take out a theatre license, and then, as it is common to have a bar in the purlieus of a theatre, and as license commissioners recognize the fitness of this, he takes out a license to sell liquor in connection with his theatre, and forthwith we have a variety shop, a true description of which has had to be modified in the report of the trial. It was a place where every one who entered was required to drink or be forcibly ejected. It was the boast of the keeper of it, who brought numerous prominent citizens to swear to the modesty and respectability of his place, that he had one man on hand at all times to keep order, and on Saturday nights two men. Than this little more need be said to prove the character of the audiences to which this theatre catered—in what manner the less said the better. Yet this theatre and others like it hold licenses from our license commissioners.

IN CHINA.

The despatches this morning, which announce that the Chinese Government is seeking peace with the Powers, state nothing new. A couple of weeks ago each of the European governments and the United States Government were formally appealed to by the Pekin Government to mediate between all the other powers and China, and special inducements were held out to each. And all along the Chinese Government has held that it was insurrectionists who were hostile to the imperial authorities at Pekin as well as to foreigners that were accountable for the attacks upon the legations at Pekin, and that the imperial troops who took part with the insurrectionists were under the influence of princes and generals who had got beyond the authority and control of the imperial authorities. It seems not improbable that the moderate-minded and better-informed princes and generals have all along had the support, if not altogether the sympathy, of the Dowager Empress, who, though hostile to foreigners, understands the military strength of their governments and the comparative weakness of China, and that the anti-foreign princes and generals, having been discredited and discouraged by successive defeats, have become less popular, and thus enabled the pro-foreign party to secure authority and influence in the Grand Council. If this is the case the so-called overtures for peace may result in an arrangement by which the international forces will be allowed to march without resistance to Tungchau, and only a comparatively small force be sent into Pekin to guard the legations until the insurrection is put down. If the Dowager Empress and the wiser princes and generals get thorough command of the Chinese armies, the assistance of the international forces, as suggested by the United States, would not be necessary in order to quell the insurrection and restore order.

The most disquieting feature of the situation is the fact stated by the United States Government that it has no evidence that its despatches to Conger have ever reached him; and the United States Government has more than any other been inclined to credit the Chinese Government with good faith. Sir Claude Macdonald, in one of his despatches, however, acknowledged the receipt of a despatch from his government. So far, however, the free communication promised by the Chinese Government has not been established. There has been no news from, or of, Pekin for some days.

The result of the operations of the allied forces since the capture of Yangtsung, have not been reported, but it is rumored from Shanghai that they have reached Wofang, which is on the line of railway ten miles beyond Yangtsung, and a second column is also probably following the river route to Tungchau. There are no reports of any consequence from southern or central China so that all is probably quiet south of the Yellow river. The report of the advance of great armies of Chinese troops through Hunan and Hupeh towards Pekin are doubtless without foundation, It would take weeks for any considerable force to reach Pekin from Hunan, the nearest of these provinces, and it would devastate the country it passed through so that its advance would probably be dreaded and even resisted by the dense populations of the lake regions through which they would march. They could only be sent by way of the Yangtse river and the Grand canal. The transportation of a great army would be no easy task, and the viceroys and governors of central China have not shown any very great disposition to send troops either against the Boxers or the foreigners.

PASSIM LOQUITUR.

I was walking over Fletcher's Field by the Park avenue board-walk, when I was met by two persons who by their garb were Protestant clergymen with two lads walking behind them. I drew as close to the edge as possible to let them pass. They continued, however, occupying the whole board-walk, and it was all I could do to keep my balance as they shoved past me. The boys did likewise. I watched the party with interest to see how they would act towards an elderly gentleman who was tenderly carrying a flower in a pot. They shoved him off the path altogether. They did not do it intentionally. I don't think they noticed him. I presume they learned from their fathers the manners they were teaching to those boys—that is, no manners at all. Yet it is a sort that we have a good deal of in this Canada of ours. I am not sure that things are improving. If I am not under the effect of that glamor which is said to surround the days that are no more, I seem to remember a stately generation which has no parallel to-day.

Yet I do remember once passing in haste down the pathway through McGill College grounds, encountering a governor-general and his aides-de-camp, and how solicitously they stood aside that I might be able to pass unimpeded. I remember, too, a leading statesman, a born Canadian, I am glad to say—the late Sir Alexander Galt—walking before me across Parliament Hill, at Ottawa. He was interrupted in his meditations by a little beggar girl of some sort, who asked him the time. The way he answered, 'Yes, my little girl,' as though the child had been from Rideau Hall, I shall never forget. The mere exhibition of good manners is, however, not enough to perpetuate them. They must be more or less insisted upon in childhood. In the old dame schools manners were twopence extra. I think if some sort of training in manners could be introduced into our schools it would be worth to the scholars many dollars extra.

An old gentleman from England wonders if manners are not going into desuetude altogether. He took summer lodgings with his wife at a lakeside resort near Lachine. When they came down to breakfast they had to take their meal with a lot of young men in their flannels—half-dressed, as he says. He asked the landlady if such was the custom of the house, because if it was, they would have to move. She said that she would be very sorry to lose them; but that if they stayed such was the custom of the place. I don't know exactly how little dressed the young men were, but I have often seen on that part of the road young men standing about and even conversing with ladies in a deshabille more complete than if they had just got out of bed. Are we tending back to barbarism, or is the discarding of unnecessary raiment the mark of a higher civilization? I remember once a paper in 'Harper's Magazine,' descriptive of society in the year two thousand. The most noted feature of the forecast was the refined simplicity of life. Refined it was, for people took as much interest in the various brands of drinking water as they now do the different French wines. Simple it was, for in no case did any one wear any garments for which there was no use, and for the most part men seemed to have reached, not Edenic, but immediately post-Edenic conditions. The word gymnastic primarily implies nakedness, and the exaltation of muscle which characterizes the century's close, seems to combine with the anti-puritan tendencies of art in bringing about a considerable reduction of prudery. The question whether this means a higher civilization or a reversion towards barbarism can probably only be settled by the outcome.

I met Obiter when I was passing a cab stand. It is a strange day when Obiter has not something to stop and talk about. He said, 'Look at those rubber tires, all the cabs haven't got them yet, and I doubt if they ever will. Those that have them will likely discard them. Just look at them and see how they are cut up by bottle glass, and then count the number of broken bottles in various stages of trituration you pass on your way to your office. The best place to look for bottles is in the roadside gutter in the neighborhood of drinking shops, but almost anywhere will do. Look there, just at that doorstep of a palace, is the bottom of a pop bottle, with the wickedest possible looking edge waiting to cut some lady's shoe and give her lock-jaw. The only cure that I can think of would be to pick up these infamous things, and chuck each of them through the window opposite which it is found.' So spoke Obiter, but I think he only wished to express sardonically his despair of having in Montreal any regulation enforced for the public good.

PASSIM.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. J. GRACE.

Mr. Joseph Grace, painter and decorator, who came to Montreal from Louisiana forty years ago, when ten years of age, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had just entered the house of a lady on City Councillor street to see how some decorating work was progressing, when he felt faint and dizzy. He asked for a drink of water, and when the lady of the house was handing it to him he fell back and died in a few minutes from some heart affection. Mr. Grace resided at 20 Prince Arthur street, was a member of St. Patrick's Church, and was known by his charitable disposition to many who will mourn his death. Mr. Grace leaves a widow, two sons, Thomas and John, both of Montreal, and two daughters, Essie, who resides with her mother, and Mrs. E. C. Wescott, of Palace street. The funeral will take place at 2.30 o'clock on Monday afternoon from the family residence.

A NEW UNION.

A Huntingdon correspondent writes: Dewittville, a small village five miles from Huntingdon, seemed suddenly to have awakened into unusual activity and bustle on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 25, after a very rainy forenoon. Carriages were seen coming in full of ladies, and all directing their way towards the tasteful little Union church, the doors of which were thrown invitingly open. These were delegations of 'White-Ribboners' from Ormstown and Huntingdon, and best of all, our provincial president, Mrs. Sanderson, who had just returned from the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Edinburgh. A few brave women of Dewittville had decided to allow a union to be formed in their midst. The meeting was called to order, and Mrs. Sanderson requested to take the chair, and proceed to business, which she did. After the aims and methods of the W. C. T. U. had been explained, and a vote taken, those present proceeded to organize. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jas. Holliday; vice-president, Miss Mary Davidson; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. P. McArthur; treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Gordon. The first regular meeting was held on Friday, Aug. 3, when one new member and one honorary member were received. It was decided in future to hold the meetings on the first Saturday of each month at 2 p.m.

A POLICE SEND-OFF.

Ald. Lebeuf was, on the occasion of his departure for Europe, accorded a demonstration by the police last night. All the officers of the force assembled at the Central police station shortly after eight o'clock and under charge of Inspectors Keough and Lapointe marched down to the SS. 'Vancouver,' headed by the police band. Chief Hughes, after presenting Mrs. Lebeuf and her daughter with handsome bouquets, spoke a few words of farewell and good wishes to the chairman of the Police Committee. Mr. Lebeuf, in reply, stated that he was perhaps the first chairman to have such an honor accorded him, and thanked them for it. He had done his best for the force and though there had been some opposition since he had been elected an alderman, he was proud to say he had always followed his convictions. His trip was in the nature of a rest and when he returned he would continue to do all that would put the police force on the best footing possible. He concluded with a complimentary reference to Chief Hughes and was then the recipient of many hearty handshakes and wishes for a safe journey.

DEATH OF MR. W. E. SHARPLEY.

The death is announced of Mr. Wm. E. Sharpley, the head of the well-known jewellery firm of Messrs. Rice, Sharpley & Sons. Deceased, who was born in Montreal forty-five years ago, was the eldest son of Mr. R. Sharpley, the founder of the firm, which is one of the oldest in the jewellery trade in Canada. Since the decease of Mr. Sharpley senior his two sons, Messrs. Wm. E. and Fred Sharpley, have continued the business under the old firm style. For years the place of business of the firm was on Notre Dame street, east of Notre Dame Church, later on St. James street west of St. Peter, and at present it is on St. Catherine street. The funeral will take place on Monday to St. George's Church.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The 'Moniteur du Commerce' publishes the following: — 'Work on the wharves in the lower portion of the harbor will be commenced at once towards Longue Pointe. But there will be no dry dock. The dry dock is now being completed near the entrance to the Lachine canal, on the side of the large guard pier. At least that is what we are told.'

TIDE OF TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

New York, Aug. 10.—The tide of transatlantic steamship travel began to turn this week, and in a few days the rush homeward will reach enormous proportions. Paris, London, Liverpool and Berlin agents of the various lines are now unable to supply thousands of applicants with return passages that call for sailing dates from the other side before Sept. 15. Within the next fortnight the rush homeward will average 800 cabin passengers per day. An agent of one of the big steamship lines said to-day that many New Yorkers had engaged return passage on steamers going to Montreal, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

TOOK TO THEIR HEELS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Official reports say that three separate Russian columns succeeded in surrounding a large Chinese force at Haichau, and that, seeing the Russians arriving from all sides, the Chinese fled in an easterly direction, leaving a dozen obsolete guns behind them. The Russians pursued the Chinese for 35 versts, until they were exhausted and compelled to abandon the pursuit.

A PRESENTATION.

On Monday afternoon three friends made a short call at the Methodist parsonage, Chelsea, and presented the Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Young with a purse of forty dollars as a token of appreciation and esteem from the members of the congregations of Chelsea, Ironside, and Templeton. The money had been collected by Mesdames James Maxwell, W. R. McLatchie and John Huckell.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sore Hands



ONE NIGHT CURE

Soak the hands thoroughly, on retiring, in a HOT lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear old gloves during the night. For sore hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends, this *one night cure* is wonderful.

For sale by all Colonial Chemists. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

GIVE THE BABIES NESTLE'S FOOD

MAKES HEALTHY HAPPY HEART BABIES

Write for a large sample can of Nestle's Food.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 53 St. Sulpice street, Montreal.

THE AUER LIGHT 1682 NOTRE DAME.

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Montreal, April 9th, 1900.

THE AUER LIGHT CO.,
1682 Notre Dame Street,

Gentlemen :—

I write to say that I have had 15 Auer Lights in use for a period of five years, and that they have proved most satisfactory in giving a steady light and purer air, also in their saving in gas accounts.

Yours truly,

(Signed) DR. H. M. PATTON.

TRIAL LIGHTS FREE OF CHARGE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brentwood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
110 St. James street.

The Pen-Carbon Letter Book

No Press, No Water, Any Ink, Any Paper, Any Pen, A Perfect Copy.

The simple act of writing a letter produces the copy at the same time without further trouble.
Use your own paper, your own ink, your own pen, write your letter and it is copied.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
1755 and 1757 Notre Dame Street,
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Whole Wheat Flour
For Brown Bread,
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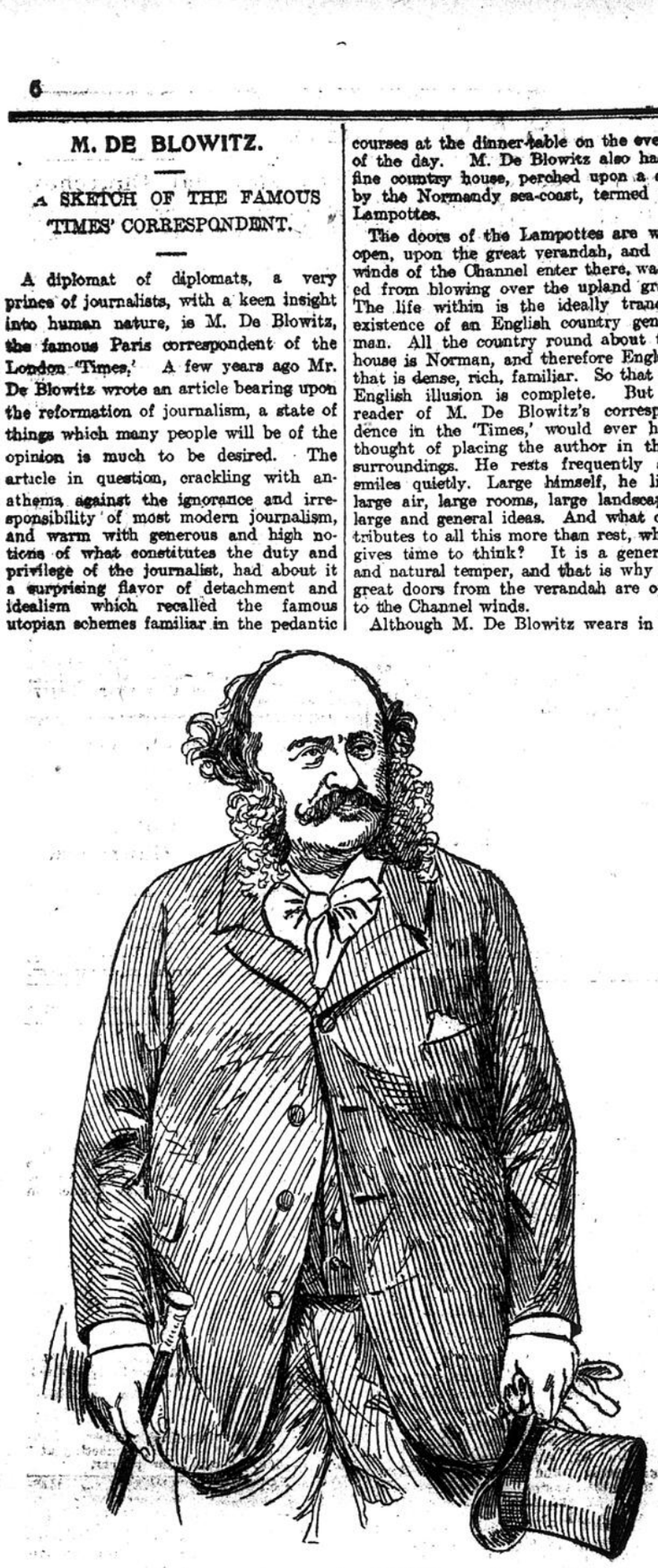
The Grand Old Staple
COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER
is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.
Forty years on the market, with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND,
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,
107 St. James street, and
5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy street.

M. DE BLOWITZ.

A SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS 'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

A diplomat of diplomats, a very prince of journalists, with a keen insight into human nature, is M. De Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London 'Times.' A few years ago Mr. De Blowitz wrote an article bearing upon the reformation of journalism, a state of things which many people will be of the opinion is much to be desired. The article in question, crackling with anathema against the ignorance and irresponsibility of most modern journalism, and warm with generous and high notions of what constitutes the duty and privilege of the journalist, had about it a surprising flavor of detachment and idealism which recalled the famous utopian schemes familiar in the pedantic



M. DE BLOWITZ.

idiom of scholars. It was a dream, a warning—a vision of a kind of journalistic heavenly city. But the air of that city is, after all, the air of the world in which M. De Blowitz, the most surprisingly unprofessional of men, seems eternally to live. Not that he is always an idealist. He was not, for instance, when, jumping the wall at Versailles after a dinner to the Shah of Persia, he outwitted every journalist in the palace garden, and, as he says, 'made five enemies in a single well-employed evening.' No, even the most ubiquitous of cisatlantic reporters would admit that he may be practical enough when need be. But after all, and above all, he is an idealist marked by a distinguished imagination, and an amiable and generous sympathy. He displays no special mark of the professional journalist. He is simply a gentleman with the widest interests and uncommon capacities, who succeeded in convincing the 'Times,' and then every



M. DE BLOWITZ'S HOUSE.

other intelligent observer, of his power and usefulness. He has his own philanthropic ends for the propagation of which it pleases him to have so esteemed a medium as the 'Times.' The people who come to see him, the deputies, the ministers, the ambassadors, the writers, the artists, the simple gens de monde come most often, not to his office, but to his warm and hospitable home. Here, in one of the streets that wind about the star arch at the head of the Champs Elysees, he receives all the world, rather as the charming gentleman, than as the historic journalist De Blowitz.

He is here the admired centre of a devoted family circle with whom he discourses at the dinner-table on the events of the day. M. De Blowitz also has a fine country house, perched upon a cliff by the Normandy sea-coast, termed the Lampottes.

The doors of the Lampottes are wide open, upon the great verandah, and the winds of the Channel enter there, warmed from blowing over the upland grass. The life within is the ideally tranquil existence of an English country gentleman. All the country round about this house is Norman, and therefore English, that is dense, rich, familiar. So that the English illusion is complete. But no reader of M. De Blowitz's correspondence in the 'Times,' would ever have thought of placing the author in these surroundings. He rests frequently and smiles quietly. Large himself, he likes large air, large rooms, large landscapes, large and general ideas. And what contributes to all this more than rest, which gives time to think? It is a generous and natural temper, and that is why the great doors from the verandah are open to the Channel winds.

Although M. De Blowitz wears in his button-hole a bright contrast to the famous flowing tie, the famous rosette of the French Legion of Honor, he is not in race a Frenchman; yet he is sufficiently French in two conspicuous characteristics. M. De Blowitz has now been the 'Times' correspondent for nearly thirty years, and has done that journal signal service at all times. The 'Times' kept M. De Blowitz waiting some time before it found him as relatively indispensable as he really was and always has been since; but finally the moment came when M. De Blowitz, seated before his desk, could feel himself more than the equal of his diplomatist confreres. Statesman he was not, nor ambassador; for these words imply limitations, a condition of responsibility to this or that state. But diplomatist he was, and in this entire class of men he was the most powerful of all, for he found himself in the position of a critic, unattached, of the European movements, giving allegiance to no country, although sought out by the representatives of all—a truly enviable position.

To the reader of M. De Blowitz's reminiscences as related by him in an American magazine some time ago, there is one fact which is evident before all others, namely, that M. De Blowitz was and is a diplomatist of the first order. Seek to explain the eternal hatred felt toward him by Prince Bismarck on any other ground. The attempt is impossible.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LAWN TENNIS.

STEVENS DEFEATED.

Southampton, N.Y., Aug. 10.—W. A. Larned defeated Richard Stevens here this morning in three straight sets in the final match of the championship singles in the Long Island Lawn Tennis championship tournament. The former champion of Yale, John A. Allen, won over Samuel Hardy, the Pacific Coast star, in the final contest of the consolation singles. Only at one time during the match in the championship event did Stevens lead Larned, and that was in the last and deciding set.

Following is the summary:

Gentlemen's championship singles, final round—W. A. Larned defeated Richard Stevens, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Gentlemen's consolation singles, final round—John A. Allen defeated Samuel Hardy, 6—1, 6—1.

BASEBALL.

WON A GAME.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 10.—Springfield played the worst fielding game of the season. Cargo made six of the nine errors, and they were all bad ones. Souders kept the locals batting pop flies. Bannon pitched a good game, but his support was dreadful. Score by innings—

Springfield	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3
Montreal	2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—11

TORONTO LOST.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 10.—Toronto took the lead in the third inning to-day by making three runs. Hartford did not find Williams until the fourth, and in the fifth he was landed on hard. Hartford was out-batted. Score by innings:

Hartford	0 0 0 2 4 0 1 0 x—7
Toronto	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 4 0 0 2 3 0 0 x—9	12	3
Syracuse	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	7	2

AT WORCESTER.

Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 x—4	7	2
Worcester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	6	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Providence	57	41	.582
Rochester	52	39	.571
Hartford	50	39	.562
Worcester	46	43	.517
Springfield	44	43	.495
Toronto	41	51	.445
Montreal	40	50	.444
Syracuse	36	58	.383

CHESS.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Munich, Aug. 10.—At the noon adjournment in the International Chess Tournament, Burn had beaten Marco. Messrs. Cohn, Billecard, Schlechter, Bardeleben, and Halprin had the better positions against Messrs. Jakob, Maroczy, Gottschalk and Janowski, respectively, while the Pillsbury-Berger and Popiel-Wolf games were in even positions.

WHEELING.

GOING AROUND THE WORLD.

Charles Rieter and Minnie Galvani, arrived in Montreal yesterday. They are on a globe trotting trip for a purse of 50,000 francs. They are two strong, good-looking men, who had to start without a cent, and are compelled to live on whatever money they can earn during their trip. They started on July 25 last year, and have been making their expenses by giving wrestling and fencing exhibitions in the various places they visited.

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION DEFEATED.

Manchester, Conn., Aug. 10.—Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion, was defeated by George Low, the professional of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn, and the Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester to-day, by 3 up and 2 to play.

AQUATICS.

VALOIS REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Valois Boating Club, which takes places this afternoon, has always been regarded as one of the events of the season. Boating and canoeing have to a certain extent gone out of fashion on Lake St. Louis, most of the former devotees of these sports having transferred their affections to yachting, and consequently the committee of the club have decided to eliminate the time-honored rowing and paddling races from the programme, an to have a larger number of yachting events instead. Handsome prizes will be offered for each of the four classes, which comprise most of the yachts represented on Valois Bay and elsewhere on the lake, namely, raters, 22-footers, 17-footers and cruisers. The raters are the class to which belong the victorious 'Red Coat,' and the other cup defenders, and it is expected that four of these will compete to-day. An interesting race, and one that will be a decided novelty, will be the ladies' yachting race. This will be sailed in the 17-footers, which will be manned by a crew of two ladies and two gentlemen.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic earnings from Aug. 1 to Aug. 7:

1900	$565,000
1899	519,000
Increase	$46,000

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

Earnings, Aug. 1 to Aug. 7, 1900:

1900	$463,861
1899	444,168
Increase	$19,693

Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Corean, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday afternoon.

Th Dominion line United States mail SS. New England, which left Liverpool on Aug. 2, arrived at Boston at 2 a.m., yesterday.

The Allan line SS. Parisian sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on Thursday, and has on board 195 cabin, 140 intermediate, and 280 third class passengers. Among her cabin passengers are Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Louis Davies, the Hon. A. G. Blair and the Hon. Wm. Fielding.

The Head line SS. Torr Head, sails this morning for Belfast, calling at Quebec to complete her cargo on the way down. She takes from Montreal 144,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 sacks of flour, 50 tons of oilcake, 20 horses, 23 tons provisions, 1,400 bundles staves, 275 standards of deals, 1,250 boxes of cheese.

SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS GO FREE.

The twenty-one Syrian immigrants who came over on the Franco-Canadienne line SS. Louisiana, and who were refused permission to land at Quebec or this port by the immigration officials, because they did not possess the amount of money immigrants coming into Canada should have, and who have for that reason been detained on the steamship since she arrived here, were set at liberty last night. Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion immigration agent, in this city, received instructions yesterday afternoon from Mr. Frank Pedley, Dominion superintendent of immigration, Ottawa, to make a careful examination of the immigrants on board the SS. Louisiana, and if satisfied that they would not become a public charge, he could allow them to land. Mr. Hoolahan made the inspection and found that they were a desirable lot of immigrants, who would not have to depend on public charity. He immediately allowed them to go ashore, and sent a report of his investigation to Ottawa.

CHARTERED FOR CHINA.

Messrs. H. & A. Allan are in receipt of cable information from Liverpool that the Allan line SS. Sicilian has been chartered by the British Government to carry troops to China.

SS. ORCADIAN IN PORT.

The Allan line SS. Orcadian, which left London on July 26, arrived in port yesterday afternoon at 5.15. She stopped in Quebec for five hours on Thursday afternoon, and landed a portion of her cargo. Capt. Imrie reports a fair passage, with the exception of a couple of days of strong head winds and high seas. The Orcadian came by way of Belle Isle, saw two big icebergs near the entrance to the Straits. The steamship was detained about ten hours by fog. Up the Gulf a strong gale blew off Fame Point, while dense fog hung over the water.

SS. CAMPANA'S PASSENGERS.

The following are the inward cabin passengers per SS. Campana, of the Quebec Steamship Company, from Pictou, N.S., and way ports: Mr. N. H. Asselin, Mr. George Asch, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. R. D. Anderson, Mr. A. M. Bedell, Mr. F. C. Bedell, Mr. A. A. Briggs, Mr. A. J. Bailey, Mr. O. Baldfere, Mr. B. Bourassa, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Bouthelier, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Briggs, Miss Briggs, Miss Bearisto, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Joseph Biggs, Mr. Barker, the Rev. A. H. Cameron, the Rev. D. Cameron, Dr. F. C. Combe, Mr. E. Cantin, Mr. and Mrs. Coombe, Mr. Chambers, Mrs. P. Doherty, the Rev. D. A. Doherty, Miss Deslauriers, Mr. George Dunbar, Mr. A. Duval, Mrs. Doheney, Mr. A. Dewar, Mr. E. G. Dolbel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eager, Mr. R. Elwell, Mrs. J. M. Fortier, Miss Fortier, Mr. A. Fortier, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fox, Mrs. T. S. Fink, Mr. H. L. Green, Mr. P. Doran, Mr. T. J. Goyette, the Rev. W. L. Hayward, Mr. George Hague, Mr. and Mrs. George Hague, jr., Miss Hunt, Mr. R. A. Hamilton, Mr. W. J. Hestch, Mr. R. J. Hoguet, Mr. R. L. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Otto R. Hansen, Mr. J. J. Hannon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Henderson, Mr. F. H. Hurlburt, Mr. P. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Miss M. B. Lamont, Miss Lyster, Mr. M. B. Lovell, Miss Misell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mulhansen, Mr. A. Moffatt, Miss J. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McChesney, Mrs. W. H. McHenry and five children, Mrs. McLaren, Miss McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. George McDonald, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Parent, Mr. T. Parent, Miss Parent, Mrs. Ready, Miss Ready, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robillard, Mr. Richardson, Miss V. M. Shea, Mr. Oliver Smith, Miss Stevenson, Mr. C. A. Sullivan, Mr. J. J. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Teirs, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Tarte, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wright, Mr. A. J. Westermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, Mr. Wren, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Young, Master Young.

SS. OCEANIA ARRIVES.

The SS. Oceania, of the Elder-Dempster line, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon and took up her mooring at the old Beaver line wharf. The vessel, Captain Shotten reports, left London on July 26, and that for the first part of the voyage, very seasonable weather prevailed. This was followed about mid-ocean by strong westerly winds and high seas. Off the Banks a dense fog prevailed, which was cautiously sailed through. No ice was sighted. Up the Gulf the weather was also inclement, strong head winds, accompanied by considerable mist and rain, made the run up to Father Point a disagreeable one. The vessel remained at Quebec for some time doing work upon her cargo. The Oceania sails again for London on Wednesday next.

SS. MONT BLANC NOT DAMAGED.

The SS. Mont Blanc, of the Franco-Canadienne line, which ran ashore while proceeding down the river on Wednesday morning last, near Archambault, during a dense fog, has received a careful examination at Quebec, and is reported as sustaining no damage by going ashore. She left Quebec this morning at daybreak for Bordeaux.

SS. CORINTHIAN IN THE GULF.

The SS. Corinthian, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, on Aug. 2, is now on her way up the Gulf. She has on board a large passenger list. The vessel is expected to arrive at Quebec late this evening or early on Sunday morning. After discharging her steerage passengers at the latter port, she will proceed to Montreal, arriving here, it is expected, early on Monday.

R.M.S. LAKE MEGANTIC TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The R.M.S. Lake Megantic, of the Elder-Dempster line, is expected in port about two o'clock this afternoon, and upon her arrival, will be moored at the old Beaver wharf, foot of Berri street. The vessel, Captain Taylor reports, left Liverpool for Montreal on July 31, calling the following day at Moville. For the first few days out the weather was somewhat disagreeable, owing to the existence of strong head-winds, accompanied at intervals by rain. Following this state of affairs the weather cleared up and for practically the remainder of the passage the climate was most agreeable. Off the Banks fog and rain were encountered, but no ice was passed. In the Gulf a heavy mist hung over the sea, while rain came down in torrents. At Rimouski the mails were landed, and at Quebec the steerage passengers were disembarked. The Lake Megantic sails again for Liverpool on Friday morning next.

A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

The steamer Ottawa, which was recently constructed by the Bertram Engine Works Company at Toronto, made her trial trip on Thursday. The Ottawa, which has been built on a much larger scale than the ordinary lake carriers, experienced some difficulty in leaving her moorings, owing to the shallow water, but after the engines had got into proper working shape, she made good headway. The trip was most successful, the running of the new engines being perfect during the four hours' sail around the lake. When completed the Ottawa will be the largest freighter of its kind ever built in Canada. She is a package freight steamer of the type best suited to take advantage of the extra depth in the new Canadian canal system. The Ottawa is 257 feet long over all, 43 feet beam, 25 feet 6 inches deep and will carry 70,000 bushels of grain on a canal draught of 14 feet. The machinery consists of triple expansion engines, 17, 28 and 46 inches in diameter; of cylinders, 32 inch stroke, and intended to develop about 800 indicated horse-power. The boiler is 13 feet 6 inches diameter, and 12 feet long and is provided with the Howden hot draught arrangement for the economical working of the boiler. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity. She is fitted with water ballast tanks exteading the whole length of the boat, and with a depth of four feet. The vessel is fitted throughout with the latest modern improvements, and she will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to Canadian inland lake vessels.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

The SS. Albanian cleared port early this morning, sailing direct for Antwerp. She had on board a very large cargo.

The SS. Montauk sailed outward this morning for London. The vessel had on board an exceptionally heavy cargo of general merchandise.

The new SS. Monmouth, of the Elder-Dempster line, left port early this morning for Bristol. This is the initial trip of the Monmouth from this port. She was heavily loaded.

The SS. Louisiana (British), of the Franco-Canadienne line, sailed from port early this morning for Bordeaux, via Halifax. She carried outward a large cargo, which will be added to at the latter port.

The SS. Vancouver, of the Dominion line, cleared port about nine o'clock to-day, sailing direct for Liverpool. She had a large passenger list and general cargo.

The SS. Numidian, of the Allan line, sailed outward this morning for Liverpool. She had on board a large passenger list and a quantity of cargo.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets—The Rev. J. L. George, M.A., Minister. The Rev. W. McC. Thomson, M.A., of New Glasgow, N.S., will preach morning and evening.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Inventors' Help.—A revised and enlarged edition of this valuable book has just been printed by Messrs. Marion & Marion, the well-known patent attorneys, of Montreal and Washington. It is a complete expose of patent law, giving the cost of patents in every country and how successful inventors have made money. The work concludes with 'a word of warning to patentees,' 'Hints on the sale of patents.' The pitfalls into which an unwary inventor would stumble are pointed out. It is a trustworthy guide to inventors and our readers would do well to secure a copy of the book, which is sent by mail for the nominal sum of ten cents.

Financial.

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FOR SALE, AN ENGLISH SETTER Dog, White and Orange, eleven months; just in condition for training for autumn use. Address SETTER, 'Witness' Office.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family, and in a central locality. Address T.A.T., 'Witness' Office. 11

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, GENERAL Servant for small family; no washing or ironing. Apply 4049 Dorchester street. 11

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE milk in west end of city. Apply at 64 Drummond street.

WANTED, NURSE FOR TWO CHILdren. Apply at once, at 1084 Sherbrooke street.

REV. CANON H. J. EVANS CAN Highly recommend an elderly English woman who would take care of children in lieu of passage money to England.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge thankfully acknowledges receipt of $500 from the executors of the late Mr. Wm. Reid, and $100 from Mr. A. Ramsay.

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Farms For Sale.

FOR SALE, $1,650, MELBOURNE, QUE., farm of one hundred acres, good land, 55 acres cleared, 45 acres in good timber; a large sugar bush; good dwelling house; barn, 80 feet long. The stock and implements comprise eight milch cows, two working horses, three calves, six young pigs, one farm waggon, one buggy; one new plough, one new harrow, one set of new double harness, and one set of good single harness. The whole of the above is included in the sale price. The farm is convenient to church, school, cheese factory and saw mill. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Telephone Main 3344. 21

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE of BROME, a farm of 56 acres in good state of cultivation; good orchard, and 1,000 sugar trees, with complete sugar outfit. Price, including stock and implements, $2,100.00. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, AT KNOWLTON, Farm of 100 acres, 35 under cultivation; balance pasture and wood; excellent water supply; within a few minutes of post-office, and churches, schools, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, FARM AT MAGOG, 180 acres eight miles from Magog, and four miles from Ayer's Flats, 40 acres under cultivation; ten in pasture, remainder in timber and bush; apple orchard and sugar orchard, with sugar house. House, barn and stable in good condition. A bargain. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT LONGUEUIL, A FARM, belonging to Mr. P. Vincent, well adapted for suburban residences. The land is well cultivated, and the vegetable and flower gardens are very fine. There are small fruits in abundance. A river frontage of three and a half arpents. For particulars apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT SHERBROOKE, ON THE Brompton road, two miles from the town, farm of 100 acres, 40 under cultivation, 60 in valuable timber; good dwelling house, water in house and yard; stock and implements would be sold at a valuation; especially suitable for a gentleman's residence. Magnificent situation and convenient to town. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT MELBOURNE, FIVE AND one-half miles from Richmond station, farm of 160 acres, 50 in high state of cultivation; 30 good pasturage; balance in valuable wood; farm is well watered; there are good houses and outbuildings. Also at Melbourne, a farm of 190 acres; 60 clear and good sugar bush. Good house and outbuildings. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT DANVILLE, FARM OF 100 acres, with good young orchard. Farm is well watered and in good state of cultivation. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT CHATEAUGUAY, a Farm of 96 acres, clear land, all cultivated. Would exchange for city property. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT SHERRINGTON, A FARM of 60 acres, with good dwelling house. Price $800. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT BOWMANVILLE, A FARM of 214 acres, situated 2½ miles from the town, in good state of cultivation; 75 acres ploughed; balance in good pasturage. A good stone house and good outbuildings. H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT LENNOXVILLE, A FARM of 215 acres on the Coaticooke river, about 80 acres under cultivation. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, at POINTE AUX TREMBLES. Farm of 120 acres, with river frontage, would be sub-divided to suit purchaser. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Telephone Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, AT PETITE COTE, 54 Arpents of choice cultivated land, well-adapted for fruit-growing. There is a stone dwelling house; small wooden house and good stables, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, at COTE ST. LUC, FARM OF 120 acres, with good brick house, barns, stables, etc. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, KENSINGTON, UPPER LACHINE road, 30 arpents of choice garden land, suitable for sub-division. The new Sherbrooke street extension will pass through the property. For full particulars apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

Farms For Sale in Ontario.

OAKVILLE, ONT.—Farm of 130 acres, containing two parks, overlooking the river. Large white brick house, good outbuildings. 40 acres apples and small fruits. Price, $25,000.00.

A fine fruit farm of 36 acres, situated one mile from the lake, 12 acres orchard, 8 acres vines, 3 acres raspberries. Good house of 11 rooms. Farm well watered, 24 acres crop, balance pasture. Price, $15,000.

Farm of 46 acres, 3 miles east of Oakville. Lake frontage, rich soil, all cultivated, 500 apple trees, 250 pear trees and plum trees. Brick house, with good cellar. Good boating and fishing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ont.—Farm of 364 acres, about 16 miles from Toronto, on the north side of Dundas station; C.P.R. station on the property; 34 acres sandy soil; 120 clay soil; 180 acres clay loam; 30 acres bush. Credit river runs through the property. Brick house of 14 rooms, also frame house with stabling attached, for 60 head of cattle. A large barn, stable and coach house. Property could be subdivided. Price, $18,200.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE — 50 acres of land in all. Brick house, 19 acres of land, comprising good vegetable garden, apple, pear, plum, quince trees and grape vines. Peach orchard of 30 acres, with cottage, barn, etc. $17,000.

PORT ELGIN—30 acres, eight room brick house, stable and other outbuildings. There is a good lawn in front of the house, and an all grove. Balance cleared; 5 minutes from central part of the town, and same from Lake Huron.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS — 150 acres, 12 room house, situated on Lac des Sables. One mile from the village. Could be subdivided. Price $9,000.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3344.

Wanted.

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND TURNING Lathe; must be in perfect order. Apply 204 St. Martin street. 7

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, NICE 5-ROOM FLAT, Furnace, etc., for September; good reliable tenant. Address F., P.O. Box 602. 8

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE AT SHAWVILLE, QUE., 40 miles from Ottawa, on the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway. The property consists of a double house, part frame, and brick, containing 12 rooms, all on two floors; good cellar. There are also excellent stables, lined with brick, and an ice house filled. The property is owned by the widow of a doctor, whose practice was worth $3,000 a year. It is in the centre of a good English farming community, with a population of 9,000. It would be especially suitable for a doctor or dentist. There is no dentist in the country, and people have to go to Ottawa or Arnprior to be treated. As far as possible the good will of the practice will be included in the sale. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, 88½ Durocher street. Comfortable, small Cottage in convenient locality, and at a moderate price. For particulars apply to H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

Bargains.

WANTED, A SECONDHAND NO. 6 Remington Typewriter in good condition. Reply stating price to C.B., 80, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, TENTS, ALL SIZES (ON hire), by week or month. Camp Beds and Chairs. Bunting, flags, all sizes. Hammocks, Waterproof Sheets and Bags, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods. The 'SONNE' Awning, Tent, and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street, Montreal. Bell Tel. Main 727. Write for catalogue. 25

FOR SALE, STODART Square Piano, $25, payable $3 cash and $2 per month, or $20 all cash; suitable for learners; could be exchanged later for better instrument; also Hood Cottage Piano, $75, payable $3 cash and $3 per month, or $50 cash; also other bargains in Chickering, Weber, Mason & Risch and other Pianos at W. H. LEACH'S Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. Open Saturday afternoon. 10

FOR SALE, ST. BERNARD DOG, NINE months old. Apply 4857 Sherbrooke st., Westmount. 10

FOR SALE, WATERPROOF COVERS, all sizes, for Horses, Waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's Oilskin Clothing, Oiled Hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The 'Sonne' Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street, Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727. 25

FOR SALE, WHITLOCK PRESS, DRUM Cylinder, double royal, in perfect running order. Address S. 3360, 'Witness' Office. 6

FOR SALE, SILVER FLUTE (BOEHM system), and concert banjo, both artists instrument and a bargain for cash. Apply to 548 Cadieux street. 8

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE, FIRST class, for sale at a bargain. Address JOHN A. NICHOLLS, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 6

FOR SALE, 48 GALLON MILK ROUND, with one horse, waggon, cart, sleigh, harness, cans and good will of customers. Apply to 111 Delisle street, Montreal.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553.

To Let.

STORE TO LET IN ST. PETER STREET, wing of 'Witness' building; splendid thoroughfare for retail business; bright and attractive front. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. 28

OLD BUILDING, CORNER ST. PETER and Fortification. To Let to one or several tenants; splendid thoroughfare. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

SHOPS OR OFFICES TO LET, Altered to suit tenants, in building, cor. St. Peter st. and Fortification lane; most desirable retail location. Apply for key and particulars at the 'Witness' Office. 3

BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE for Shops, offices or light manufacturing, corner of St. Peter and Fortification lane, will be reconstructed to suit tenants; most desirable situation. Apply for full particulars to 'Witness' Office. 3

Personal.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS TO LET, AT 11 VICTORIA Street, newly furnished rooms, double and single, all light, moderate prices; visiting hours, Sunday, 3 to 5 p.m. Breakfast, if required.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY Wishes to Let 3 rooms unfurnished, bath room flat, with verandah, h. and c. water, newly decorated; terms moderate. 385 Victoria avenue, Westmount. (six doors from Sherbrooke). 11

A YOUNG MAN CAN BE Accommodated with board and room at 893½ St. Dominique street. 9

TO LET, A LARGE, BRIGHT FRONT room, partly furnished Apply 9 Drummond street. 18

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with cheerful rooms and board. Apply MISS CADWELL, 1 and 2 Thornton Park. Telephone Mount 471. 1

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, ROOM With or without board in vicinity of University, Cathcart or Mansfield street. Address, stating terms, to J.B., 340, 'Witness' Office.

McGILL UNIVERSITY BOARDING-HOUSE LIST.

Persons wishing to receive students as lodgers and boarders, during the next session, beginning Sept. 17th, are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, giving full particulars as to terms, etc. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate of the sanitary condition of the house from the Health Office, and if from a new applicant, by written testimonials.

Applications should be in by August 25th.

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

Situations Vacant.

A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID WANTED; must have satisfactory references. Apply between 12 and 2, or 6 and 8 p.m., at 4240 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE, no children, man to make himself generally useful on farm and about house, and wife as cook; would take couple with daughter old enough to help in house work. Address JOHN V. OWEN, Chambly Basin, P.Q. 11

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Sunday, 3 p.m., sharp. 28

WANTED, ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for the Protestant School, Longueuil. Application to be addressed, stating salary, experience and qualifications, to W. S. WALKER, Sec.-Treas. Board of Protestant School Commissioners, Longueuil, P.Q. 8

WANTED, MAN, CAPABLE TO RUN Corless Steam Engine in Sawmill, for about two months. Address Box 41, Joliette, and state salary wanted. 10

WANTED, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO ASSIST with house work (sleep at home). Apply 35 Latour street. 10

WANTED, TWO BOYS, 15 TO 18 YEARS of age, for warehouse. Apply, in own handwriting to TOOKE BROS. LTD., St. Henri. 10

CITY TRAVELLER WANTED TO TAKE a side line on commission, for which connection is already established, with tailoring trade. Apply 12 to 1 and 5 to 6 p.m., at 222 Stanley street.

WANTED, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, holding McGill Diplomas, for No. 1 and No. 2 Schools, in Hull Township, P.Q., close to Ottawa city. For further particulars apply to D. STEWART, Secretary Treasurer, Aylmer, Que.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS DRIVER, etc. Apply to the 'Witness' Office, 672 Craig street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant where nurse is kept. Apply Mrs. RAMSAY, 4363 Montrose avenue, off Argyle avenue, Westmount. 8

WANTED, GOOD COOK for Small Family; good wages; immediate engagement. Apply at 458 Elm avenue. 8

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, A GENTLEMAN WHO Reads, writes and speaks English, Spanish and German, seeks employment in some office; he can also teach those languages with Latin and Greek. Address E. A. KNIGHT, 46 Belmont Pork or 309 Delcrimier avenue.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED AS Gardener Assistant, or any other light employment. Adress W., The Andrews' Home, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN WITH Three years experience as travelling grocer, a responsible position with chance of promotion, with railway, steamship or mercantile company, or as traveller, salesman or manager. Can give security and best city and country references; a staunch teetotaller. Address C. M., 12, 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, GOOD SOCIAL standing, desires position of trust, or management with work in agricultural pursuits; an extensive practical experience throughout Canada, also in California; references given. Apply P.O. Box 1133, Montreal. 8

SITUATION WANTED BY LADY, AS Housekeeper, in small family, or companion to an old lady. Address M. 10, 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, POSITION as general office assistant or book-keeper; good references; moderate salary; A1 writer. Address M. 450, 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, BY A CARPENTER, Work of any kind, house building, etc. Apply to H. MASON, The Andrews' Home, 46 Belmont Park.

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, work of any kind, out by the day, or something to do at home; references. Address IMMEDIATE, 'Witness' Office.

Baptist Churches.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday-school at 9.30. Preaching services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Afternoon Sunday-school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Public worship on Sunday at 11 o'clock. 3 p.m., Sabbath-school and Bible classes. Service at 7 p.m. Thursday, prayer-meeting at 8 pm. A hearty invitation to all. A. E. Tuddenham, Acting Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m.

Point St. Charles Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Aug. 12, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., service. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening service. Rev. Dr. Ker, rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Ewen Mackenzie, B.D. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all the services.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west—The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Montmorency and Grand Trunk streets.—Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Church of England.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

MISSION HALL, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis Boulevard. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Hackett, M.A., D.C.L., rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher at both services the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane) Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer, and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11, and evenin service at 7. Preacher at both services the Rev. F. W. Steacy, B.A. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free, and unappropriated. 11 a.m., J. Wilson. 7 p.m., the rector. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Ninth Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard.
3 p.m.—Sunday-school.
7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard.
Friday, special intercessory service for the war in Africa, at 5 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. E. McManus. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. E. McManus. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Weredale Park Dorchester st. and Atwater ave., Westmount Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Rev. R. R. Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. 11 a.m., morning service. 3 p.m., Sunday school and rector's Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Presbyterian Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach at 3.30 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church. — Rev. J. D. Morrow will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. During the months of July and August there will be morning services only in the above church.

CALVIN CHURCH, (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs street. Sabbath services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. George, M.A., minister, Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Monday, Y.P.S.C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Strangers heartily welcome. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor, No. 463 St. Antoine street.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Chinese school at 3.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, of New York, will preach at both services. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ERSKINE CHURCH, (Presbyterian) — Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. D. R. Drummond, of St. Thomas, will preach morning and evening.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services to be held in the lecture hall. Preacher, Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, B.D.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The Rev. C. A. Doudiet will officiate at the morning service at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Seats free at Sunday morning services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION, Presbyterian, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Morning service at 11 a.m. and evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—Preacher, the Rev. Dugald Currie, B.D., of Perth. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese S. S. 10 a.m. Church prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Choir practice Friday at 8 p.m.

Presbyterian Churches.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Mitchell will preach in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at St. Laurent at 7.30 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Adam street and Letourneau avenue. Rev. W. M. MacKerracher, B.A., minister. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and minister's Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue near St. Antoine street—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Christian Endeavor after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 869 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian)—Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

Methodist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting at eight on Wednesday evening. All seats free. All are welcome. W. L. Rowan, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services in this church to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. T. J. Mansell, at both services. Sunday-school and the Bible-classes meet at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services at 10.30 in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome at all the above services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, the pastor. Rev. G. C. Poyser, F.T.L., of Valleyfield will preach at both services. Monday, Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Junior, at 7 p.m. and Seniors at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Morning service at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. W. Sparling, B.D., will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. Sunday-school and bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The public and strangers cordially invited to all services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets—Pastor, the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., every Sunday. Preacher to-morrow, the Rev. T. A. Halpenny. The Sunday-school during July and August meets at 10.35 a.m. Mid-week service on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — Rev. T. Pinel will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The Divine Comforter.' Evening subject: 'The Divine Judge.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. All welcome to above services. W. H. Raney, B.A., pastor.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. L. Rowan will conduct the morning service, and Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., the evening service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Mid-week service at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Aug. 12. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at three p.m. Strangers welcome at all the services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance street.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. Monthly consecration service at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 3 p.m. Regular monthly prayer meeting at the close of the school. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to all the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, Aug. 5, 1900. Church closed during pastor's vacation. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

Congregational Churches.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine street. Sunday, Aug. 12. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, Aug. 12. 11 a.m., preacher, the pastor. Subject: 'Jesus Teaching Forgiveness.' 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. D. S. Hamilton. All welcome.

ZION CHURCH, (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. Murrman, pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, D.D., will preach at both services to-morrow.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Morning preacher, the pastor. Evening preacher, Rev. R. Hopkin. Everybody welcome. Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The Rev. E. M. Hill will preach.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. Brandon Greenaway. Everybody welcome.

St. Lambert Churches.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Undenominational Churches.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres Street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. Divine service on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock p.m., will be conducted by the Rev. R. Hopkin.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader, in charge.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m. Sabbath-school, 10.30 a.m., prayer-meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible-reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m. and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign R. W. Williams and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 8 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday at eight o'clock. Captain Dawson in command. Gosp

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

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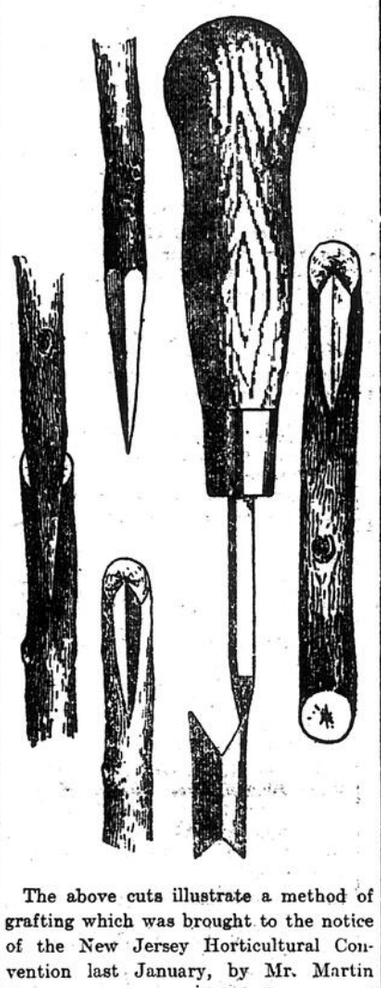
A correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman' writes a very bitter communication to that journal on the dog nuisance. He says that in his part of the State of Massachusetts the sheep have been well nigh exterminated by dogs. It is difficult to estimate the largest and most important losses caused by these mischievous quadrupeds. There is a direct loss in the injury inflicted on flocks of sheep attacked by dogs, a loss never paid for fully by the state. But a flock once raided by dogs is never in the same 'heart' as before. They are timid, nervous, easily put to flight, lose flesh and the ewes are apt to drop their lambs prematurely. In a dog-infected region sheep deteriorate, for no man can take proper pride in his flock when liable to such losses. Why should a man select breeders with great care and expense when they may be killed or rendered worthless in an hour, and no precaution on his part can protect him. The average farmer gets discouraged and gives the thing up. 'As one of my neighbors says: What's the use? Any thing is good enough for dog meat.' This writer adds, 'In old Berkshire county, once possessed of a farming community second to none in prosperity, intelligence and weight, thousands of acres of land formerly the feeding-ground of sheep are growing up to hard-back alders, and rude heath-plants; and the broad-shedded, many-roofed farm homes are crumbling to ruin.' McMaster says that 'at the time of the Revolution, there were in the little hamlet of Pittsfield alone fifteen hundred sheep mostly pedigree flocks. I doubt if to-day there are fifteen hundred in the county.' The hills are as fit to-day for sheep as they were then. The profit of sheep-rearing would be good if they could be kept from the dogs.

This writer says further: 'I have no doubt that other sections suffer equally with this. I was talking with a North Carolina landowner, and he said: "If it weren't for dogs, we might raise sheep on our place, but sho! what's the use?"'

It is not to be supposed that restraining the dogs from running at large would make the farmers all wealthy. But the flock of sheep on many a farm is just the difference between enough and not enough to live. He adds: 'Sheep would pay here, they have paid, they are the kind of stock we thoroughly understand and like. But there are dogs to right of us, dogs to left of us. We ate our last sheep, and the dogs and sportsmen have the pasture. I could easily name the owners of a thousand acres of land, now quite unproductive, where sheep have been kept and would be now, but the dogs forbid. Is not this a shame and for a lamentation? But it is not a rare case.

Let the law treat dogs running at large on the farm as trespassers, liable to be shot, and the evil will soon be abated. Worthless dogs will be disowned, and really valuable ones will be cared for and watched over by their owners, instead of being allowed to prowl over all creation.

A NEW AND SIMPLE METHOD OF GRAFTING.



The above cuts illustrate a method of grafting which was brought to the notice of the New Jersey Horticultural Convention last January, by Mr. Martin Ernst, a very successful fruitgrower, of Vineland, and has now been given to the world at large in the published proceedings of that body. It has long been felt that successful grafting of fruit trees was a process requiring more skill and experience than is possessed by the ordinary farmer. When a twig is cut from a tree, if it does not heal over in one season it causes the root to rot. Hence amateur attempts at cleft grafting by the old method were very apt to be failures. Instead of the desired growth making its appearance, decay was very apt to set in. Here is a method which is claimed to be well nigh never-failing, and will succeed in the hands of any man who is expert in the use of a sharp jack-knife.

In explaining the foregoing cuts, Mr. Ernst says:—

In my method, I use this little instrument, which has its cutting portion of V shape, attached to a shank with a wooden handle. I then take a twig, cut the top off, leaving the stock about an inch through; then on the side of the stock I cut out with my instrument a place for the insertion of the scion, which is shaped on the lower end with a very sharp knife, to fit closely the place of insertion. You will notice I place the lower end of the scion directly over the stock. Insert the scion, which will fit closely and requires some strength to remove. Now paint the out end of stock and scion with a liquid grafting preparation composed of one pound of rosin to one pint of alcohol. I prefer a liquid preparation, as it simply coats the cut surface over, keeping water and air from it, and does not crack and fall off. When the sun shines this liquid melts and runs almost all off; so I put on a rag which keeps it cool. To keep the rag in place, and also to assist in keeping the scion in place, wind a string around it, which may be cut away when the bud of scion has made two or three inches of growth.

This method of grafting is mostly used for stone fruits—cherries, plums and peaches. You must graft stone fruit very early; the seaeson to do so is of short duration, say, about the last of March, but with care in setting them, about 75 percent of the grafts will live.

THE CODLING MOTH.

Brothers, in 'Green's Fruit Grower,' gives the following as his experience in combating this enemy, and it will be interesting to us in view of our own efforts to stop its ravages:—

Having stored large quantities of apples in his cellar he has attempted to destroy the codling moth that may have remained in the barrels, or that have escaped in the cellar, by burning sulphur, but concludes that this sulphur burning did no good. He thinks boxes and barrels in which apples have been wintered should be scalded before using them.

He has sprayed his orchards with one pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water. The first time, May 31 to June 3, beginning just as soon as the blossoms have fallen. The second time he sprayed, June 13 to 16, and the third time June 24 to 27. He also put bags and sacks on the trees the first week in June and took them off for the first time on July 4, and caught 200 worms from 750 trees. The second time he took off the bags, July 15, and caught 997 worms. He took the bags off again Aug. 2 and Aug. 12, also Aug. 22 and Sept. 6, catching the most worms the last time the sacks and the bags were removed. The last time he took the bags off, which was the last week in September, he found 2,315 worms. He has so far relieved his apples of the codling moth, whereas formerly, without treatment, about 90 percent of his apples were wormy, now 90 percent of his apples are free from worms.

The illustrated article in the 'Weekly Witness,' on the codling moth, which appeared recently, will explain to the reader what is meant by the 'sacks and bags' in the foregoing quotation, and will show how successful the above experiment proved, which it is to be hoped will encourage many more to go and do likewise.

LINDENBANK.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

MAKING CHEESES FOR FAMILY USE.

M. A. C., Chippewa P. O. — Could you, through the columns of the 'Weekly Witness,' give some information as to making small cheeses for family use? What quantity of rennet and salt should one use for, say, about ten gallons of milk; would a galvanized iron vessel be suitable to thicken the milk in? By giving some directions for making and pressing the cheese in some simple way you will oblige. Ans.—We cannat give a better brief reply to the above query than by quoting the following letter from a correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman': 'After 25 years' experience in the business of the dairy, we having always kept from 20 to 25 cows, I think I can give a very good receipt for new beginners. For ten pails of milk as soon as milked, while warm, put in the rennet, according to the strength, enough to set it. If it does not set in about fifteen minutes add a little more. When the curd has set take a long wooden knife and cut through the curd both ways, carefully. Let it stand about five minutes, then stir with the hand carefully. Place the strainer over the tub, and dip off the whey. Now dip in pans and set in a cool place over night. In the morning run up your curd in the same way, and after cutting, put in last night's curd after draining and squeeze very carefully with the hand. Dip off one pail of whey, and beat scalding hot; if not scalded alike beat more and stir continually. Then place a ladder over another tub with a strainer and basket, and dip the curd and whey into the strainer. Do not let it settle together. Then remove it back to the tub, and mix one pint of best salt. If sage is wished, three tablespoonfuls will be plenty if dried and sifted. Then put into the hoop and it is ready for the press. Turn in four or five hours, and let it remain until next morning: then grease with lard. If the cheese is large, bandage when spread enough. Keep the cheese room dark days, and raise the window nights. One great difficulty about making cheese for family use is in providing a press with sufficient power to do the work well. The late Mr. Willard in his work on cheese-making, gives the following directions for a home-made press: — "A very good press may be made in a few hours with a twelve-foot plank, and a few pieces of scantling. About a foot from either end of the plank set up two short pieces of scantling with bolts or pins. The lever may be a joist, four by four, or four by six, and fourteen feet long. One end is secured by a pin passing through the uprights at one end of the plank and it is to move freely up and down between the uprights at the other end. A weight hung at one end of the lever and you will have a press that will do good service. The weights at the end of the long lever are a stone or two from the field. There may be another lever arranged for raising the long lever or press beam, without removing the weights, which are stationary."'

REPORT OF P. E. I. FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

F.G.B., Georgetown, P.E.I.—Dear Sir,—I enclose another question for your kindly consideration and disposal. I also enclose report of our Fruit-Growers' Association, with a marked paragraph: 'For late winter marketing half a dozen varieties appear as candidates for popular favor. Spies, Baldwins, Golden Russets, Nonpareils, Ben Davis and Starks. In point of quality the Northern Spy is entitled to the first place, but owing to the tenderness of its skin, it is difficult to preserve its quality for the British consumer, and therefore, while it will command the very highest price at home, it is not the best apple for export. The tree is a strong and upright grower. It is very late in commencing to bear. The spy is successfully grown in the Bay of Quinte District of Ontario, but the testimony in its favor is not so decided in Nova Scotia. My own experience with this variety is quite satisfactory. No tree is more robust than the Baldwin, and it is an excellent export apple. It is said to be imperfectly equipped for fertilization and should therefore not be planted exclusively in an orchard. The Golden Russet is a fine growing tree and the apple is an excellent keeper. It will generally take a good many apples to fill a barrel, but it often realizes gilt edge prices in England. The Nonpareil is, I understand, unsurpassed as a keeper, and is a great favorite in England. So far as I can learn it is a success in Prince Edward Island. It is said to do best on a clay loam soil. The Ben Davis, although much abused at home, is highly appreciated abroad. I know from experience that this variety is safe to export and sure to sell fairly well even in December and January, and I am told that it has scarcely a peer for late winter selling. While it is a thrifty tree and an excellent bearer every year, when comparatively young, it is but right to observe that Professor Craig does not regard it as a tree that will, as it grows old, continue to bear the best fruit. So far as my experience goes, both with regard to growing and marketing, I would place the Ben Davis second to none. The Stark is a variety which is rapidly coming to the front both in Nova Scotia and in the West. It is an excellent upright grower, and a good annual bearer. It is a splendidly finished apple of fine size and has inherent qualities for eating or cooking superior to any of its class except the Northern Spy and perhaps the Baldwin, though for dessert it is inferior to the Ben Davis. The limited experience we have regarding this apple is entirely favorable. It certainly grows to great perfection here, and has done well in the English market.' Ans.—The above is the paragraph marked in the report, presumably for quotation in the 'Witness.' Concerning P.E.I., the writer says: 'In conclusion, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that Prince Edward Island is destined to become a great apple-producing country, and it will be the fault of its own people if that result is not brought about within the lifetime of some of those who are taking part in this meeting.

APPLES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Novice, Prince Edward Island, finds reply to former question re 'Sutton Beauty Apple' in 'Weekly Witness.' As our orchards in this province suffer severely in the fall from fierce gales of wind only such varieties of fruit as cling tenaciously to the branches are valuable. The short stem of the Sutton Beauty appears to be objectionable as long stem varieties usually hold their fruit best. Is the 'Ontario' liable to drop its fruit during wind storms? This is a good fruit country, but we know little of the character of varieties well tested in the larger provinces. Ans.—The only clew I have to the question, 'Is the Ontario liable to drop its fruit during wind-storms' depends on the construction and meaning of the description given in one clause of the notice of this apple in 'Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America': 'Fruit large, oblate, slightly conic, slightly angular, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright rich red, some rather obscure stripes, and splashes, and moderately sprinkled with light dots; stalk short, rather stout,' etc. A short stalk, 'rather stout,' might be less likely to break off in a high wind than a long and slender one. I must leave Novice to put his own construction on this passage from Downing.

RED ANTS.

Two queries have been received on this subject as follows: R. S. G., P.E.I.—Would you please give us through the columns of your paper any information that will enable us to grapple with the red ant pest. As it comes on in the heat of summer this pest is on a par with the common fly. Anything that will help to exterminate them will be thankfully received. J. C. Londesboro, Ont.—Would you kindly inform me through the columns of the 'Witness' of the best and most effective method to rid my lawn of little ants, commonly called, I think, pissmires? Ans.—A correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman' says that after trying various remedies in vain he at length 'presented them a bill for collection for damages done,' and that answered completely. Chickens routed them, the coops being placed about the garden walks; in one week the last ant disappeared. As an indoor remedy the following is suggested: Set a quantity of cracked walnuts or shellbark hickory nuts on plates and put them in the closets or places infested by the ants. They are very fond of these and will collect on them in myriads. When collected turn nuts and ants into the fire, and then replenish the plates with fresh nuts. After they have become so thinned off as to cease collecting on plates, powder some camphor and put in the holes and crevices, whereupon the remainder will speedily vanish.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES WHILE IN BLOOM.

E. M., Cardinal.—Would you kindly let me know in your paper if it is against the law of Ontario to spray apple trees after they are in blossom, and oblige one of your readers? Ans.—It is. An article discussing this subject very fully was mailed for this department of the 'Witness' to appear in the issue of the 20th inst.

THE WEB WORM OR PARSNIP PEST.

E.J., Barrie.—I am sending you by parcel post a few samples of a pest that has been eating my parsnip seed, and so far all attempts to destroy it by me have been unsuccessful. It seems to be well protected from either dust or liquid poison. Can you give me any information that will be helpful in destroying it or escaping its ravages. I have been troubled with it for over two years, and sometimes have lost an entire crop of seed. Ans.—The postcard and the pest were duly received and forwarded to that most useful intelligence office for farmers and fruit growers, the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and the following answer was received from Professor Fletcher: 'A Barrie lady sends a sample of the flowering head of a parsnip, which is webbed together, and much injured by a colony of small, grey caterpillars, covered with small dots. This is a common pest of those who grow parsnips for seed. It does not confine its ravages to the parsnips, but attacks the flowers of many other plants of the same family. The insect passes the winter in the form of a moth, which comes out from its hiding place in spring, and lays eggs upon the undeveloped umbels of the parsnips. As soon as the young caterpillars hatch, they eat their way into the folded up flower heads, and destroy them, webbing them together, and finally rendering them merely a mass of web and excrement. After the caterpillars have eaten the flowers and unripe seeds, they bore their way into the hollow stems, generally beginning at the axil of a leaf, and feed upon the soft, white lining of the stem; when full grown they change to chrysalids inside the stem. There is only one brood in the year. When parsnips are grown for seed, this insect when not attended to, may cause considerable loss, but in localities where it is abundant, the most effective means of destroying the caterpillars is to open the webbed up heads and puff into them some pyrethrum insect powder, or owing to the fact that the caterpillars are extremely active, and when they are disturbed, they wriggle out of their nests, many may be destroyed by holding a basin or other receptacle, containing some water and a little coal oil, under the heads and unfolding the leaves, when the caterpillars will fall into the liquid and be killed. When parsnips are grown in large quantities, as by seedsmen, these methods would be probably too tedious, but in a garden the few minutes devoted to the work would be well spent. The chief thing to know is the date when this treatment should be applied, and to attend to it as soon as the caterpillars appear. There is only one brood in the season, and the seat of injury is always the flowering heads. Experiments have been tried with Paris green, kerosene emulsion, and whale oil soap, with more or less success, but owing to the fact that it is necessary to open the flowering heads so that the poison may be applied, where it will come in contact with it, or be eaten by the caterpillars, these remedies are less effective than with many other insects.'

THE ONION MAGGOT.

E.F., Ingersoll, Ont.—Please give a remedy for a small worm which eats the roots of onions and cabbages. The worm eats the root off, and the plant, of course, dies. On pulling a dying plant up the worm is found. My neighbor and myself are both heavy sufferers, and we would like a remedy, if there is a remedy. Ans.—Professor Cook states that the most practical method of preventing the injuries of this insect is to change the position of the onion bed every year, putting it each time some distance from where it was the previous season. Wherever the conditions are such that this can be done, this is probably the best preventive measure. Miss Ormerod reports that in England if the bulbs are kept covered with earth, they are not attacked by the maggots. Mr. J. J. H. Gregory says the best remedy is a hen and chickens. Allowing a couple of broods to an acre, confine the hen to a small coop near the middle of the piece, and give the chickens free exit. They will soon learn to catch the fly while in the act of laying the egg, which produces the maggot.

ANTS.

Mrs. J. R., Garafraxa.—Please tell me if you know of any remedy for the common black ants. I am very much bothered with them in the pantry, and never get anything to do any good. I will be glad to hear of anything that will keep them away. Ans.—The first essential to a successful fight with these insects is to find the location of the nests. If they can be reached with benzine, gasoline, bisulphide of carbon, or even hot water, anything that will kill them, they can be got rid of. If any inflammable or explosive substances are used, of course, great care must be taken to keep fire away in any form.

A HOT BED.

J. A. McD.—I wish next spring to have a small, but carefully made hotbed for germinating vegetable and flower seeds, and forcing the young plants before they can be put out of doors. Size of bed about 6 feet by 10 or 12. If the request be not altogether out of season, will you kindly, through your valuable department in the Montreal 'Witness,' fully describe the construction and working of such a hotbed. Ans. — The most economical way of making hotbeds is to place the manure in pits such as gardeners construct for cold frames, except that they be made a foot or so deeper so as to admit at least eighteen inches of manure. A good depth for a hotbed will be three or three and a-half feet. The heating material for hotbeds is usually horse manure, but refuse hops, leaves from the woods, or tan bark, will answer nearly as well when one is more conveniently to be had than the other. Whatever material is employed, it should be thrown into a heap of sufficient size to generate heat, and repeatedly turned until the rank heat has been expelled, which will be usually done by turning twice. The mass will be in the proper condition to be put in the pit in eight or ten days from the starting of the pit by collecting the raw material. In spreading it in the pit it should be firmly trodden down to the depth of 18 inches, so that the heat may be longer retained. If the hotbed is to be used to receive plants in pots, a covering of four to six inches of sawdust in which to place or plunge the pots should be put over the heating material. If the bed is to be used for the sowing of annual or other seeds, a covering of six inches of light soil should be put over the manure. Before placing plants or sowing seeds in the hotbed, plunge a thermometer in the bed, and when the heat begins to decline from 100 the operations may be begun with safety. But for whatever purpose a hotbed is used in the latitude of 43 (north), the bed should never be made before the first of March. Great risk is run if it be made much sooner, with but little advance in earliness. Great caution is necessary in airing a hotbed, for with the hotbed the heat from the manure will often run the temperature in an hour so high as to destroy the whole contents, if airing at the proper time has been neglected. Many a merchant, doing business in the city, has gone home in the evening to his country residence to find his hotbed that had been his pride in the morning, had become a scorched brown mass at night, for want of proper attention to 'airing.' In such cases, when no competent person is in charge, the safest way is to tilt the sashes a few inches even before the necessity arises, rather than run the risk of the sun coming out and destroying the whole growth of green treasures. In a southern exposure, in a sheltered place, there is rarely danger in admitting air in most days in March or April from 9 to 4 o'clock. But of course judgment must be used in special cases. Many amateurs have found that eternal vigilance is the price of a hotbed.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

As the digestive organs contain the least amount of food in the morning it is desirable to feed the soft food at this time, for the reason that it will be digested and assimilated quicker than whole grain.

A better time is coming for the breeder. There is a growing demand for poultry products. With a loosening up of money there will be an improved call for extra breeding stock by the farmers. The law of trade will universally assert itself.

For enlarged and sour crop, Nellie Hawks gives soda in milk water. It acts as a corrective. The fowl is compelled to fast, but allowed to drink all the water or milk she will (with the soda in). Then feed sparingly for a few days.

FOR MILK, READ EGGS.

I am fully convinced that if the purity of milk was absolutely guaranteed without the cost being higher, more milk would be consumed.—J. Moldenbawer.

No man can afford to waste much time or good feed upon a thin milk cow when it is so nearly a demonstrated fact that a cow's possibilities are born with her.—John Gould, in 'New England Farmer.'

Put eggs for milk, and hen for cow, in those extracts, and see how appropriate they are to 'poultry for profit.'—Ed.

SICKNESS AMONG HENS.

R.B.T., Komoka, Ont., asks about his hens, which are sickening, some dying. The facts given are very meagre. It is a hard thing to diagnose the trouble without knowing how or on what the birds are fed. The description of the trouble is very much like the symptoms of over-feeding, indigestion and lice. More information in a book which has been mailed.

All correspondence during the next two months must, in order to arrive in good time, be sent through the 'Witness' Office, from which letters will be forwarded to the editor while he is on his summer holidays. Address 'Editor of the Poultry and Pet Stock Column, 'Witness, Montreal.'

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Clear out the old material forming the nests, and burn. In this way, you get rid of waste stuff and vermin, as well as save trouble in the pens. A fresh nest should be provided once a month.

The duck furnishes good, fresh meat in a convenient form for the farmer's table.

Put some kind of drinking fountain in the hen house, and in the winter warm the water.

One writer says that fifty dozen eggs in winter will bring more money than a load of hay.

Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard, broken in small pieces, and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it, or pulverized and mixed with soft food.

Ten years ago, says the Iowa 'Homestead,' the average yield of eggs per hen was eight dozen, and it is eight dozen yet. It should be double that amount. It would be if there was proper breeding up to winter laying.

Winter layers depend upon early pullets. Early pullets depend upon early sitters, and early sitters upon winter layers.

Now the hatching season is over it is time to begin advertising your stock for sale. Try a small ad. in the 'Witness.'

The food at all times should be clean as possible. Eggs of fine flavor or meat of fine flavor cannot come from filthy food.

Luck has very little to do with poultry. Brains, experience and industry are needed, and will always bring good results.

When you can enter the hen house after dark and hear no wheezing it proves there are not any roupy fowls in the flock.

If your chicks are dumpy and do not thrive as they should, examine the skin closely, and see if they are not affected with vermin.

If you have first class stock, and don't want people to know it, and try to buy it at good prices, you must not advertise in the 'Witness.'

Do not fail to provide some sort of a shade; if you have nothing else, put up a few boards so as to provide a place for the fowls to get out of the sun.

If things go wrong in the poultry yard, it is a good deal better to spend your time in trying to find a remedy for the trouble than an excuse for it.

If you think of buying stock, get the best.

Poultry in the orchard not only destroy insects, but keep the trees in good condition.

New blood in poultry is the basis of beauty, vigor, prolificness. Introduce it at least every two years.

ROOM FOR CHICKENS.

Room for growing chickens is an absolute necessity. The early chicks are getting into sufficient size and shape for the breeder, who understands his flock, to be able to distinguish between those really good and those really bad. There are deformities of feet, legs, back and combs; there are those which show off color, or such colors as would clearly render them unfit for breeders or exhibition; and there are those inferior in size, veritable scrubs, unfit for any purpose, and no better plan can be pursued than to market all such, and thus make room for good stock.—'Fanciers' Gazette.'

CROOKED BREAST BONES.

Crooked breast bones are caused by the roosting of the fowls at too early an age, or from the improper construction of the roosts. This deformity is not so serious as it at first appears, for the reason that nearly every fowl raised is affected more or less in this manner. The only remedy is to compel the chicks to rest on the floors of coops until they attain maturity. If this proves unsatisfactory, wide roosts should be provided for them, made from scantlings, two inches thick, by four wide, known as 'two by fours.' Round these pieces on the edges slightly, and make them into roost poles, laying the wider side up for the chicks to rest on. This form of roost affords more surface for the breast bone to rest on while the bird is roosting. Small poles are the most prolific cause for crooked breasts.

CAJOLING THE HENS.

Tchick, tchicker,
Sneeze and ker-snicker!
Pepper their grub and they'll lay for ye quicker;
There's nothing smells better than steamin bran mash.
When I pound on the basin, them hens make a dash,
And they'll crowd, and they'll gobble, they'll sneeze, and they'll peck—
A-gulpin it down till they're full to the neck.
They relish it so that I vum and declare
It's good for my appetite, watchin' 'em there,
And if biskits are done by the time I go in
I'm apt to pull up and clean out the whole tin.
I'm long, s'r, on grub, a believer in feedin;
I think it goes furder than blue blood and breedin.
Ev'ry hen that I've got is so pussey, by jing,
She can't tuck her noddle round under her wing,
And, bein she's wakeful and broke of her rest,
She'll always hop down for a turn on the nest.
So I git double work, s'r, by usin' em right,
One egg per hen daytimes, one egg ev'ry night!
And they're livin like ladies on mash and chopped meat,
With all the red pepper and corn they can eat.
Tchick, tchick!
They're makin no kick,
And if northin don't split I'll be rich putty quick.

To have Big Turkeys—Do not feed too much corn, but feed millet seed, oat groats to poults, with wheat and some cracked corn. Do not feed too much fattening food, but let them range out from the house. Do not feed with chickens. Turkeys must have plenty of range to grow large and vigorous. Vigor in turkeys is the main thing to look after, and you will be sure to get size.—S. B. Johnston.

Room in the Poultry House—Never crowd too many hens together. In building a coop or poultry house dimensions of 8 by 8 feet, allow of cutting 16 feet boards to the best advantage, and waste of lumber should always be avoided. If the house is 8 by 8 feet, it should not contain over a dozen hens. The roosts should be at the back, with the nests under them, the top of the nests being a board three feet wide, so as to catch the droppings from the roosts. There should be two roosts each eight feet long, which will give 16 feet in length of roosts. A foot space on the roosts should be allowed each bird, which admits of 16 hens being kept together: but, as stated, it is best not to have too many together, and a dozen will do better than a large number. The nests should not be over a foot high, and the roosts may be only six inches from the top of the board over the nests, which will bring the roosts 18 inches from the floor, thus avoiding sore feet, as the birds will not be compelled to jump from a high roost.

Nest for Sitters.—If hens are allowed to sit during the cold weather, the nest must not only be composed of warm material, but the boxes must be in a warm location, or injury will result to the eggs and embryo chicks when the hens come off to eat. Sometimes the hens will have to stand quite a severe temperature, but when a hen is compelled to warm a dozen ice cold eggs with her body she suffers an infliction which nothing but a bird will endure. The warmer the nests the slower the eggs will give off heat when exposed, and the less difficulty is encountered by the hen in warming them.

'DAD'S MESSENGER.'

(Annie Haynes, in London 'S.S. Times.')

(Concluded.)

For the next few days after Mrs. Bell's visit Deborah was strangely restless. The little girl whom she had in to help her with her work in the morning could not make out what ailed Miss Martin; she was so fidgety and unsettled, though the last batch of jumbles were as crisp and yellow as ever; little Emma could not understand it. Only Deborah knew what feeling prompted her to leave her work in the kitchen and make frequent excursions into the tiny front sitting-room; or when the morning's work was over, to take up her station, her knitting in her hand, just where she could see over the narrow green blind the passers-by in the village street. It was only curiosity, she told herself: she was wondering what Tom's children would be like, that was all. Yet, when she failed to distinguish them among the crowd of urchins running to school, as the big bell clanged overhead, she was conscious of a distinct thrill of disappointment. The black silk had arrived, and lay in sundry wrappings of paper on the table near her; but somehow she did not seem to feel the vivid interest she had expected to in its softness and richness; it lay comparatively neglected, while Deborah with eager eyes scanned the lads and lasses hurrying by.

At last one evening, just as the kettle was beginning to sing cheerily on the hob, and Deborah was thinking of getting her solitary cup of tea, the little wicket at the end of the stone-flagged path was opened, and a small boy came slowly up the garden, between the rows of tall hollyhocks and sweet peas. He held his head up and looked about him observantly.

Deborah knew him as soon as she opened the door; those honest, grey eyes, that pleasant, ready smile, must belong to 'Tom's boy'; and yet there was a look of Susy, too—the fair complexion, the sunny, curly hair were hers. Deborah noted this and hardened her heart.

She looked forbidding enough as she stood at the half-open door, her knitting still in her hand, waiting for the child to speak; but he did not seem to be daunted.

'I should like a packet of Tiverton jumbles, please,' he said, smiling up at her—'please, Aunt Deborah.'

Deborah's hand shook a little, but she knitted on. 'Come in,' she said, gruffly. 'A sixpenny packet or a shilling one?'

'A sixpenny one, please, Aunt Deborah.'

Deborah reached down a great jar of the jumbles. 'Who taught you to call me Aunt Deborah?' she asked, carefully keeping her back to the boy. 'Your mother?'

'No, not mother,' the childish voice said quickly; 'it was Dad, dear Dad.'

Deborah turned round quickly. 'You can't remember your father, a child like you. It's ridiculous!'

'I am nine years old,' the boy said, drawing himself up with a funny little childish air of dignity. 'I was six years old when Dad died. I remember what he told me quite well.'

'That's the jumbles,' remarked Deborah, handing him the packet. 'What did your father tell you?'

'He said to me, "When you are a big boy, Tommy, you must go to your Aunt Deborah's at Tiverton and buy a packet of Tiverton jumbles, and say to her, father hopes she'll forgive and forget, and be friends, for he's very sorry he vexed her. "Forgive and forget." Yes, that's right,' he added, reflectively. 'And that's the sixpence, holding out the coin in his hot little hand.

Deborah's eyes were filling with slow, unwilling tears, but she was not vanquished yet; for all she knew this might be a deep-laid plan of Susy's. 'Did your mother send you to tell me this?' she questioned.

'No, mother didn't know nothin' about it; only Dad and me. But, please'—beginning to shrink a little, for this tall, stern-looking woman was not the Aunt Deborah of his dreams—'here's the sixpence, the very sixpence Dad gave me, and may I go now?'

'Wait a moment,' said Deborah, her voice beginning to tremble a little. 'Did your father say anything else?'

'He said, my Dad did, "Give my dear love to Aunt Deborah, and then, I think, Tommy, your aunt will perhaps kiss you for Dad's sake." But—but—' his voice quivering as his courage failed, 'it does not matter, thank you. I'll take the jumbles, and here's Dad's sixpence.'

Deborah took the coin mechanically; then, as the boy turned away with a disappointed, grieved look in the grey eyes, that were at once so familiar and so strange, something seemed to break down the barrier of pride and bitterness behind which she had entrenched herself so long—Tommy was so like the little brother whom she remembered so well.

'Perhaps she will kiss you, for Dad's sake? Ah, well!'

Deborah's tears overflowed at last; she caught little Tommy by the arm just as he was opening the door. 'Say that again, Tommy, lad!' she said, with a sob that would not be repressed, 'My dear love to—'

'My dear love to Aunt Deb,' the boy repeated in his clear, high voice, 'and then, I think, Tommy, perhaps your aunt will kiss you, for Dad's sake.'

As he finished his aunt's arms were round him, and her kisses were pressed on his soft cheeks. 'Bless thee, my child!' she said, brokenly, 'Bless thee, little Tommy, Dad's messenger.'

One evening, a week later, when Mrs. Bell was busy bathing her baby in the nursery, her little servant came to tell her that Miss Martin was in the breakfast-room, and would like to speak to her.

As soon as she had made baby comfortable in his pretty cot she ran downstairs. Deborah was standing in the middle of the room, a large parcel in a brown paper cover under her arm, 'Oh! do sit down, Mrs. Martin,' Mrs. Bell began, hurrying in, 'How are you? I am so sorry to have kept you waiting, but I was just in the middle of bathing baby.'

Deborah looked distinctly uncomfortable, as she took the proffered chair, 'It is to ask a favor that I have come, ma'am,' she began.

'Yes!' said Mrs. Bell, with gentle interest. 'What is it, Miss Martin?' Anything I can do——'

'It is in this way, ma'am,' Deborah went on, rather nervously, 'I am making fresh arrangements with regard to my housekeeping, which will add a good deal to my expenses, and I came to see——'

She broke off abruptly. Mrs. Bell made a little inarticulate sound of sympathy, feeling somewhat perplexed inwardly, as to the meaning of this preamble.

Deborah fidgetted with the string of her parcel a moment, then she cleared her throat, 'Susy, my sister-in-law, is coming to live with me—she and the children,' she said abruptly.

Mrs. Bell gave a little gasp of astonishment, the news was so unexpected; for Deborah had made all her arrangements without taking any one into her confidence.

'You are surprised, I see, ma'am,' Deborah added, 'and no wonder, after what I said the other night, but——'

'I am delighted,' interrupted Mrs. Bell, impulsively. 'Dear Miss Martin, how good it is of you!'

'We are going to do without the girl, and Susy will help me with the work; I must teach her to make jumbles, I could sell as many more of them,' Deborah said, with some pride; 'I said to her last night, "Susy!" I said, "we shall both have to buckle to, for we must try and keep the children to their books. I should like Tom's boys to have as good an education as their father"; and that brings me to the subject of my visit, ma'am.'

She turned to her parcel again, and began to untie the knot; Mrs. Bell watching her with interest as she unfastened the string. There, in an inner covering of tissue paper, lay the piece of black silk, as yet untouched.

'It's my black silk, ma'am,' Deborah said, with a regretful look at it, 'I made bold to come up and ask if you knew of any one who might care to buy it—at a reduction, of course. For I can see there will be a many expenses; and Will, the eldest boy, has a gift for carving, and there is the apprentice money to be thought about—and—and—there's a many things wanted worse than a black silk dress, so I thought if I could dispose of it—it is quite untouched, as you see, ma'am, and a beautiful bit of silk.'

'I wish I could afford to buy it myself,' said Mrs. Bell, quickly, 'but that is impossible. Still, if you really wish to sell it, I will see Mrs. Marshall to-morrow; she is at the Hall now, and, as you know, she always wears black silk, I have very little doubt I could induce her to buy it from you.'

'You are very kind to take so much trouble, ma'am, very kind,' said Deborah, heartily, as she rose, 'and I am greatly obliged to you.' Then she hesitated a moment. 'Perhaps, ma'am, you would be good enough not to mention it to Susy if you see her—she might, maybe, fret like if she knew about it.'

'I shall not speak of it, you may rely on me,' replied Mrs. Bell, 'and I hope the children will be a comfort to you, Miss Martin, as well as to their mother, and repay you for the sacrifices you are making on their behalf.'

'They are good children, very good children,' Deborah Martin said, dreamily, a softer, happier light than of old in her eyes. 'Will is rare and clever at his carving, and the girl does well at her needle, and as for little Tommy, we hope he may take to the farm; he 's a dear little fellow'—her eyes growing moist—'I always call him "Dad's Messenger".'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MARGARET'S BICYCLE LESSON.

(By Frances Bent Dillingham, in 'The Congregationalist.')

I've got a lovely new bicycle picked out, and it's going to come home to-morrow, but it seems as if I had waited years and years for it. The reason that it was such a long time before I got one makes a regular story, and it's pretty interesting, though I don't like to tell it very well.

Mamma always said she was afraid to have a little girl like me ride a bicycle, because she thought that I might kill myself, before I learned how to ride, and she had read ever so many awful stories about bicycle accidents. But one day at school Elizabeth Earl—she's my chum—leaned over towards me and whispered, 'I've got a new bicycle; come up and see it.'

So after school that night I went up to Elizabeth's and saw her wheel. She got on it and rode around the back yard. She has a great big back yard.

I asked her where she learned to ride, and she said that her father taught her, and then I said, 'Oh, don't I wish I had a bicycle!'

Elizabeth said, 'Why don't you ask your father to get you one; then we could go to ride together.'

But I told her that mamma was 'fraid I'd break my neck learning how to ride.

Then Elizabeth jumped off her bicycle and clapped her hands.

'I tell you what I'll do; I'll teach you how to ride, then when your mother sees how nice you know how she won't be scared a bit; but you mustn't tell her a thing about it till you're all learned.'

'Oh, my!' I said, 'I tell my mother every night everything that I do in the daytime.'

'All the bad things?' asked Elizabeth.

'Why, yes, 'specially the bad things; it makes you go to sleep lots happier'—then I stopped, for I remembered that Elizabeth's mother was dead, and that she only had an aunt.

'Well, you mustn't tell her this,' said Elizabeth, after a minute. 'I should think you'd like to surprise her—like Christmas presents. You don't tell her those, do you?'

'No, not hers,' I said. It sounded all right, what Elizabeth said about Christmas presents, yet way down in my mind I didn't believe they were like learning to ride bicycles.

But I didn't stop to think about it long; I just got on to the bicycle and tumbled straight off into the dirt. It didn't hurt much, and I tried again, and Elizabeth held on to the seat; and then I just made up my mind that I would learn; the thing acted so it made me cross. Well, I had lots of lessons with Elizabeth, and I didn't tell mamma a single thing about it. I got rather banged up, but I was always falling 'round, so mamma didn't say anything special about the black and blue spots. At last one day I rode all around Elizabeth's big back yard without a soul touching me, and then Elizabeth said:

'Now, you'd better ride home, and show your mother how nice you can go. I guess she'll buy a bicycle right straight off.'

I was delighted to see how well I could ride. I turned out of Elizabeth's yard and went down the road. You had to go down a steep hill, then turn a corner and ride a long distance before you came to my house. This day, when I came to the hill, it frightened me a little—the bicycle went so fast, and I had to turn a corner at the foot of the hill. But I held on tight and steered straight, and if it hadn't been for that old tree it would have been all right. But when I got to the corner, that tree was right in the way, and, thumpity, thump! I went straight into it.

I can't tell you very much about that time, but I think I bounced off the bicycle and turned a somersault over backwards and landed on the sidewalk on the back of my head. I just lay there perfectly still for a minute, wondering whether I'd broken my neck. Then two ladies came running over from the other side of the street and a young man on a bicycle stopped and picked me up. I was dreadfully 'barrassed and I stood up as straight as I could—I felt queer and dizzy—and said:

'Oh, thank you. It didn't hurt me much!'

Then I smiled and smiled, so that the tears in my eyes wouldn't show.'

'Are you sure you didn't hurt you?' said the lady.

'Yes'm,' I said, for I didn't want them to make a fuss about me.

Then I tried to get on the bicycle, but I didn't know how to mount very well, and there was lots of things wrong with the wheels besides. So I turned back up the hill to Elizabeth's, and almost screaming, because my head ached so hard, and I had scraped the skin off my leg just above my ankle.

Elizabeth was kind as she could be, She made me lie down, and put some witch hazel on my head and some vasaline on my ankle, and didn't say very much about her bicycle, only two or three times, 'I do hope it can be mended.' I told her I'd have it mended for her.

'You'd better not tell your mother now,' said Elizabeth, ''twould scare her so she'd never let you ride any more.'

So I didn't say a word at home. I made up my mind to earn some money, by myself, and pay for having Elizabeth's wheel fixed.

But that very morning when I was coming down to breakfast, I heard mamma say to papa: 'Well, I s'pose if you think it's safe and she takes enough lessons at the riding school to know how to manage it, I shall have to give in. I hardly think she could have many more bruises if she were riding now. Do let her have the pleasure of selecting her wheel.' When I came into the dining-room they began to talk about my geography lesson.

That day after school I walked along with Elizabeth. I didn't go into her yard to see her wheel. I didn't want to. But at her gate I said, 'I think mamma and papa are going to have me take bicycle lessons.'

'Aren't you going to tell them you know how to ride?' asked Elizabeth.

'I thought you told me not to,' I said, I had made up my mind that day in school to tell mamma all about it, but I didn't like to have Elizabeth hold her head up so high.

''Cause I said a thing once, you don't have to do it all the time,' said Elizabeth, 'I 'spose you'll have a new wheel and mine's all smashed up.'

'Hm!' I said, 'you needn't be afraid, If I smashed your old wheel I'll fix it.' I felt real cross.

'I don't think you're very polite to call it an old wheel.' Elizabeth went into her yard as proud as could be.

(To be Continued.)

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IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO., Box 516, Montreal.

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

GOD PRESERVES.

The various words translated 'preserve,' mean to save, keep, watch and observe. In the Psalms we have some beautiful illustrations of its use. First, the desire—'Preserve me, O God, for in Thee do I put my trust.' (xvi., 1). Second, God does and will preserve—'O Lord, Thou preservest man and beast,' (xxxvi., 6.) And thirdly, those whom God preserves—1, Those who care for and help others (xli., 1, 2). 'With the merciful, (those that are kind), Thou wilt show thyself merciful,' (xviii., 25.) 2, The faithful. Those that are true to Him. 'The Lord preserveth the faithful.' (xxxi., 23). 3. The godly. —'Preserve my soul, for I am holy.' (lxxxvi., 2). This word 'holy' is sometimes translated merciful, godly. In Psa. xcvii., 10, it is 'saints.' 'He preserveth the souls of His saints.' They are like Him who is kind, gracious and merciful, and so are pious, godlike. Likes produce likes, and as imitators of God, true believers become like Him. 4. The simple, (cxvi., 6). Probably the docile, the teachable, who look to the Lord for wisdom, guidance and keeping. 'The meek will He teach His way,' (xxv., 9). 5, Loving ones—'The Lord preserveth all them that love Him.' (cxlv., 20.) The word friend, used of Abraham, means a loved one. See how God preserved and blessed him.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE ANGEL AND THE CHILD.

(From the French of Reboul, by the Rev. Laurence Sinclair.)

An angel with a radiant face,
As if in placid stream
His image to behold; he bends
O'er cradle bed unseen,

'Dear child,' he said, 'we are alike,
O come away with me.
We shall be happy, for the earth
Unworthy is of thee.

'In it no gladness is complete;
The people suffer pain.
Their songs of joy soon pass away,
No pleasures they retain.'

'Why should thy fair, sweet face be changed,
And sorrow thee pursue,
Or tears of grief fast flowing from
Thine eyes of azure hue?'

'O no, through fields of boundless space,
We presently shall fly.
The favor of the Lord for thee
Fills all thy cloudless sky.'

Then, spreading forth his pure white wings,
The angel took his flight,
And with the infant spirit fled
To mansions of delight.

Poor mother, thou art left behind,
To view the cradle bed,
Yet only for a little while
To thee, thy child is dead.

The celebrated Philip de Morney, prime minister to Henry IV. of France, one of the greatest statesmen, and most exemplary Christians of his age, being asked a little before his death if he still retained the same assured hope of future bliss, which he had so comfortably enjoyed during his illness, he made this memorable reply: 'I am,' said he, 'as confident of it, from the incontestable evidence of the Spirit of God, as ever I was of any mathematical truth from all the demonstrations of Euclid.'

The difference between my former practice and my present one is this: Formerly when I rose, I began to pray as soon as possible, and generally spent all my time before breakfast, or almost all the time, at all events. I almost invariably began with prayer, except when I felt my soul to be more than usually barren, in which case I read the Word of God for food, or for refreshment, or for a revival and renewal of my inner man, before I gave myself to prayer. What was the result? I often spent a quarter of an hour, or half an hour, or even an hour on my knees, before being conscious to myself of having denied comfort, encouragement, humbling of soul, etc., and often, after having suffered much from wandering of mind for the first ten minutes or quarter of an hour, or even half an hour, I only then began really to pray.—Autobiography of the Rev. George Muller.

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No need for painful plasters or operations. Our constitutional treatment eradicates the disease from the system without any suffering. Send two stamps for particulars. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 24

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Tutor—'You know, of course, that in Christian countries such as ours, a man is only allowed one wife. Now, what is that state of things called?

Pupil—'I know. Monotony!'—'Punch.'

HIS FIRST EARNINGS.

A few years ago a large party, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, went on a tour through the Continent. The Duke busied himself very much on the journey in a kind hearted way about the welfare of the people.

At every station he used to get out and go round to see if he could do anything for any one. One old woman, who did not know him, when she arrived at last in Rome, tired and hot, found great difficulty in getting a porter. So she seized on the Duke.

'Now, my good man,' she said; 'I've noticed you at all these stations loafing about. Just make yourself useful for once in your life. Take my bag and find me a cab.'

The Duke mildly did as he was bid, and was rewarded with a sixpence. 'Thank you, madam,' he said. 'I shall prize this, indeed. It is the first coin I ever earned in my life.'

SOMETHING ON THE MASTER'S MIND.

The Butler—'I haven't been 'ere long, but I can see there's something on the master's mind.'

The Maid—'Sure, he's trying to look as dignified as you, and he can't do it!'

A SHORT STOP.

'How long does the train stop here?' the old lady asked the brakeman.

'Stop here?' answered the functionary. 'Four minutes from two to two to two two.'

'I wonder,' mused the old lady, 'if that man thinks he is the whistle?'—Indianapolis 'Press.'

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GREAT BARGAIN STORE,

149 St. Lawrence st.

Good Hand Made Boilers, 60c. Dust Pans 5c. Dish Washers, 3c. Granite Chamber Pails, 60c. Tin Wash Basins, 5c. Granite Cuspidors, 25c. Pins, 1c. Collar Buttons, 3c a dozen. Toilet Soap, 1c.

Large assortment of Tinware, Graniteware, Crockery, Glassware and Fancy Goods.

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and the ride thither on The Montreal Terminal Railway open cars is accessible to every person in the city, and is the most inviting outing obtainable on the Island. Cars leave Lasalle avenue, Maisonneuve, every few minutes.

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ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at

A. D. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

WHAT HE REMINDED HER OF.

Mrs. Planker—Passing the butter a third time—Do you know, Mr. Tenyweek, you remind me of a cocoon.

Mr. Tenyweek—In what respect, madam?

Mrs. Planker—You make the butter-fly.

A FOOLISH BIRD.

The Robin—'Say, Twitters, a boy with a catapult came near sniping me this morning.'

The Sparrow—'Serves you right. Haven't I advised you time and again to dye that red frost khaki color?'

'They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. Sold by all stationers. Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

HOW HE KNEW.

Teacher—'If one man can perform a piece of work in six days, how long will it take six men to do it?'

Willie—'About six weeks.'

Teacher—'How do you get that?'

Willie—'Six men would get up a strike.'

A HINT IGNORED.

Young John had been set to work in the kitchen garden. After a while he paused in his task, hinting suggestively to his father, 'The fish are biting like fun in the river.'

'Well, sonnie,' replied the father, reassuringly, 'you keep on hoeing potatoes, and they won't bite you!'

The best case of absent-mindedness related for some time was that of a famous professor. While he was crossing the street a watering cart let its flood loose upon him. The professor quietly raised his umbrella and walked through two streets before he discovered that the sun was shining brightly.

Haughty Lady (who has purchased a stamp)—'Must I put it on myself?'

Post-Office Assistant (very politely)—'Not necessarily, ma'am; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Oftentimes a man ransacks the whole house for a pin and, not being able to find one, drops into a chair in disgust, and is immediately rewarded for the search.

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For Infants and Children.

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in our line, but we have scored a marked success by keeping the CHOICEST WALL PAPERS, by employing the best workmen as painters and decorators, by using only the best materials, by charging moderate rates, and by looking after our business.

Should be glad to serve you.

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Opp. Queen's Block.

PEACE OVERTURES.

London Inclined to Believe Reports From Shanghai.

THE PEKIN MINISTERS.

Washington Dubious as to Whether Conger Communications are Genuine.

LI HUNG CHANG SERIOUSLY ILL—THE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The Foreign Office has received the following message signed 'Decartier,' (E. De Cartier de Marchienne, first secretary of the Belgian legation at Pekin):—

'Shanghai, Aug. 10.—An Imperial decree names Li Hung Chang as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate peace.'

The Foreign Office has also received from the Belgian Minister at Pekin a despatch identical with that received yesterday by the French Foreign Office from the French Minister at Pekin, M. Pichon, telling of the attempts made by the Chinese to secure the foreign ministers' acceptance of a Chinese escort to Tientsin.

SUING FOR PEACE.

REPORTED OVERTURES BY CHINA BELIEVED TO BE GENUINE.

London, Aug. 11; 4-10 a.m.—The morning papers express satisfaction at the latest developments in China. The average comment is that China is now genuinely suing for peace through Li Hung Chang.

Despatches printed this morning give further details of the taking of Yangtsun. According to the 'Daily Mail's' correspondent, the attack was led by the British and Americans. The Chinese position consisted of seven lines of entrenchments. The enemy fell back from one to another, until, driven from the last line, they fled toward Pekin, completely demoralized. The Chinese say they retreated because the British 'poured poison' into their troops. This refers to the lyddite shells, which the Chinese then experienced for the first time.

The correspondent adds that the British casualties were two hundred and the American two hundred and fifty, but this latter estimate, it will be noticed is four times greater than that of General Chaffee's report.

A despatch to a news agency from Tientsin, dated Aug. 5, says that in the fighting on that day the British, Japanese and Americans advanced on the right bank of the river and the Russians, Germans and French on the other side. The Russians had five hundred killed and the British fifty. The other forces lost heavily, but the number is not known.

A despatch to Dalziel's News Agency from Shanghai of yesterday's date gives the total losses in the fighting on Aug. 5 as 1,130, divided as follows: Russians, 600; British, 130; and Japanese, 400.'

LI HUNG CHANG ILL.

London, Aug. 11.—A St. Petersburg special says the Chinese minister here, Yeng Lu, has received a telegram announcing that Li Hung Chang is dangerously ill and confined to his bed, and that he has been granted a month's leave.

THIS LOOKS OMINOUS.

DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE MINISTERS IN PEKIN HAVE REALLY BEEN HEARD FROM.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The government has assurances from the other powers that they have not advised their representatives to accept Chinese escort from Pekin. It was officially stated, at the close of the day, that no further representations have been made to the Chinese Government since the Adee note of Aug. 8, and that none will be made until the Chinese Government has given some indication of the attitude it will assume in complying with or denying the demands of the United States.

While the State Department is continuing to despatch messages to Minister Conger upon the assurance of the Chinese Government that communication is uninterrupted, it is doing so with comparatively small hope of their delivery. This assertion was borne out when Secretary Root said that there was no convincing evidence in possession of this government that any of its despatches really had reached Minister Conger. This indicates that the minister has not given a direct and satisfactory answer to any of the queries that have been addressed to him by the Department of State.

FRANCE OBJECTS TO WALDERSEE

Paris, Aug. 10.—There is considerable comment here over the report that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee is to be appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China. It is argued that although he has been appointed commander of the German troops it does not follow that he will be made generalissimo of the allies in China, or even of the troops that are operating in the Peiho valley. It is equally certain that he will not command the troops that are operating in Manchuria or elsewhere throughout China The appointment appears to be another brutum fulmen of the Emperor William.

BOXER REINFORCEMENTS.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN MOVING ON PEKIN AND TIENTSIN.

London, Aug. 11.—A St. Petersburg despatch asserts that the Russian general staff have been notified that the Chinese, twelve thousand strong, are moving from Hunan and Hupei to Pekin and Tientsin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily News,' wiring on Thursday, announces that the Chinese merchants are petitioning the authorities not to land troops.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS READY TO GO TO CHINA.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signified their willingness to go to China is said to be a hundred and twenty thousand. From this number it is understood that a corps, not exceeding twenty thousand, will be formed. Part of the corps will leave within a fortnight or as soon as the cabinet meeting shall have given consent to the project.

A high official of the Foreign Office, discussing the situation in China, said: 'Judging from all the information received, I am inclined to think that the advance on Pekin is not already in progress. Probably the purpose of the Peitsang fight was to recover part of the advance line, including Yangtsun. There was probably also the other considerations of protecting the hinterland of Tientsin.'

Lieut.-General Becherr, in the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' declares that the allied forces thus far in China, are not sufficient to capture and hold Pekin in the present circumstances, taking into account the climate, the condition of the roads and the inundations.

THE SHIRT WAIST FOR MEN.

FAD HAS TAKEN DEEP ROOT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—The shirtwaist fad has struck St. Louis hard. Yesterday the assistant prosecuting attorney of the second district police court appeared in one of rose-colored silk, and to-day the dispensary physicians and the City Hall officials followed suit.

A club has been formed by dispensary employees with the object of popularizing the waist as an article of men's attire. Among the members are Drs. G. A. Jordan, George L. Kearney, A. Vogel, M. Dwyer, L. H. Hoffman, and G. C. Schroeder. At the City Hall Carl Unger, Henry Besch, Lou Jones, Fred Zegenhein and Geo. Brand appeared in waists of varied hue.

Mayor Zeigenhein has endorsed the innovation and says that within the next few days he will join the ranks of the advocates of dress reform for men. The Mayor, like Congressman Bailey, has persistently refused to don a dress coat at the most important civic or social functions, appearing in a frock coat.

ONTARIO PHARMACISTS.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—At the Pharmacy Council meeting yesterday the special committee that had been appointed to investigate the subject, reported that they could not encourage the council to look for the early attainment of reciprocity in diplomas with the council of Quebec, and also pointed out the necessity of securing Dominion legislation in order to overcome grievances which could not be remedied by provincial enactment. The infringement committee was urged to prosecute all unqualified persons who are the actual owners of drug stores, and carry on the business in the name of some physician. The committee on education reported that sufficient information is not in their possession to warrant them in taking immediate action for the purpose of extending the college course to two years, but they recommended that the faculty prepare a report for the February meeting, showing the feasibility of the project, having due regard to the accommodation afforded by the present building, and that if practicable, a scheme be formulated to carry out the intention as early as possible. The reports were adopted.

AIR FULL OF RUMORS.

Story That Steyn has Committed Suicide Revived.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF PRINSLOO.

London, Aug. 10.—It is persistently rumored in Lorenzo Marquez, according to a despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph,' dated yesterday, that Mr. Steyn has committed suicide.

DE WETT HEADED OFF.

Pretoria, Aug. 10.—It is said that Lord Methuen has arrested Gen. De Wett's march.

All the Boers in the field credit a rumor circulated by their leaders that Lord Roberts is dying. Lord Roberts, however, is now in excellent health, is displaying wonderful energy, and rides long distances daily.

KRUGER DEFIANT.

London, Aug. 11.—According to the Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' President Kruger, in the course of an interview last Wednesday, said that the report that he intended to surrender was without foundation. He declared that the war would last a long time yet.

'A Boer bulletin,' continues the correspondent, 'announces a big battle between Lydenburg and Middelburg, in which the British had 500 killed and wounded It also announces the recapture of the burghers of Heilbron, Devillsersdorp and Frankfort.'

Boer reports via Lorenzo Marquez lately prove worthy of little credence.

The Pretoria plot is the theme of many editorials this morning. All the papers decry the idea of treating the Boers too leniently.

'Examples, and stern examples,' says the 'Daily Mail,' are necessary. Although we may not agree with Sheridan's fierce maxim, nothing should be left an enemy but eyes to weep with, yet this was the conclusion of a not inhuman officer, who thoroughly understood war.'

CAPTURE OF PRINSLOO.

FOUGHT GAMELY TO THE LAST.

London, Aug. 9.—Details of the fighting which preceded the surrender of General Prinsloo and his commando of 4,000 men are to hand. A delayed despatch from Fouricsburg says:—

'All the forces under General Hunter made a simultaneous movement against the enemy, who were within the circle of the mountain chain, and were holding the passes.

'Generals Clements and Paget attacked Stabbert's Nek, for two days, forcing a passage through. It was mainly an artillery engagement, and there were few casualties.

'General Bruce-Hamilton attacked Naauw Poort Nek, and had some hard fighting, while General Rundle advanced against Commando Nek.

'General Hunter had a severe engagement, forcing Retief's Nek, a narrow pass in the mountains, with huge hills on either side, very strongly held by riflemen concealed in the rocks. About two miles east of the nek there is a pass in the mountains leading to a precipitous path, and a very difficult bridle-track. The intelligence officers and Remington's scouts reconnoitred the paths and found them strongly held by riflemen, the head of the ravine being commanded from the hills on either side.

The Black Watch, who were sent to make an attempt to force the path, came under a severe fire, and Major Wilshire was very severely wounded. They succeeded in getting possession of the outlying kopjes, but found that the pass could only be carried with terrible loss. General Hunter stayed till dusk, when the hills were rushed, and carried successfully at the first assault.

On July 24 the attack was renewed by the bridle-path east of the nek, During the night, Lord Lovat's scouts and Remington's guides, with four companies of Highland light infantry, ascended the hills commanding the path. There was a heavy mist on the hills. The Boers, fearing a night attack, had left the heights unoccupied, and the Highland Light Infantry and Lord Lovat's scouts occupied them at daylight. The Boers, however, still held the head of the ravine, and had such good cover among the rocks that it was impossible to see a man. A hot fire was then exchanged. The Boers brought two guns to bear upon the hills which the Black Watch had occupied, but our 5-inch gun silenced them. The Seaforths crept close to the head of the ravine, and were then ordered to charge, while the Boer fire was kept down by a heavy fusillade from the Black Watch. A volunteer company of the Seaforths made a daring rush across open country, travelling so fast that the Boer fire had not time to take much effect. The enemy ran down rocky precipices and galloped out from under the rocks, while the Highlanders fired from above. About two hundred and fifty Boers came out, dressed in khaki. Our fire had very little effect, coming from above, and only a few men fell; but the main body of the Boers immediately fled from the nek itself, and retired under the fire of our five-inch guns. Our casualties in the two days amounted to about one hundred.

'General Hunter followed the enemy through the nek, and met Generals Clements, Paget and Rundle at Fouriesburg.

'At Fouriesburg Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president, was found, having been left in charge of Mr. Poultney, chief of the Commissariat Department. Other Free State officials captured here are Mr. Roberts, secretary of the War Council; Mr. Morgan, clerk of the treasury; Mr. Tetley, clerk of the State Attorney; Mr. Howick, clerk to the Commissariat; and Mr. De Villiers, landdrost of Senekal.

Generals Hunter and Rundle called upon Mrs. Steyn, and found her well. The commandants in charge of the operations here were Roux, Fourie, and Colbie.

CAPT. NELLES WELL AGAIN.

London, Aug. 11.—A Capetown despatch to the War Office, says that among those discharged from the hospital are Capt. Nelles and Lieut. Good. Capt. Nelles was adjutant of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

IRISH YEOMANRY.

True Story of Their Fight at Lindley.

A RECITAL OF HEROISM AND DUTY.

A correspondent writes to the 'Witness' in reference to the gallant stand made by the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry at Lindley at the latter end of last May. The battalion was for the greater part composed of Irish companies, and the story of what the men did, of the gallant way they fought against overwhelming numbers, forms good reading for Irishmen everywhere. The correspondent encloses the following taken from the Dublin 'Evening Mail,' which is herewith reproduced :

(To the Editor of the 'Mail.')

Sir,—On June 3 the War Office published a telegram from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2, 1.15 p.m., stating that he had just received a report from Colonel Spragge, commanding the 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, to the effect that he had been attacked on the way from Kroonstad to Lindley. On June 6 the War Office published a further telegram from Lord Roberts, dated June 5, 12.55 p.m., stating that he had sent Lord Methuen to the relief of the Yeomanry. but that, notwithstanding a very rapid march by the latter, he arrived too late to prevent their surrender on May 31.

The list of casualties was published a few days after, but neither then, nor since, has any further information been procurable through the War Office. The commanding officer is a prisoner, and, of course, no despatch has come from him. There was no press correspondent present.

The leading facts have, however, become known through private letters written by the men, and it has been found possible by putting together the facts collected from several letters to construct a connected and comprehensive narrative of what occurred.

The following memorandum has been written by Mr. Justice Ross from the materials supplied to him, and he is in a position to state that it is substantially accurate.

It is not the object of the memorandum in any way to reflect on the conduct of the generals commanding in the district, or the colonel comamnding the corps—its only object is to give publicity to the plain facts which, I think, show that no incident in the war has been marked by more endurance and determined courage than the fight made by this battalion. As the chairman who presided on the occasion of the entertainment of the Dublin Company, given shortly before its departure, by some of the leading clubs of the city, I think that it is but due to our guests of that evening, and to their gallant companions-in-arms, that what actually occurred should receive as much publicity as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FARNHAM.

Farnham, Cavan, July 20, 1900.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ROSS.

On Friday, May 25, the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry reached Kroonstad, comprising the Dublin Company, the Belfast Company, and the Duke of Cambridge's Own. The Belfast Company and some sections of the other companies had marched 15 miles on the day of their arrival at Kroonstad. There they received urgent orders to join General Colville at Lindley, a town about 50 miles distant. The battalion started immediately, having with them a convoy of waggons. It appears that it was not possible to obtain more than about one day's rations. The men had very little food on Saturday, May 26, the second day of the march. On Sunday, May 27, the battalion started at dawn, and entered Lindley in the afternoon. The Belfast Company was left two miles in the rear with the convoy. Towards the end of the march horsemen were occasionally seen on the hills in different directions, but no one suspected that Lindley was in the enemy's hands. Soon after the Yeomanry entered the town a sharp fire was opened upon them from the windows of the houses.

It was then discovered that the place had been evacuated by the British at sunrise of that day, and that the enemy were in the house, and in large numbers round the town. The Dublin Company was ordered to advance against a hill that was strongly held. After a short interchange of fire they were withdrawn, and, joining with the Duke of Cambridge's Own, they retired to the neighborhood of the convoy, where the Belfast company was posted. The entire battalion thus united established themselves on two or three small hills. On all sides they were surrounded by De Wett's commandos, and the fighting went on continuously till nightfall. During the night the men worked hard to fortify the position. On Monday, May 28, firing began at daybreak, and was continued with great energy during the day. On Tuesday the firing was not so severe, but it continued all day.

On Wednesday the enemy were reinforced, and the fire increased in intensity, causing considerable loss. From time to time bodies of the Yeomanry moved out against the positions that were particularly troublesome, and cleared them at the point of the bayonet, but eventually they were always forced back by the enemy's superior numbers. At daybreak on the morning of Thursday, May 31, part of the Dublin Company made a determined bayonet charge, under Lord Longford, in the course of which he and Lieutenant Villiers Stuart were wounded. Their men succeeded in carrying the position, and clung on to it for a considerable time. The enemy, who had been heavily reinforced, now began to press the attack in overwhelming numbers. Heavy guns and pompoms were brought up, and the hills held by the fast diminishing yeomanry were shelled without cessation. All the morning desperate fighting continued—about midday the enemy succeeded in capturing a kop that commanded the position held by the Duke of Cambridge's Own—notwithstanding it was not till three o'clock that the company was obliged to surrender. The whole weight of the enemy's fire was then directed on what remained of the Dublin and Belfast companies. The little band, however, resisted desperately, for more than an hour and only surrendered at the command of their officers, when the fight was becoming a massacre.

During the ninety-six hours of battle the Yeomen were not only without sleep, but almost without food. During the last forty-eight hours the allowance for each man consisted of one meat lozenge and two spoonfuls of jam. Every order was, however, carried out with alacrity and coolness, without a grumble or complaint.

The number of the Yeomanry was about 370, of whom the loss in killed and wounded amounted to 78. The enemy numbered, according to different accounts, from 1,000 to 4,000 men. Some of the letters testify to the great kindness and consideration shown by the Boers to the brave captives. On Friday evening Lord Methuen, to whom messengers had been sent, after a rapid march, arived at Lindley, and drove out the Boers. The town has since been in British possession. Considering that the Yeomen were for the most part young men who had had but little military training, fresh from the bar, the universities, and the public schools, this action is a remarkable episode in modern warfare. Where all behaved with conspicuous courage it would be invidious to dwell upon the acts of individual heroism. The correspondence bears no trace of boastfulness or self-laudation. There are no complaints against the action of the generals or commanding officer. In the same spirit this brief memorandum is written as a plain account of what occurred, due to the repute of the brave survivors, and due to the memory of the gallant dead.

TYPHOID IN THE ARMY.

Dr. Conan Doyle writes in the 'British Medical Journal' :—

'The outbreak of enteric fever among the troops in South Africa was a calamity the magnitude of which had not been foreseen, and which even now is imperfectly appreciated.

'We naturally did not dwell too much upon it while the war was in progress, but it was appalling in its severity, both in quantity and quality.

'I know of no instance of such an epidemic in modern warfare. I believe that in one month there were from 10,000 to 12,000 men down with this, the most debilitating and lingering of continued fevers.

'I know that in one month 600 men were laid in the Bloemfontein cemetery.

'There is one mistake which we have made and it is one which will not, I think, be repeated in any subsequent campaign.

'Inoculation for enteric was not made compulsory. If it had been so I believe that we should have escaped from most of our troubles. Our strong impression, from our own experience, is that although it is by no means an absolute preventive, it certainly modifies the course of the disease very materially.

'We have had no death yet from among the inoculated. Of our own personnel only one inoculated man has had it, and his case was certainly modified very favorably by the inoculation.

'There is sure to be some adverse criticism of the army medical department after the war, because they have had to meet so difficult a situation with such inadequate resources that it is impossible that there should not be a particular instance where the machinery has broken down.

'A captious critic could quote cases of an over-filled undermanned hospital without medical necessities in one place, or of hardships endured by the sick and wounded in another.

'How can it be otherwise, when a department which is sufficient for the needs of two army corps has to provide for the wants of 200,000 men with typhoid raging among them ?

'Taking it on the whole, the department has been well organized and well worked, and has met an unforeseen and exceptional state of things with remarkable success.'

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

SEVERAL INTERESTING REPORTS READ AT THE CLOSING SESSION.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 10.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. resumed its session to-day. The several recommendations made by the committee on the reduction of Grand Lodge expenses were considered and amendments made thereto. The Grand Lodge will in future endeavor to limits its sessions to two days and the sessional committee will meet a day previously to prepare reports. The report of the finance committee, presented by P. G. M. Jos. Oliver, of Toronto, showed a balance at the credit of the year of $722.82 or $487.06 more than at the close of last year. It was decided to continue the publication of the Independent Oddfellow,' as the official organ. Past Grand Master J. A. Young, of Thamesford, presented a committee report on subordinate constitutions, which made several recommendations of minor importance.

Representative H. J. Guppy, of Ottawa, presented a very satisfactory report of the advisory committee regarding the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada.

That the association is a highly solvent and far-reaching helpful fraternal organization, the financial standing of the association is much more satisfactory than last year, showing a prosperous and steady growth in the reserve fund, which is now $200,000, besides leaving in other funds the amount of $13,244.19. The death rate has fallen from 6.28 percent in 1895 to 6 percent in 1900. During the year death claims to the amount of $89,500 have been paid in relieving the widows and orphans of deceased members, $64,000 being paid in Ontario alone.

The membership of the association now numbers 11,961, Ontario leading with 8,757 members. Thus over one-third of the membership of Ontario Oddfellows are members of the relief association.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia has given its consent and approval to the association to do business in that province, so that its field of operations now extends from ocean to ocean.

The representatives then considered a number of claims.

Guelph was selected as the next place of meeting.

ODDFELLOWS' HOME.

The special committee on the Oddfellows' Home, presented by Past Grand Sire Dr. C. T. Campbell, of London, was received enthusiastically. Eleven thousand dollars has already been subscribed to this fund and when ten thousand dollars more is on hand the home will be built. The report recommended that each lodge subscribe $35 and $20 each and committees be appointed to get individual subscriptions. No place for the home has yet been selected.

Votes of thanks were tendered the Mayor, City Council and citizens generally for the very kind and courteous reception of delegates.

Grand Master McLurg installed his successor, O. L. Lewis, of Chatham, and the latter installed other officers as follows: J. R. Oliver, Woodstock, grand marshal; R. R. Brett, Essex, grand conductor; Jas. Hoare, Guelph, grand guardian; A. S. Murray, Niagara Falls South, herald; the Rev. E. Anderson, Smith's Falls, chaplain.

J. B. Turner was reappointed deputy district grand master for Hamilton district.

The lodge then adjourned.

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

GAIN OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN LAST MONTH'S RETURNS.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The statement of revenue of Canada for the month of July, the first of the new fiscal year, shows a total of $3,806,230, an increase of $578,698 over the same month of last year. The expenditure was $2,618,453, an increase of 264,647 or a net betterment in finances amounting to $314,051. The increase in revenue is common to all branches. The capital expenditure was $150,000 as compared with $174,000 in the same month of 1899.

THE LATE LORD RUSSELL.

London, Aug. 10.—The funeral of Lord Russell will take place at Epsom on Tuesday next. 'By a little irony of Lord Russell's successful life,' says the 'Daily Chronicle,' 'his last association with public affairs was in the nature of a disappointment. The banquet given by the English Bar to the Americans a fortnight ago was the occasion. Wearied as he often was while speaking, the American Bar was a subject on which he wanted to deliver himself ; and the speech he would have liked to make, the American was, to say the truth, equally anxious to hear.

Lord Halsbury as his senior had, however, to receive the first invitation and Lord Halsbury accepted it. Lord Russell did not attend the banquet as it turned out for he had already begun to feel out of sorts.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 11 to 20.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

THE CALL OF DOOM.

China's Gods Invoked Against the Foreign Devils.

THE WILL OF HEAVEN EXPOUNDED BY A SPIRIT.

In the British parliamentary paper just issued a translation is given of a startling placard which was posted in the West City, Pekin. It reads as follows:

In a certain street in Pekin some worshippers of the I-ho Ch'uan (Boxers) at midnight suddenly saw a spirit descend in their midst. The spirit was silent for a long time, and all the congregation fell upon their knees and prayed. Then a terrible voice was heard saying:

'I am none other than the Great Yu Ti (God of the unseen world) come down in person. Well knowing that ye are all of devout mind, I have just now descended to make known to you that these are times of trouble in the world, and that it is impossible to set aside the decrees of fate. Disturbances are to be dreaded from the foreign devils; everywhere they are starting missions, erecting telegraphs, and building railways; they do not believe in the sacred doctrine, and they speak evil of the gods. Their sins are numberless as the hairs of the head. Therefore am I wrath, and my thunders have pealed forth. By night and by day have I thought of these things. Should I command my generals to come down to earth, even they would not have strength to change the course of fate. For this reason I have given forth my decree that I shall descend to earth at the head of all the saints and spirits(and that wherever the I-ho Ch'uan are gathered together, there shall the gods be in the midst of them. I have also to make known to all the righteous in the three worlds that they must be of one mind, and all practice the cult of the I-ho Ch'uan, that so the wrath of heaven may be appeased.

'So soon as the practice of the I-ho Ch'uan has been brought to perfection—wait for three times three or nine times nine, nine times nine or three times three—then shall the devils meet their doom. The will of heaven is that the telegraph wires be first cut, then the railways torn up, and then shall the foreign devils be decapitated. In that day shall the hour of their calamities come. The time for rain to fall is yet afar off, and all on account of the devils.

'I hereby make known these commands to all you righteous folk, that ye may strive with one accord to exterminate all foreign devils, and so turn aside the wrath of heaven. This shall be accounted unto you for well doing; and on the day when it is done, the wind and rain shall be according to your desire.

'Therefore I expressly command you to make this known in every place.'

This I saw with my own eyes, and therefore I make bold to take my pen and write what happened. They who believe it shall have merit; they who do not believe it shall have guilt. The wrath of the spirit was because of the destruction of the Temple of Yu Ti. He sees that the men of the I-ho Ch'uan are devout worshippers and pray to him.

If my tidings are false, may I be destroyed by the five thunderbolts.

4th moon, 1st day (April 29, 1900).

NOME A DREADFUL PLACE.

'There were at Nome ahead of us sixty-two vessels of all descriptions, from a large ocean steamship to a small tug-boat of three tons burden, all of which had made the journey from San Francisco and Seattle. After coming to anchor we were besieged by a fleet of small row-boats, whose owners clamored for passengers to ferry ashore at two dollars per head. The first news we heard was that two men had been killed the night before for claim-jumping. All the passengers were thoroughly drenched in being rowed to the shore. We found every inch of available land occupied by shacks and tents. Absolutely no accommodations were to be obtained by the new-comers. Selfishness was the predominant trait of all we met. Women and children were left to shift for themselves. Owners of small express-waggons charged ten dollars per hour for moving goods miles up the beach to the nearest unoccupied ground where they could be dumped.

'Five hundred feet back of the beach is that beastly bog known as the "Tundra." It is a shaking quagmire, with solid ice two feet below the surface. Animal and human refuse was lying in heaps along the beach. The stench was awful. Gambling, excessive drinking, and other forms of depravity were seen everywhere in the narrow streets of the town. Pneumonia, typhoid fever, smallpox and measles raged throughout the vast camp. The hospital, located at the south-eastern part of the beach, near the Nome river, was overcrowded, and the authorities refused to receive any more patients. As a result, persons with contagious diseases were scattered all through the camp.

'One of the worst cases of smallpox was within two hundred feet of our tent. The authorities were notified by Dr. Grisby, formerly surgeon of one of the steamships, and the reply received was, "Put the man in a tent back on the hill." Exposed as the poor fellow was in a little tent, he became blind from the disease. There was absolutely no quarantine over him. Burials averaged four a day during my stay. The funeral processions were unique. Four men with long-handled spades, carrying a cedar coffin, proceeded to the dreary graveyard in the "Tundra," where a hole was scraped in the mud to the underlying ice. The dead was deposited therein, and a rough board raised to mark the grave. In a short time every mark of interment was obliterated by the thawing of the ice and the sinking of the body. This is the end of each unfortunate gold-seeker dying in Nome.

'Positively, there is no gold in Nome for new-comers. The beaches have been worked over four times, and are exhausted. Every creek claim of any value is being worked by the original owners. The country for a radius of sixty-five miles is staked out. Most of the mining companies which procured expensive machinery to work creek and beach claims are bankrupt. Thousands of dollars' worth of machinery is lying abandoned on the beach. All freight is lightered ashore and dumped indiscriminately. The transportation companies' liability ceases at end of "ship's tackle"—that is, when the freight is deposited on the lighter-barge. In the majority of cases consignees do not get half what is coming to them. Thieves have full swing. They controlled the town until the time of our departure, when General Randle arrived and introduced partial martial law.'—Edward W. Myers, in 'Leslie's Weekly.'

THE ACT OF A HERO.

(Sydney (C.B.) 'Herald,' Aug. 1.)

George Campbell, aged 16, was heroically rescued from one of the most horrible deaths imaginable, that of being burned to ashes in a roaring furnace of flames at the Gregory mill, Grand Bay, N.B., the other day. An accident happened, the like of which, perhaps, has never before been recorded in the province, and of such a horrible nature as to make one shudder to think of. Young Campbell is an employee at Gregory's mill, and his duties are to feed into the furnaces the sawdust and other refuse from the sawing operations. The refuse wood is carried to the top of the furnace by chains and chutes, and it is then fired into the fire through an opening, called the hopper, in the top of the furnace. The feeding of this refuse to the furnace flames was the work of young Campbell, and he was so engaged when the accident happened. His position would be directly over the fire. While at work he lost his balance in some way and fell backward, disappearing with a heartrending cry, through the hopper and into the blazing fire. It was a terrible predicament and death in a most awful form stared the boy in the face. All about him was blazing fuel and the flames encircled his form. Human being could live but a short time in such a place, and rescue must be prompt and the work of a hero in the accomplishment. That he was rescued from his terrible situation is a tribute to the heroism of one of the mill employees. John McKinnon, taking in the situation at a glance, and thinking not of the suffering and even danger of life that he would encounter, rushed to rescue young Campbell. But one way presented itself—Campbell must burn to death or else his rescuer must reach him through the hopper down through which the boy had fallen to the fire. McKinnon saw this and faced all the danger in order that he might rescue the lad. He went head foremost down the hopper, while other mill hands held his feet. There he was suspended over a sea of fire, the flames reaching up to his face and arms which were outstretched to reach young Campbell. McKinnon did not flinch but carried to completion the heroic act he had begun. Campbell clutched him and he caught the boy and together they were drawn from the fiery furnace. Campbell was terribly burned, in fact there is hardly a part of his body but was reached by the fire. His rescue was prompt, however, and therefore the flames had not time to burn deeply. He lies at his father's home hovering between life and death. McKinnon was also very severely burned about the head and arms in his daring and successful attempt. His hair was burned entirely off.

RAT EXTERMINATION IN SYDNEY.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Even the bubonic plague is not an unmixed evil. It has led to the sanitary overhauling of Sydney, where a number of fatal cases have occurred, and it has developed a new Australian industry, rat catching. The authorities are firmly convinced that the plague was brought to Australia by rats in ships from the infected ports of India and the East. So a 'war of extermination,' to quote the words of the Sydney Premier, has been proclaimed against the rodents in all the Australian seaports. Twopence a head is paid for the rats at the local town halls, and smart boys, with the aid of fox terriers, are making four or five shillings a day at the business.



THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MOTHER OF LI HUNG CHANG AND HER LITTLE GRANDSON.

—'Black and White.'

A RIVAL TO THE SHIRT WAIST.

(Albany 'Journal.')

The logical outcome of the anti-coat movement is the adoption of pajamas for summer wear by men.

While the male shirt waist is all right for young men and thin men it will not do for middle-aged, old men and stout men. No man with a side elevation like a Bartlett pear is going to shed his coat and amble about in public with his structural shortcomings all on exhibition.

A man with a 36-inch chest and a 28-inch waist may hail the shirt-waist with joy, but a man who requires 48 inches of tape to girdle his manly amidships section and can surround his chest with 40 inches is not going to be in any haste to discard his coat and buckle on a yellow leather equator. He prefers the discomfort of a little extra heat to the attention which his appearance would attract.

No shirt-waist movement can be an entire success without the co-operation of the man who carries weight and the attempt might just as well be given up now unless some compromise is to be made.

Pajamas appear to offer a common ground upon which all may meet on terms of reasonable equality. You can hang pajamas on a pair of tongs, without disfiguring the tongs, and at the same time there is that in their lines that softens and hides the bulbousness of the excessively stout.

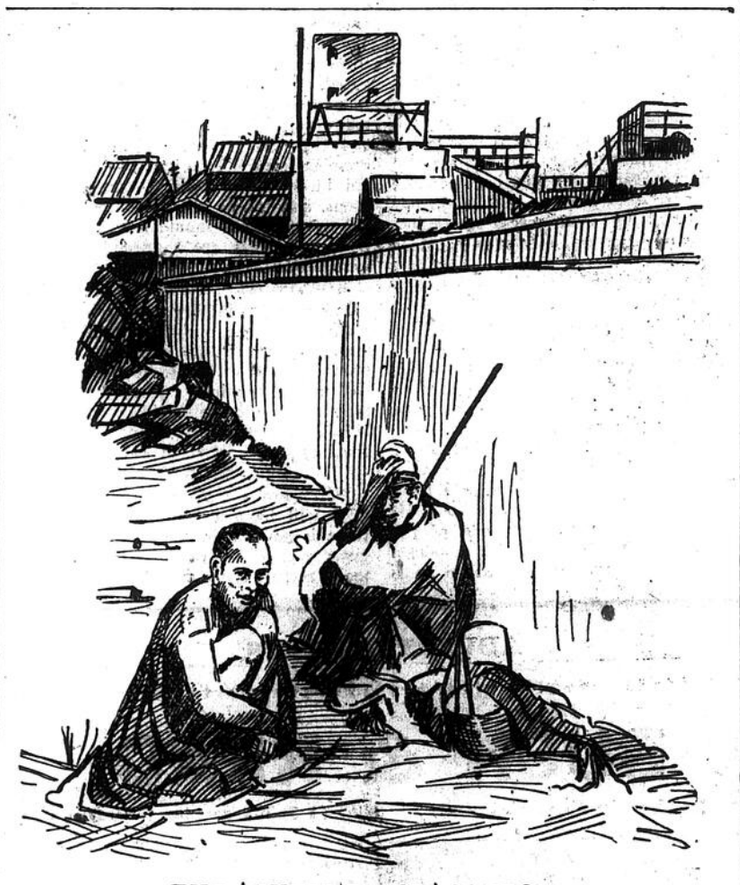
A young man with the lines of Apollo Belvedere might offhand declare for the shirt-waist in preference to pajamas, but when he stops and reflects how lonesome he would feel in a crowd, if he is a sensible young man, he will be disposed to cast his lot in with the great majority and go in for the airy and aesthetic pajamas.

No belts, no buttons, no collars (to speak of), no cuffs; just strings and stripes, freedom and coolness. Welcome the pajamas.

ENGLAND'S NEW GREAT SEAL.

The thirtieth annual report of the Deputy Master Comptroller of the Mint, which will be published in the course of a few days, contains the following detailed description of the new great seal prepared, from designs by Mr. De Saulles, to take the place of that which has been in use since 1878:

The seal represents the Queen seated on a throne, the arms of which are supported by lions. Her Majesty is crowned, vested in a richly embroidered robe, and habited in the royal ornaments, with a ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter. In her right hand she holds the sceptre; her left reposes on the arm of the throne. At her feet is an ornamental cushion, embroidered with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, placed on a footstool. The throne is adorned with a wreath of laurel, confined by a ribbon, and on the Queen's right is a figure of St. George, fully armed, and bearing a lance with pennant. The panels supporting these figures bear respectively the sword and scales of justice surrounded by laurel wreaths. The legend round the seal runs as follows: 'Victoria, Dei gratia, Britt. Regina, Fid. Def., Ind. Imp.' The counter seal represents the Queen crowned and mounted on her palfrey, and in the royal mantle. In her right hand she holds the sceptre and in her left the orb. In the field to the right the royal arms on a shield, encircled by the Order of the Garter with its motto. Above, a scroll with the words 'Dieu et mon Droit,' and on either side the rose, shamrock and thistle. Below, in the distance, the sea, with an ironclad and sailing vessel, suggesting the naval strength and trade of the United Kingdom, which is further emphasized by the presence of a trident, dolphins, and conventional waves, which are continued in the ornaments on either side of the lower part of the counter-seal. The general treatment is that of the Rennaissance. — London 'Times.'



THE 'DYING PLACE,' CANTON.

—'Black and White.'

'Just outside the native town at Canton is a spot which brings home to the European, more, perhaps, than any other sight, the callousness of the Chinese to death and suffering of their fellow-beings. This is the native 'home for the dying'—a barren bit of waste land, where the destitute poor are 'permitted' to come to pass their last moments without comforts, without attention, without the power to help themselves. Almost any day you may see the poor creatures lying writhing away their last breaths in abject misery.'

In everything that relates to death and sepulture, the customs of the Chinese are most singular. They meet their last enemy with apparent unconcern, but whilst they regard their future state with indifference, the quality of their coffins is to them a matter of vital importance. These articles are frequently obtained during lifetime; indeed, a coffin is reckoned a most acceptable present, and is frequently given by children to their parents.

THE COSSACKS AT TIENTSIN.

EXPERIENCES OF A RESIDENT.

Writing from Tientsin, to an English paper, published in Japan, Mr. N. J. Sargent, who was a resident of that town during the siege, speaks of the Cossacks of the Russian army, and of the way in which they behaved, as follows:

'The poor Cantonese and other southern men are so frightened that they lie in bed all day with their heads wrapped up in blankets, and the only way in which we are able to get help now is to drag these refugees out at the point of a revolver and make them work. I feel very sorry for them, because they cannot go out of doors by themselves, as the Cossacks are shooting or bayoneting every man they see who wears a queue. I just saved a poor Chinese the other day, who had taken refuge in a house that had been all burned out. He looked as if he had been without food or water for some time. I saw a Cossack give him a prod with his bayonet, and I yelled at the Cossack just in time to save the bayonet from going more than an inch into the back of the Chinese. The Cossack made signs that he had caught this poor, inoffensive Chinaman trying to kill the whole gang of Cossacks, about ten in all, the weapon being an old rusty boat-hook. I told the Cossack to let the man go, and at first he seemed inclined to question my authority, but at last thought better of it and let the man go. Then an inspiration seemed to strike him, and he made motions that he wanted to shoot the Chinese. I then got angry, and told the Cossack to go one way and the Chinaman the other, towards the Gordon Hall, where they were taking in refugees.

All the hard fighting around Tientsin has been done by Russians, but these are Cossacks. I think we can safely say that it was only through the presence of the Cossacks that any of us are living. They are, however, as good at looting, as they are at fighting. I spent one whole afternoon in clearing them out of houses around my place, and I expected a bayonet through me several times from their fierce looks, but they did not do anything to me, perhaps because I looked fierce myself. The behaviour of the Cossacks at last got so bad that I reported them, and said that they had to be kept off from our side of the river. Their captain, an acquaintance of mine, came over and talked to them, and they replied and did not seem to recognize his authority. He was about to go off and leave them, but I told him again that he had better clear them out, so he wrote a letter and handed it to a messenger to take to General Wogack. The next day orders were issued to the other guards to clear the place of all Cossacks, and anyone not clearing when told was to be shot. There were five Cossacks shot that day, and one more since. Their behaviour is not so bad now.'

COMMISSIONERS WITH BACKBONE.

The Robinson liquor license case was again before the License Commissioners at their meeting on July 12, and another attempt made to re-open the case. Lengthy argument by Mr. Gunn, solicitor for the applicant, was heard, why the case should be re-opened. No new facts, however, were brought out. It was the same old story, financial ruin to the applicant, if the license were not granted. Nothing was said about those who would be ruined at the place, if the bar was opened up, and permission given to sell liquor. The history of this case would fill a book. This is the third time it has been before the present board, and never was there a more infamous attempt made to 'pull' the commissioners. The personnel of the board has been changed, and unworkable members changed for those who were supposed to be more pliable. The commissioners have been dragged before the courts and badgered in every conceivable way, to make it uncomfortable for them. The aid of the government has been invoked, and exigencies of the party urged as a good and sufficient reason why this license should be granted. They have been button-holed, cajoled and bull-dozed, but all to no purpose. All honor to the commissioners for remaining firm. Their decision was unanimous not to re-open the case, and it is presumed that the case is now disposed of for this year at least. If there is one thing not needed in Orillia, it is another place to sell liquor. There is a strong suspicion that this license was promised in advance by some of the local politicians, and heaven and earth have been raised to deliver the goods. The applicant was called 'the man with the pull,' and boasts were made that he was going to get his license anyway, petition or no petition. We hope that this will be a wholesome lesson to the politicians not to usurp the prerogatives of the commissioners. The law contemplates that they and they alone, may grant licenses, and exercise their discretion, and they are perfectly competent to do so.—Orillia 'Weekly Times,' July 19.

DRAWING-ROOM FORESTS.

GIANTS IN FLOWER POTS AND HOW THEY ARE TRAINED.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

A very fine collection of dwarf or miniature trees was dispersed the other day in London. Messrs. Yamakana, of Osaka, Japan, had spent years in collecting the specimens, which constituted a most interesting sight. Fancy a cluster of trees, which, left to attain their natural proportions, would have covered twenty acres and risen to a height of from forty to sixty feet, 'cribbed, cabin'd, and confined,' until a space of twenty yards square leaves them with



THIS TREE IS 350 YEARS OLD, WORTH 90 GUINEAS. HEIGHT 3 FT. 6 IN., WIDTH 6 FT., 6 IN.

plenty of elbow room. And the majority of them would pass with ease under a dining-table. The trees are brought to this state by being taken in hand at a very early age—as seedlings, in fact. They are kept down by ruthless pruning or even searing of the roots, and cutting down of the foliage.

In one variety, Neagari, it is the fashion for the roots to be exposed. This is effected in the following manner: After the plant has survived the initial stage of root and leaf pruning, and is dragging out a stunted existence, it is bodily pulled up from the mould for about an inch and supported on small twigs, so as to leave the roots partly in and partly out of the earth.

When the exposed portion of the roots has become inured to its surroundings the plant is pulled up for yet another inch, and so on, until in process of time there will be as much as thirty inches of root exposed.

The other varieties of tree training, ('Bonsai'), are Jikki, with regular branches; Kengai, tree leaning over cliff style; Mikoshi, with not many branches at bottom; Nakasu, with all branches overhanging; Bonkei, tree made into landscape by addition of rocks.

THE DISGUISED HIGHLANDERS.

Admirers of 'Fighting Mac's' fine brigade would scarcely recognize the men in the new headgear which has been served out to them for South African warfare.

A non-commissioned officer of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Regiment writes



THE NEW HEAD-DRESS ADOPTED BY THE HIGHLANDERS AT THE FRONT.

home to say that 'the Highland Brigade have now discarded the helmet, and are wearing grey slouch hats, with a small hackle of white feathers for the Argyll and Sutherland and Seaforth Highlanders, and a red one for the Black Watch. The other corps of the Brigade, the Highland Light Infantry, wear the same kind of hat, but they mostly affect black feathers. Of the Camerons and Gordons I cannot speak.'

LONGEST AND CHEAPEST RAILWAY RIDE.

(Birmingham 'Post.')

According to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in his new volume, 'La Renovation de l'Aise,' the new trans-Siberian railway when completed is to be the safest, cheapest and most comfortable in the world. This is due to the flatness of the regions traversed, not a single tunnel being necessary between the Ural and the Amoor—that is to say, from one end of Siberia to the other. As to cheapness, a first-class ticket from Paris to Pekin (via Siberia) will be half that of a journey from Marseilles to Hongkong—namely, something under 1,000 francs, instead of nearly 2,000 francs.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ROCKIES OF CANADA.

The art of photography has changed the face of the book-world so far as books of travel are concerned. A very handsome book, called, 'The Rockies of Canada,' (Putnam's), by Walter Dwight Wilcox, F.R.G.S., contains more than forty fine plates, from photographs taken by the author. These convey in many cases a strikingly vivid impression of lake and mountain scenery, and the record of adventure is often picturesque and beautiful. An account of a visit to Lake Louise in October includes a description of an avalanche:

My breath rose straight upwards in the calm air. Then the mirror surface of the lake was disturbed by some wild-fowl—black ducks and northern divers—which frequent the lake at this season, their splashings, and the harsh cries of the divers came faintly over the water. It seemed strange that these familiar haunts could become so fearfully wild and lonely merely because man has resigned his claims to the place. Suddenly a wild, unearthly wail from across the water, the cry of a loon, which is one of the most melancholy of all sounds, startled me, and abruptly ended my reverie solitude.

The flat, bushy meadows near the upper end of the lake were cold, and all the plants and reedy grass were white with frost. The towering cliffs and castle-light battlements of the mountains, on the south side of the valley, shut out the sun and promised to prevent its genial rays from warming this spot till late in the afternoon. In the frozen ground I saw the tracks of a bear, made probably the day before.

I was well repaid for my visit by seeing a magnificent avalanche fall from Mt. Lefroy, a rock mountain, which rises in vertical cliffs between two branches of a glacier, encircling its base. A hanging glacier rests on the highest slope of the mountain, and forms a vertical face of ice over 200 feet thick at the top of a precipice, at intervals sometimes of days or weeks, masses of ice break from the hanging glacier, and fall with thundering crases to the valley.

I was standing at a point about two miles distant when, from the vertical ice-wall, a fragment of the glacier, representing its entire thickness, broke away, and, turning slowly, began to fall through the airy abyss. In a few seconds of continued silence, for no sound had yet reached me, the heavy mass struck a projecting ledge, after falling half a thousand feet, and there was shivered into innumerable pieces and clouds of powdered ice, as though it had been rent by some great explosion. Simultaneously came the first thundering roar of the avalanche; then for two thousand feet more the great masses of ice led the way, leaping from ledge to ledge, some of them whirling round in mid-air while others shot downwards, like meteors, trailing behind snowy streams, brushed off in their awful flight. In a long succession of white curtains, resembling a splendid waterfull, the smallest particles followed after. The loud crash which signalled the first destruction of the icy mass, now grew into a prolonged thunder, mingled with explosive reports of bursting fragments as they collided in mid-air, or dashed against projecting parts of the precipice. It was like the sound of battle, where the clash of arms and the sharp crack of rifles are accompanied by a continuous roar of artillery.

The special charm of the Canadian Rockies lies not so much in their height, which is excelled by ranges in other countries, but in their great natural beauty, combined with their solitude. They are not yet over-run by tourists, and there are still many discoveries to be made by the lonely traveller—nooks where no one else has been, as far as recorded. Mr. Wilcox tells his discovery of Moraine Lake:

Ascending the ridge, about fifty feet high, there lay before me one of the most beautiful lakes that I have ever seen. This lake, which I called 'Moraine Lake,' from the ridge of a glacial formation at its lower end, is about a mile and a half long. A green forest covers the north shore, while the opposite side is overhung by a high precipice. Two large piles of debris from the mountains dip into the lake, and encroach upon its surface in semi-circular lines. An imposing cliff, like a Tower of Babel, makes a grand terminus to the range of mountains on this side of the valley. Beyond the valley there is a succession of high peaks rising five or six thousand feet above it, with a few short glaciers among them. The water is very clear, and of the characteristic blue-green color. A number of logs were floating on it in various places, while others crowded the shore, and raised the water level by damming up the outlet stream. Part of the water escapes by subterranean channels among the quartzite and shale ledges of the moraine, and the rest flows out at the north-west end through an immense mass of logs. I think these trees have been stripped down by snow-slides and hurled into the lake some recent winter. At the time of my arrival at the lake, it was partly calm, and reflected the rough escarpments and cliffs from its surface. No scene had ever given me an equal impression of inspiring solitude and rugged grandeur. I stood on a great stone of the moraine, where, from a slight elevation, a magnificent view of the lake lay before me and while studying the details of this unknown and unvisited spot, spent the happiest half-hour of my life.

A HAND-BOOK OF WOMAN'S WORK.

For distribution at the Paris Exhibition, a hand-book on the 'Women of Canada,' has been prepared by the National Council of Women, at the request of the minister of agriculture. 'Women of Canada, their Life and Work,' is accordingly a fairly representative production, as well as a useful, though, necessarily incomplete, directory of the societies, charities, arts and professions, in which women are interested. The French-Canadian ladies who have contributed to this record are Mesdames Dandurand, Jetté, Forget, and Gerin-Lajoie, with Mesdemoiselles Angers, Belanger, and Barry. To mention but a few English names, Mrs. George Drummond writes the introduction, and Miss Hunter, of the Montreal Girls' High School, has compiled the statistics on English education in Canada, Miss Clara Brett Martin, the only lawyer among our Canadian women, explains the legal status of women in the English provinces of the Dominion. Many English readers will be surprised and edified to hear of a considerable number of lay societies for church work sustained by French Catholic ladies, described in this book. Three essays are devoted to the subject of 'Indian women,' Miss Pauline Johnson tells brightly about those of her own tribe, the Iroquois.

MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

'The Canadian Magazine' for August is a war-number, a specially interesting article being 'The Battle of Paardeberg,' by a Canadian eye-witness.——The 'Century' has a description of the New York Aquarium, beautifully illustrated by colored plates.——'Scribner's' has several amusing stories, 'The Green Pigs,' being particularly funny, and well-written. Also received: 'McClure's,' 'Ainsley's,' and 'The Cosmopolitan.'

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.'

'Chide me not, laborious band,
For the idle flowers I brought,
Every aster in my hand
Goes home loaded with a thought.'

I sat in the garden with my hands folded, while a Patroness of Industry darned socks near by. I was thinking of the ten cream-colored pond lilies on my tub and wishing 'Witness' readers could see them, when I heard a monologue which might have filled me with chagrin if I had been very much in need of a 'cap' to 'fit.' The voice said: 'I never sit with my hands folded; I can always find something to do, without sitting idle' Amused thoughts went through my mind and I mentally repeated—

'Serene I fold my hands—and wait,
Nor care for wind—nor tide—nor sea.'

Then I smiled as I saw a squirrel poised on the lily tub raise his head as if to listen. 'It's all a matter of taste,' I said. 'I was told lately of a discriminating divine who, on being asked which of the sisters of Bethany he most admired, as to character, admitted in strict confidence that he thought he might have liked Martha best before dinner and Mary after. There are people whose creed seems to be that no one should enjoy a rest from their labor, whatever the circumstances, so long as they can find anything to do; they work with great ostentation, as if everything else was a sin. Never heed, dear reader, fold your hands sometimes, without waiting till some one folds them for you, when your work is done. The world will not stand still on account of your unusual rest, and even if the weeds do grow, you will have added strength to fight them afterwards. True, what is one person's rest is another's toil, and much depends upon our talents, and our point of view.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

One of the club sent me a verse the other day; it was by Whitcomb Riley, and said:

'Whatever the weather may be—my dear,
Whatever the weather may be,
It's the songs ye sing, and the smiles ye wear
That's a-makin' the sunshine everywhere.'

But when it came, the rain was pouring down in torrents and I did not wonder that there could not be found many smiling faces when hay and grain was suffering and work retarded. Yet the effect of proper drainage was experienced those wet days, and the weather that rotted the potatoes and grain caused the apples to swell, if the trees were planted on dry soil, and the vegetables to make rank growth in well drained land. Yet it does seem one of the mysteries of nature that after the industry and care required to produce the elements should seem to conspire against the grower.

A very interesting convention will be held in Montreal on Aug. 16 and 17. It is the 'Canadian Horticultural Association,' and the florists of Ontario are expected to be present and talk over the best methods of growing choice flowers. The meetings will be held morning and evening in the Natural History Hall. If in a 'multitude of counsel there is wisdom,' much should be learned from such a practical experienced gathering.

WANT OF NEATNESS.

I find fault (mentally) with my garden just now because everything sprawls. The continuous wet weather has kept the currant from being picked, consequently the cultivator could not be put on to clear up the ground and the grape vines sprawl everywhere; there seems no limit to their growth. A packet of Japanese cucumber seed, planted in limited space, jumped all bounds, and climb trees like a squirrel—and even the phlox drummondii has given up all attempts to dignity and lolls along the ground. Now, there are people who call neatness 'fussiness,' but I sometimes dream of a garden where the tomato vines are all trained to poles, the sweet peas are in even, well-conditioned symmetrical rows and the radishes give place to something else before they think of forming seed pods. The beds there should be regular and kept in perfect order, no vagrant squash daring to intrude on the feathery carrots, nor dahlia venturing to fall over backwards even if the wet weather does loosen the soil. The walks will not be weedy and the lawn keep regularly shaven. I wonder if with all this neatness the garden would lose its charm?

LOOKING TOWARDS AUTUMN.

It does not seem long since we put the plants out from our windows, acclimatized them to the out-door air, and put them into their summer quarters. Now it is already time to think about cuttings for winter. Soft-wooded cuttings are made of young growing, half-ripened shoots with one or more leaves. They root in diverse ways, some forming a callus where branch has been separated, others root at every eye. For leaf-cuttings, which is a method of propagating the Rex begonias and Gloxinias, it is best to take a shallow pan, break up some pieces of broken pot for drainage and mix with soil some silver sand. Some cuttings root best along the wall or sides of the pot, others may be inserted all over. They must be kept moderately moist and shaded from the hot sun. When well rooted, plants must be potted into ordinary soil and encouraged to grow. Be sure to firm them well if hard wooded plants, while Primulas and many seedlings can be potted quite loosely. In repotting plants already established that need a little more room, place that left hand very carefully over the top of the soil; with two fingers on each side of the plant, reverse it, and with a sharp knock by the rim of the pot on some hard object remove the clump from the pot. Loosen the earth a little, place in a well drained pot and fill in the chinks with rich earth. All these things must be attended to during the next three weeks to ensure winter flowers.

FLOWERS FOR NAME.

The flowers sent by 'Dorrie' are not very rare. The little red tubular flower is cuphea, more commonly called cigar plant. It is very good for vases and window boxes in summer, and roots easily from cuttings. The other flower is that of the climbing lantana, pretty plants of the verbena family. They require a rich, fibrous soil, and are easily propagated by cuttings of the young wood. Both plants will do well in your sunny window with ordinary care and heat.

FOUR FERNS.

'E. S.' encloses four ferns, but without being numbered, so it is not easy to describe them and name. The long, narrow-leafed fern is doubtless Nephrolepis Exaltata, or sword fern. The divided, narrow leaf is Pteris Serrulata, the branching variety resembles Pteris argyrea, and the wide, flat leaf of dark green, with lanceolate frond is very much like Polypodium phyllitidis or, hart's tongue fern. I am not very familiar with the rarer varieties.

SHRUBS.

'Mac L.' desires some new shrubs, and asks information of others than the lilac, snowball and honeysuckle. Ans.—As you say the grounds are not large, it is best to have dwarf free flowering shrubs, and to try for a succession. Take Dentyia Flowering Almond and Weigela, the various spireas that follow each other, and give pink and white bloom, then hardy hydrangea and althea for late. If there is more room, plant the Japanese quince, scarlet and white, and of course the Rosa Rugosa is almost indispensable. When planting, cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This will prevent decay and hasten the growth of new fibres. Cut back the top to correspond with the roots, that is, if the root growth has been small and the top heavy. Severe pruning may be necessary. Some people believe that a shrub should be pruned and trimmed into a regular shape, but each has its own grace and peculiarity of growth, and the aim should be to preserve them as far as possible. Deutzias, syringas and weigelas flower on the wood of the previous year's growth, and these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but just after they have finished blooming. Spireas, lilacs, honeysuckles and altheas may be trimmed during the winter, but only reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth needs thinning out occasionally, and seed should never be allowed to form. Hyderangea paniculata requires early spring pruning. Trees with drooping foliage are very interesting, and add to the effect of a large lawn, but are not desirable where there is but little room. Purple-leaved trees or variegated are very effective, but in a small place this should not be overdone.

ANTHRACNOSE ON RASPBERRY CANES

'C. M.' asks if this disease is increased on the canes of raspberries by keeping them on the same ground for a length of time. Ans.—It is generally understood that the disease can be greatly checked by care in setting the plants. The new method is to remove all stalks from plants when setting out, and cover up completely with earth. Dipping first in Bordeaux mixture will help the planter to be sure the disease is not being propagated. Then set them out in autumn in new beds as far as possible from the old ones. Rank growing varieties resist the disease better than the slow-growing sorts. It is best to destroy the old bushes after picking three or four crops, and taking the precaution stated. All weakly canes should now be cut out from beds that are to produce a crop next season.

RICINUS OR CASTOR OIL PLANT.

In answer to inquiry as to seed of this plant, it can be purchased at any seed store for ten cents a packet. Ricinus Cambodgenais will be most attractive for the purpose required. It has bronze maroon leaves, and the stem is almost black. It makes a handsome plant singly, but requires plenty of room as it grows.

SMILAX.

'Elise' sends a piece of vine and asks if it will have a flower. Ans.—Yes, there is no trouble about it blooming if given plenty of water and good leaf mold, resting it for two or three months each year. The flowers are star-like, lasting a number of days, and smell like orange blossoms. The vines should be trained on a thread trellis, and not have too much sunlight. If given a shower twice a week it will not be troubled with the red spider. It grows easily from seed, but takes two years for tubers to be large enough for perfecting flowers.

[For the 'Witness.'

OUR BRITISH SOLDIER'S HEART.

Where is the heart of a soldier,
His thought, his hope, and his dream,
When the rifles ring—and the bullets sing,
And the flashing sabres gleam?
Oh! not on the field of battle,
But far and far away,
His heart is living the old, old hopes,
While his sword is red in the fray.

And there is the heart of a soldier—
A little home on the hill,
A white faced woman, a little child,
That stand by the window sill;
A little song and a little prayer,
And a wonder in the face,
And a 'God save papa and bring him back,
In the goodness of Thy grace!'

Yea, there is the heart of a soldier,
Where wife and baby are;
Though his eyes and his will may follow
The light of the battle star;
Though his hand may swing the sabre,
And his bayonet charge the foe,
The soldier's heart is away, away,
In the home where they miss him so.

A. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FEMALE DYSPEPTICS.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Only Means of Cure.

No matter what form of stomach trouble you have Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure you.

Are you a woman with pale or sallow complexion, face disfigured by unsightly pimples and blotches? Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure you. They will give you a pure, clear, beautiful skin, banish the pimples, and restore the fresh and rosy hue of health to the cheeks by curing the Dyspepsia that haunts you.

Have you Heartburn and frequent distressing attacks of Flatulence? All that you need is a box or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Half a box will cure you in all probability. Heartburn and Flatulence cannot possibly exist for two days after you begin using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are an unfailing, speedy and pleasant cure for every form of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Insomnia and Nervous Prostration. The cure begins with the first Tablet you take.

Thousands of people are suffering from these diseases, while there is no more necessity for them to do so than there is for them to walk open-eyed into a furnace at white heat. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure them—one and all—quickly, pleasantly and permanently.

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Our Native Herbs Tablets

Cool the blood, keep the vital organs fortified against summer diseases.

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The Alonzo O. Bliss Co., 282 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Can.



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CLEANS AND PRESERVES THE LEATHER.

AND CAN BE PURCHASED AT ALL SHOE STORES 25c.

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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

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Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, England.



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OUR AUGUST SALE continues to attract numerous buyers. Why? Because we have Genuine Bargains. We have Reduced the Price of every line in the store. Lots of goods to choose from Our Russet Shoes are greatly reduced, also White Canvas goods, being sold at cost. We would like to have a call from you.

REPAIRS *of all kinds done at short notice and sent home.*

TRY US!

IN THE MATTER OF THE EMPRESS GOLD MINES COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.

In Liquidation.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, 1900, for the purchase of the following assets of the above-named Company, viz.:—

Mining Location R 589, situated about five miles north of Jack Fish Bay, Lake Superior, containing 160 acres more or less, together with stamp mill, air drill plant, assay office with necessary apparatus and blacksmith's shop, etc.

Each tender to be accompanied by an accepted cheque for ten percent of the amount tendered which will be forfeited if the party tendering fails to carry out said purchase, and will be returned if tender is declined.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned, or the property may be inspected on application to the caretaker at Jack Fish, Ontario.

Dated 16th of July A.D. 1900.

W. L. MORTON, Liquidator, Fort William, Ontario.

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4⅝ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1½ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1½ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1½ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

2	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅝ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

2	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2⅛ in. bore
2	3 " 6 in. to 4 in.	1½ in. face. 13-16 in. bore

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	4½ in. face.
1 15 in.	9 in. face.
1 30 in.	6 in. face.

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 33 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 5½ in.

Address or apply to J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital, 48 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under years.
Young Women desiring training in baby nursing. Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

CENTS FOR SALE, Apply at 'Witness' Office.

THE NATURALIST OF THE CUMBRAE.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF SELF-HELP.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

Glasgow and the Cumbraes share the honor of association with the life story of Dr. David Robertson, the 'Naturalist of the Cumbrae.' Robertson's career was remarkably checkered, picturesque, and successful, a subject worthy of the pen of a Samuel Smiles, and a very impressive proof of the truth of the saying that the man of determination makes his own destiny.

David Robertson was born in Great Hamilton street, Glasgow, in 1806, the same year in which the Western Metropolis became possessed of a water company. Before he was a month old little David lost his father. The mother, left with three children, courageously faced the world single-handed. She brought up her family honestly and well, and notwithstanding the toil and privations of her early days, she lived till she was ninety-six. Evidently this branch of the Robertson family were tenacious of life as well as of purpose: for David Robertson lived four score and ten healthy and vigorous years.

David's was the common lot of the peasant's child in Scotland a century ago. At eight years of age, after a twelvemonth of schooling, he was sent out into the fields to herd cattle. This little herd laddie had a very hard time of it on the Lanarkshire moorland farm, according to our idea of the circumstances in which a boy's life should pass. It happened to be a late harvest, his biographer tells us, and the cows were put out in the morning as soon as it was light. About an hour after daybreak, a cog or wooden bowl of porridge made with whey was sent out to the little herd. The cows were brought home at 10 a.m. and milked. The boy then got a piece of oat bread and some 'float whey,' that is, the curd skimmed off when the whey was brought to the boil. The cows were then again sent out to the field, and the herd with them, whatever the weather, wet or dry. About two o'clock his dinner was sent out to him. It consisted of broth, with potatoes and a piece of butcher's meat or cheese. The cows were brought home about sunset, and were milked at 8 p.m. When this had been done, supper was eaten, after which the farm people retired to bed.

On his first night the new lad was taken up to a loft over the kitchen, and led to his bedside. There was no light. He was told to lay his clothes on the floor, where he could find them in the morning. During the five or six weeks of his sojourn at this farm he never saw the apartment that he slept in, nor what it contained. He was called up in the morning before it was light, and it was dark long before he went to bed. His shelter on a wet day was a check worsted plaid. No matter how wet the day had been, none of his clothes were put to the fire to dry, except his stockings. What was worst, before the harvest was over snow came on, and the boy's shoes were bad and out at the toes, so that the snow got in.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT.

But this condition of affairs did not last long. He soon made a change for the better. Indeed, all through Robertson's career we have a constant determination to 'better himself,' whether it be as a herd or in a higher grade of farm service, or in the extensive trade operations which in after life he carried out with characteristic fearlessness and thoroughness. One anecdote of his extraordinary energy, determination, and inexhaustible patience illustrates his character in a very forcible way. It is so unique that it is worthy of being transcribed in full from the pages of his biography, written by his friend, the Rev. Thomas Stebbing, of Worcester College, Oxford.

When a boy, a herd on a farm in East Kilbride, David won a sovereign in a foot race at a fair. After serious consultation with his master and mistress as to how this great sum should be expended, it was decided that he should buy homespun cloth and have a coat made. David, who had had a good deal of practice in mending his own clothes, conceived the bold idea of making the coat himself. This piece of presumption he mentioned to his mistress, but she would not hear of it at all, telling him that he would only destroy the good cloth. His own belief was that, by taking to pieces the coat he was wearing, which was a good fit, he could shape the new one by it. In regard to the mere sewing part of his task he had no fear. This idea he brought before his mistress. She saw that the thing was barely possible, but did not believe that he could carry it out, and still urged that he would only spoil the cloth. However, he was strong in the belief that he could manage it quite well, and at once commenced to open out the coat that he was wearing, taking the precaution to mark the pieces with figures that joined each other.

Having got the sewing all ripped out and the pieces carefully folded up, he took them to his mistress, and showed her how easily each piece could now be shaped from the old one. Seeing that he was so determined to do it, and that there was at any rate some prospect of his succeeding, at a convenient time the cloth was brought out, and she helpwas the hillside, but as the time was marked as it was cut out to agree with the duplicate of the old coat. This done, new and old were carefully packed up and given wholly into his charge, with a notice that his mistress would have nothing more to do with the matter, and that the responsibility was now wholly on his own shoulders. As he had not calculated on receiving an extraneous help, that information gave him no uneasiness.

It being summer time his workshop ed him in the shaping, each piece being not all his own he did the sewing only as fair opportunity offered. By dint of perseverance, he got on bit by bit tolerably well, and within a month he had the coat finished. It might have been done sooner, but that, knowing what criticism would be bestowed upon it, David took great pains to make the work, so far as he could, an exact copy of the original. He first brought it under the notice of his mistress in position upon its maker's and owner's back, and great was her astonishment, upon a close inspection, to find it so well done. She said that no tailor could have done it better. It wanted just one additional touch. This was to lay the seams down with a hot iron. This finishing performance, which the young workman could not well have carried out on the open moor, he was enabled to execute within the house. The buttons required had been supplied from an old coat of his master's, and the thread was his mistress's own spinning and dyeing, so that this work of art concentrated upon it the interest and respect of the household at large.

David's labors, however, in the matter were not at an end. He had the old coat to make up afresh, which took him longer than making the new one, and was a more troublesome piece of work, because of the old seams and abrasions of some of the parts.

GETTING ON IN LIFE.

Anything might be expected from a boy of such grit and perseverance. David never stood still; he was always forging ahead, leaving a situation when he thought he had exhausted its possibilities, and pressing on to self-improvement through almost impassable difficulties. From farm work he went to weaving, and then to quarrying. He taught himself to write at this period. He bought some roundhand copy lines and some half-text, and never lost an opportunity of practicing. At the same time he got hold of an old letter, the writing in which took his fancy, and he soon left the copy lines to imitate the style of the letter. At the age of eighteen he again became a farm servant. It was part of his duty to take milk to Glasgow every morning, and to enable him to keep an intelligent check upon his master's business he taught himself a simple system of bookkeeping, which latterly proved useful in his employer's interests. And here comes another anecdote luminous with character.

David's master was a hard, mean man, so foolishly close-fisted that he starved his own horses. In consequence, the animals soon began to lose flesh. To remedy this as far as possible, David, who was quick in sympathy with animals in general, and with horses in particular, rose every morning between three and four o'clock and gave them a feed from the unwinnowed corn from the barn. A sneaking brother servant found what he was doing, and told the laird. What followed, David Robertson thus describes:

One morning when I was crossing from the barn to the stable, the laird came out from his hiding-place, caught me by the neck, and said:

'You thief, you are stealing my corn.'

'And giving it to your horses,' I said.

He replied that I had no right to do so, and that it was against his orders.

That was true, I said, but that I had done it with the best intentions for his interest; that it was not, as he seemed to think, any advantage to me, but a great deal of unpleasant trouble, and that the only solace I had was that I was doing good to his horses, and, as I thought, benefiting himself. I said, too, that for all that I was giving them, they were still not in the condition that a farmer's horses should be; and if they did not get their proper food they could not do their proper work.

'Well,' he said, 'if you will promise not to waste, I will give you the keys.'

I replied that I had never done anything, to my knowledge, contrary to his interest since I had been in his service.

He answered that he had never had any reason to doubt me, adding: 'There are the keys, and use your own discretion.'

At the age of twenty-one young Robertson was deep in the mysteries of arithmetic. After he suppered the horses he used to trudge three miles to Millwell, where he had 'Gray's Arithmetic' expounded to him. On the dark winter nights, when the snow was on the ground, he had to take off his shoes and stockings to wade a swollen stream that ran across his path.

By the time he was four-and-twenty David had made up his mind to go through a college course. With him, to resolve was to accomplish. To Glasgow he did go, and while he taught arithmetic and worked as a dyer for a living, he studied medicine with that eager, unswerving devotion that never fails of its end. By the time he was thirty Robertson was well through his classes. But meantime his ideas on the subject of medical practice had been undergoing a change. He saw little prospect of earning, within a reasonable period, a bare living, much less attaining independence. But far above every other consideration was the fact that young Robertson was in love with his master's daughter, and was anxious to marry. He promptly made up his mind, and acted with his own swiftness and fortitude. He married, and opened a small china and earthenware shop in Jail Square, Glasgow. From the first business prospered. It could scarcely be otherwise with one so active, economical, enterprising and intelligent. In 1860, when he was still in the prime of life, he was able to retire from business with a competency sufficient to maintain him in modest comfort for the rest of his days.



DR. DAVID ROBERTSON
At the age of eighty-nine.

A SCIENTIST IN EARNEST.

For a number of years previous to that date Mr. Robertson had been studying marine zoology and geology with ever-increasing absorption. When he settled down at Fern Bank, Millport, in the Great Cumbrae, in 1860, he began to make these studies the serious business of his life. He was no dabbler. His motto in scientific research was—'Take nothing for granted; examine everything for yourself;' and in his pursuit he spared neither time, toil, nor money. The Cumbraes and the adjacent channels and shores of the Clyde were his favorite haunt, but he travelled far and wide in his hunts for specimens. So genuine was the quality of his work that he in time became an acknowledged authority on his favorite subjects, and was consulted by eminent men of science in this country and abroad. The Imperial Royal Zoologico-Botanical Society of Vienna elected him an Honorary Fellow; he was made president of the Natural History Society of Glasgow; and the year before his death the University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him.

Dr. Robertson was delighted when in 1885 Millport was selected as a station for observations in marine natural history. Till the other year this station was only a somewhat clumsy craft, named the Ark, moored inshore among the rocks. Now it is a substantial stone building, to which additions have been, and will be, made to keep pace with its steady prosperity. This station owes its existence to his enthusiastic and patient endeavors to enlist sympathy and support for the scheme which resulted in its erection, and the building contains Dr. Robertson's large and valuable collection of specimens.

Dr. Robertson was blessed with marvellous mental and bodily vigor to the end of his very long life. He was eighty-six when he was placed on a committee of the British Association for investigating certain shell-bearing clay deposits in various parts of Scotland. That was no mere compliment to the old man, for each year a substantial part of the work was accomplished by him and a considerable part of the report was written by him. He undertook, says his friend, Mr. Stebbing, the preparation of the samples of clay, and the determination of the various organic remains, many of them extremely minute or fragmentary, which resulted from the careful washing, straining and separating of the constituent gravel, sand and mud: The tediousness of the occupation none can know but those who have tried it.

When verging on eighty-nine he undertook a geological excursion to Cleongart Glen, where there was some stiff climbing to be done. He admitted, with his accustomed modesty, that he could not walk quite so fast as his companions. Much to his sorrow, Dr. Robertson was unable to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Millport Marine Biological Station in October, 1896. The aged scientist was still full of hope and desire for work, though suffering from illness. But the hand of death was upon him. He died in November, 1896, in his ninetieth year. 'He was a delightful friend. He was a sterling man. He passed through many changes of fortune, and knew how to make himself happy and beloved in all.'

The only European country which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

THE LONGEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

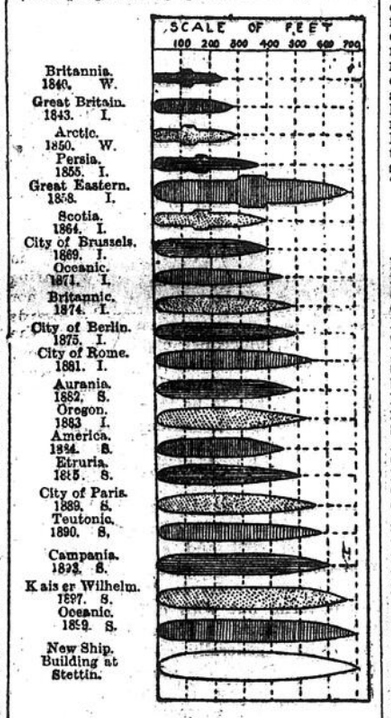
(London 'Daily Mail.')

A cursory glance at the accompanying diagram—compiled, by permission, from the diagrams and tables given in the new edition of Mr. Maginn's interesting book, 'The Atlantic Ferry,' (Whittiker & Co.), will give a fairly accurate idea of the startling increase that has taken place in the dimensions of the Atlantic passenger boats.

The first Atlantic steamer was the 'Savannah,' (1819), a little wooden vessel of 320 tons.

It was not until 1840 that the vessels began to 'grow.' The 'Britannia' was the first Cunard Liner, and the pioneer vessel of a regular trans-Atlantic mail steamship service.

The 'Britannia' and other equally famous specimens of the early mail boats were propelled by paddle-wheels, which,



however, soon gave place, first to single then to twin screw propellers. The last British-built Atlantic paddle-boat was the Cunarder 'Scotia,' (1864).

Brunel's famous, but singularly unfortunate leviathan, the 'Great Eastern,' (1858), did one good service—the laying of the first Atlantic cable. The rest of her career is unrelieved by a single success, even at the last, when degraded to an advertising medium.

The Cunard express liners 'Campania' (1893) and 'Lucania' (1894) were the first to near the 600 feet limit, but the Germans boldly exceeded this in the noted 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' a powerful, four-funnelled steamer, launched in 1897.

The longest vessel afloat is still the 'Oceanic,' which is 704 feet, or 13 feet longer than the 'Great Eastern,' and longer even than the 'Deutschland,' which made another time record the other day; but will, perhaps, be outstripped by the new vessel building at Stettin.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

SUMMER CRECHE.

Belief in the gospel of out-of-doors is to-day wonderful, indeed, universal, in certain favored circles; witness the annual summer exodus to the seaside or the mountains, yachting cruises, fishing trips, and what not. This is all very proper for those who can afford the time and money. But what about those who are less fortunately situated? The unbroken routine of the daily grind is stoically accepted by the wage-earner. He is perforce content to work that wife and bairns may live. Living is hard for many at the best, and the stifling tenement in mid-summer often spells death. Means are limited and expenses are counted by cents. A trip to the island or the mountain would cost at least a quarter for the family—as well cry for the moon. The cry has risen, but it has also been heard and hearts have been moved to answer. Readers of the 'Witness' know the story of the institution of the Summer Creche by the United Circles of the Kings' Daughters last year, and the great boon it has proved to the large number of visitors. The location was changed this year to a beautiful spot behind the little mountain, on the line of the Park & Island Railway, between Cote des Neiges and Snowdon stations. The house, an old family mansion, now the property of Mr. H. B. Ames, was placed at the ladies' disposal by the generous owner, and quite a sum was spent by the circles in preparing it for expected guests. These have flocked to it this year in greatly increased numbers, and on certain days the ample grounds have been crowded with happy children and tired mothers breathing new life. It is the desire of the committee that no deserving applicant shall be turned away, but the fulfilment of their wish rests on the good will of appreciative benevolence. The new location entails larger outlay for car tickets as the rate to this point is double that to last year's site. Free transportation is included in the privileges, and the available funds are rapidly dwindling under the increased cost and larger demand. Hot spells may yet be looked for, and urgent calls for relief will only cease with the advent of cool, fall days. If those who live at ease and enjoy plenty will remember those who lack, the committee will see to it that as means are provided the need will be met. Miss Ludington, 4274 Dorchester street, the treasurer, will thankfully receive all subscriptions and acknowledge them in the 'Witness.'

IN THE ROCKIES.

Amongst the recent arrivals at the Banff Hotel in the Canadian Rockies were:—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Seyburn, two children and maid, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia; Mrs. Edwin F. Partridge, Miss Partridge, Mr. Charles L. Partridge, Redlands, California; Miss Grace S. Winter, Miss Maud G. Winter, Berkeley, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Harnby, Mr. F. C. Hornby, Miss J. U. Hornby, Mr. Raymond Hornby, Mrs. R. H. Warfield, Mr. R. E. Warfield, Mr. H. McD. Spencer, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. H. Adams and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. George, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dean Innes, London, Ontario; Mr. A. Bruce, Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. J. D. Armour, Cobourg, Ont.; Grace, Countess de Montyofe, Cairo; Mr. Abbey S. Mahew, Madison, Wisconsin; Mr. H. Gill, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Johnston, Miss Hazel A. Johnston, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Merrill, Indianapolis; Mr. Henry Smith, High River, N. W.T.; Mr. F. Pybus, Vancouver, B. C.; M. C. Reveilhac, Paris; Mr. N. Hanbury, Lewis Jones, M.D., Miss A. Cymouth, Mr. E. Barlow Booth, Mr. Kenneth Bayley, London, England; Mr. George S. Waterlow, Farnham, Hants, England; Mr. Joseph Howe, Mr. E. E. P. Howard, Miss Eleanor B. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Worcester, Mr. Wm. Klein, Mr. Charles Kobbman, Miss Kobbman, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lubeck, Mrs. P. H. Lubeck, New York; Mr. E. A. Callan, Mr. Harold A. Callan, Mr. Gerard Callan, Mr. Raymond Callan, Yonkers, N.Y.; Mr. C. Raynor Wells, New York; Mrs. Van Vleit, Miss E. Gerrard, Miss Anna Gerrard, Mr. G. L. Stone, Cincinnati; Mr. T. B. Little, Mrs. H. H. Little, Miss L. E. Bascon, Cleveland; Mr. Arthur Cassidy, Mr. Joseph Cassidy, Mr. John Currie, Dawson City; Mr. Fred. Billings, Vernon, B.C.; Mr. J. W. Fairchild, Brantford, Ont.; Miss Elizabeth I. Fisher, Mrs. E. S. Hardy, Mr. E. D. Hardy, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Johnston, Miss Ahearn, Boston; Mr. Alexander HM. Vinton, Mr. Robert C. Vinton, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. M. P. McCoy, Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, Washington, D.C.; Mr. J. O. Cooke, Mr. H. Michaelson, Mr. Arthur Terroux, Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson, Montreal; Mr. S. Cruthers, Masts M. Cruthers, Manitou, Manitoba; Mr. R. A. Ellsworth, Mrs. Ellsworth, Emporia; Mr. A. E. Carmichael, Mr. C. H. Shaw, Mr. R. M. Simpson, if Winnipeg; Mr. Frederick Darville, Mr. R. H. Booth, Mr. S. S. Rockwood, Mr. W. E. Walling, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Mackenzie, Chicago; Rex Mackenzie, Chicago; Mr. P. Waggstaff, Calcutta; Miss Coblentz, Gretna Manitoba; Mrs. Widmeyer, Dauphin, Man.; Mr. Robert F. Gager, Mr. J. Burwash, Mrs J. Burwash, Mr. H. B. Walker, Mr. R. A. Reeve and wife, Toronto; Mr. Wm. B. Weir, Mr. W. L. Du Bois and Mrs. Du Bois, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mor and son, of Settle; Mr. A. J. Hopkins, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. J. Hildred, Lucknow, Ontario; Mr. D. McRae Minnard, Milton, N. S.; Mr. Preston B. Scott, Mr. J. J. Campion, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Germain, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. N. D. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, Providence, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. C. McVan Honter, Belleville, N.J.; Mr. Harry R. Lathrope, Scanton, Penn.; Mr. James P. Mollison, Mrs. Mollison and maid and two children, Miss Nichols, Yokohama; Mr. J. A. Fierney, Et. Alberts.

CHRISTIEVILLE.

Although this beautiful spot has been discovered but recently by the seekers of rest and recreation it is becoming popular, and when the visitors of this season have opportunity to communicate with their friends it will undoubtedly be eagerly sought by a large number of summer boarders.

At present there are the following visitors: Mr. Frederick Holland, Mrs. David Drysdale and family; Mrs. David Gutteridge and family, the Rev. E. A. Davis, Mrs. Davis and family, all of Montreal.

Easy access to the place by the Ste. Agathe train makes it attractive for those who wish to come on Saturday and return on Mondays to the city.

Fishing, boating and other recreations are within easy reach.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE OLDEN DAYS.

Do your fancies ever wander
To the lightsome, happy days,
When we roamed the fields up yonder
Where the cattle used to graze?
Do you ever hear at nightfall
When the air is soft and still
The ding-ding-dong of the cow-bell
In the pastures on the hill?

Do you ever see the meadows
Where the fallen clover lay,
In the winding vale that bred us,
When we made the summer hay?
Do you ever smell the odor,
As we smelt it long ago,
When the scented grass we mowed o'er,
Or we raked it in a row?

Do you ever *taste* such pleasure
As of yore you tasted when,
Walking from the church at leisure,
With a maiden down the glen,
When her eyes shone like the dew drops,
And you felt a sense of bliss,
As you gazed upon her red lips,
Then too innocent to kiss?

Oh, the days we love to think of
Are the days when, young and true,
Ere the world's hot draughts we drink of,
And our cups of sorrow brew,
'Tis these thoughts are with us longest
When our memories lose the stave,
And are uppermost and strongest
As we totter to the grave,

WILLIAM LITTLEMAN.

THREW AWAY THEIR CIGARETTES.

(From the Bradford 'Opinion.')

At a meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway, a few days ago, E. H. Harriman, who presided, ordered the millionnaire, George Gould, to remove his cigarette. He said, 'I have just issued an order prohibiting smoking by any employee of the Union Pacific Railway. You are an employee of the company—you get $10 every time you come here, so kindly put away that cigarette.' Each director, as he came in, was ordered to remove his cigar or cigarette. Mr. Harriman objects to any kind of smoking, and he thought that men should not be directors in companies and make rules for others to obey, and disobey the rules themselves.

POSTAGE RATES ON MATTER FOR CONTINGENT.

Postage that must be paid on matter intended for the Canadian contingent in South Africa, according to information given at the Montreal post-office:

Letters, 2 cents per ½ ounce.

Postcards, 2 cents each.

Newspapers, books and printed matter, 1 cent per 2 ounces.

Parcels, 1 lb., 28c; 2 lbs., 54c; 3 lbs., 80c; 4 lbs., $1.06; 5 lbs., $1.32; 6 lbs., $1.58; 7 lbs., $1.84; 8 lbs., $2.10; 9 lbs., $2.36; 10 lbs., $2.62; 11 lbs., $2.88. There is no fraction of a pound; the limit of weight is 11 lbs., and parcels must not contain specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, tobacco stalks, essences of tobacco, tea, coffee or chicory.

A customs declaration form which can be obtained from every postmaster must be affixed to each packet, giving description of contents, net weight and value, with signature of sender.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. REID & CO.'S
August Clearing Sale.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS

15 doz. Tweed Caps, with stiff peak, worth 50c to 75c ea., for 25c each.

Knicker Tweed Suits for Outing or Cycling, half price, from $2.25 up.

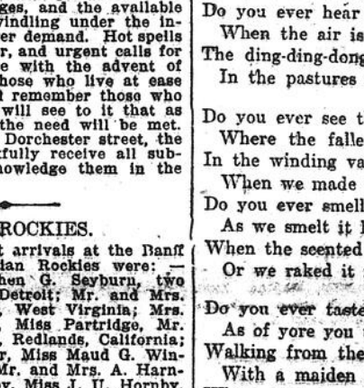
Cycling Hose, worth 50s, for 25c pair.

Black Lustre Coats, regular, $1.25 for 95c.

Grey Lustre Coats $1.50 line, for $1.20.

Dark Gray Mohair Coats, regular $2.25, for $1.80.

For the Next Ten Days.



Straw and Linen Hats at half price.

Light Gray Fedora Hats, worth $2.00, for $1.50.

Stiff or Soft Bosom Shirts, worth 75c to $1.00, for 50c each.

Silk Bosom Shirts, regular, $1.50, for $1.00.

Washing Ties, Strings, Four-in-Hands or Bows, 3 for 25c.

Navy Blue Serge Coats, unlined, single breasted, regular $2.75, for $2.20, all sizes.

JUST RECEIVED a few of the latest in
MEN'S SILK SASHES.
In Black, Navy and Navy with Polka Dot. Just the thing for hot weather.
Prices 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.
It will pay you to BEAR US IN MIND for your Furnishings.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,
CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND BLEURY STREETS.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DELPIT MARRIAGE CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have noticed with great interest the correspondence and editorials in your columns on the above matter, and wish, as a lawyer, to make a few suggestions and remarks. The first suggestion is, that some one of your correspondents should organize a Marriage Law Association, with the object of opposing all recognition of ecclesiastical courts by civil in the Province of Quebec, and all the assumptions, by such ecclesiastical courts or any other persons but the civil tribunals, of power to pronounce marriages null. The next suggestion is that, as marriage and divorce are matters which, under our constitution—the British North America Act—belong to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, steps should be taken to have the whole matter brought up and fought out in the next session at Ottawa. I am sure that there are men in that house who would see that the subject was properly threshed out. The third suggestion is, that enquiry should be made as to whether Madame Delpit, or any relative of her children, desires to carry the case to higher courts, and require the necessary funds; and if so, that a subscription should be started to supply such funds and arrange for such appeal. Possibly the question whether the Protestant minister concerned might not intervene might be studied.

These steps should be taken in a generous and friendly, though firm, spirit, recognizing the conscientiousness of our opponents in the argument, and remembering that they are our fellow-citizens.

The whole question has never been fully discussed. Several elaborate arguments and judgments have been constructed, it is true, but none have been fully fought out, or brought to completeness of statement. On the one hand stands a decision by the late Judge Torrance, affirming the validity of the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant clergyman; and the same doctrine is sustained by Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, in a pamphlet review of the question, published some years ago; and these two opinions are held, I think, by the whole Protestant Bar; while, on the other side, are Judges Jetté, Loranger and other Roman Catholic judges, and Mr. Mignault, author of 'Droit Civil Canadien,' and 'Droit Paroissial.' Judge Jetté's arguments, which are those of the clerical side, are set forth in the case of Laramée vs. Evans. Judge Loranger goes so far as to maintain the validity of the canonical law to the extent of declaring that the marriage of a priest who becomes a Protestant is civilly null! Mr. Mignault, in his discussion, does not even mention either Judge Torrance's decision or the work of Mr. Hutchinson. His position in his discussion of divorce, fixes evidently enough the point of view of the others. 'Such,' he remarks, 'is the doctrine of the canon law, and a Catholic cannot, in conscience, hold the contrary.' This is plain. It is consequently clear that these authors have renounced the judicial attitude on this class of questions, and that an unbiassed interpretation cannot be expected, short of, at least, the Supreme Court of Canada, if not the Privy Council. In reading over the arguments in Mignault and Loranger, one is constantly struck by the strange logic to which the local bias carries them, and the strange fields of legal lore into which they are carried by their admission of the canon law as valid in the civil sphere. The article of the Code (No. 129) is plain and simple: 'All priests, rectors, ministers, and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status, are competent to solemnize marriage.' Mignault admits that, 'the question is delicate above all, in view of the terms of Article 129, which appears to consecrate the competence of the functionaries named by it for the celebration of all marriages without distinction. Nevertheless, one can hardly claim that Catholics could, I do not say lawfully, but even validly, marry before a Protestant minister. In fact, the decree of the Council of Trent, which enacts that marriage must be celebrated before the proper curé of the parties, is in force in this province, (Loranger, vol. ii., No. 224).' Elsewhere, it appears that he bases his lamentably weak reasoning on the fact that the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion has been accorded to the inhabitants of Lower Canada professing it. That the 'free exercise' of a religion, granted with modifications, and in view of a mixed population, should be held to include the incorporation of an ecclesiastical tribunal into our civil system, that it should include an authorization to the Pope and priesthood to break up established families, to decide the rights of children and of succession, to break the vows of consorts and permit them to raise new families by the side of those existing, and to decide ex parte upon the powers of another clergy, — these conclusions, and their long train of logical consequences, do not seem to strike him as fanciful and grave. The rights of the ministry who claim their full powers under the code; the rights of the descendants, many of whom will perhaps, be Protestants; the rights of the children, who very probably urge their objections to the subsequent marriages, and their claims to the permanent home; these rights of third parties cut no figure in such ostrich reasoning. And what are we to think of the consort who has the infamy to declare before either the civil or ecclesiastical court that his bond of faith was a perjury and that he has not the honor to stand by his vows to his wife or his duties to his children! And what are we to think of the obliquity of view of the tribunals which receive and favor his plea of his own bad faith! For the honor of the Roman Catholic Church, which contains many good men, and of jurists who are personally of good repute, it is to be hoped that better light may come without delay from among themselves; but meanwhile the efforts of others should not be spared.

LEX.

Montreal, Aug. 2.

Sir,—Since writing the above, Mr. Lemieux's letter of to-day (Aug. 3), is before me, and once more we have an author whose good faith cannot be questioned. He quotes the remarks of the compilers of our Civil Code, to maintain that their intention was to confine Roman Catholics to marriage before Roman Catholic priests, under pain of nullity of the marriage. This is a pretty extensive proposition in itself, and would require the plainest of evidence. But he also wishes to deduce the recognition by the civil courts of the decrees of a Roman Catholic system of ecclesiastical courts here, and several other deductions. And all he produces from the codifiers in support of the erection of these institutions in our law is—not a series of plain, exact and unqualified statements, nor statutes nor laws, setting forth such judicial sources of authority beyond doubt or question, as so fundamental an erection would require—but merely (removing extraneous phraseology), the single phrase, 'With a view of preserving to every one the enjoyment of his own usages and practices, according to which the celebration of marriage is entrusted to the ministers of the worship to which he belongs.' I find here only a declaration of universal freedom to the individual and the churches.——no right on the part of the latter to prevent one of their flock from choosing to leave them for the purpose of marriage or of any other purpose. And these same commissioners are the authors of the clear and explicit article No. 129. Mr. Lemieux, perhaps seeing the need of giving us something stronger in support of his proposition, next quotes us the remark of a Privy Council judge, in the Guibord case, which seems to have given the Roman Catholic Church its cue in this matter—for he tells us it immediately afterwards commenced to re-organize its so-called courts in accordance therewith. This remark is not direct to the present circumstances. It is merely casual. It simply admits that their Lordships are ignorant whether or not ecclesiastical courts exist validly in relation to our civil courts; and suggests that they would be a convenient arrangement for determining among themselves their many purely internal questions of faith and discipline. But this principle goes no farther than a suggestion of the same kind to an association such as the Independent Foresters, — in other words, the constitution of a society within purely internal limits. In the present case, as I have pointed out, the assumptions of the ecclesiastical court have gone far beyond any mere matter of internal faith or discipline. The implied doctrine lands us into still another absurdity, namely, that the citizens of Lower Canada are ruled by groups of ecclesiastics—Catholic, Canada Presbyterian, Scotch Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, etc., and that any marriage not celebrated by 'the proper clergyman of the parties,' is null. This is the logical outcome of the principle. Into what a state of slavery and confusion would this not land us—for a modern community. The pre-revolutionary law of France asserts it, very true—but have we returned to that? Under that system, if a man went into the next parish to be united, the union was null without the concurrence of both the priests. The system was largely founded upon the prohibitions against the Huguenot pastors. But even in those times the common-sense of the magistracy often revolted against the results, and Pothier quotes (Marriage, No. 451) the King's Declaration of June 15, 1697, whereby such marriages are only to be attacked in order to be recelebrated at once more formally—'pour les rehabiliter.' And further (No. 362), he goes on to relate certain judgments which rejected appeals brought by parties against their own marriages, on the pretext that they had been celebrated by an incompetent priest, 'when the appeal had only been taken after a long period of public cohabitation without any one ever having complained.' Pothier interprets these judgments to hold, 'that under the circumstances the appellant was unworthy to be heard or to enter into such an argument, and that it should be held to be presumed that the marriage had been properly performed.'

Mr. Lemieux assumes that the Protestant position is an attempt to interfere with the beliefs and freedom of another body. He fails to see that his system is an attempt to interfere with the beliefs and freedom of the individual, and to compel him to come, in one of the most vital relations of his life, to a body of men of whose fold he is often scarcely nominally a member, and to whom he does not wish to go. That he is our fellow-citizen, and that his freedom is curtailed, is one of the reasons why we object; but I have outlined other widespread consequences. Has Mr. Lemieux given any consideration to this class of man? Is it not enough that the Church should be allowed the freedom of condemning him by purely internal methods, without the civil law assisting it by breaking his marriage, or oppressing the children?

LEX.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Delpit marriage case recalls the discussion which arose some years ago over the judgment in the case of Laramée and Evans, which was to the same effect. The recent judgment I have not seen, but I have no doubt that it follows the one just referred to, which was rendered by His Honor Judge Jetté, as does also the argument of Mr. Lemieux, published in the 'Witness.' The starting point of Judge Jetté's judgment is that Art. 128 of the Civil Code, which says that marriage must be solemnized 'openly' by a 'competent officer,' is so vague and general in its terms as to require interpretation, and Mr. Lemieux says that the law must be read 'in the light of history.' Where a law is expressed in terms ambiguous, vague or uncertain it is, of course, not only permissible but necessary to go elsewhere, to go back, as Judge Jetté says, to the source of the law, in order to determine what it really means. The words 'openly' and 'competent officer' can scarcely be said to be open to that objection, however, when we consider that by the very next article who is a competent officer is explained in terms about which there can be no doubt at all; and the word 'openly' used in reference to the celebration of marriage must be a sufficiently explicit guide for every one authorized to celebrate it. The first rule of legal interpretation is that that is not to be interpreted which requires no interpretation; but as those who have found interpretation necessary have appealed to history, to history let us go.

The long continued struggle which was maintained in France for centuries between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, between church and state, is well known to every student. In a different form, but with different results, the same existed in England also. The one ended, generally speaking, in the Reformation, and the other, many years afterwards, in the Revolution. Resistance to church encroachment was the watchword in both these countries for centuries. In both the canon law was repudiated as of no binding force in temporal matters. The decrees of church councils were disavowed.

The decrees of the Council of Trent, among others, were especially declared not to be law in France, and were ignored as such by the civil tribunals. But the Council of Trent, owing to the scandalous abuses which had arisen concerning clandestine marriages, adopted many useful rules for the guidance of its ministers in that respect.

Some of these rules were afterwards borrowed, so to speak, from the conciliar decrees, and by ordinances of the kings made law in France. Among these were the rule that every marriage should be preceded by publication of banns; the rule that the parties must be married by their own curé, or some one deputed by him; and also the rule that the nuptial benediction was essential to a valid marriage.

At the time of the cession these rules were law in France, and consequently in this province; and, unless they have been changed, are so still. But unless they have been changed they are applicable to Protestants as well as to Catholics, for it is an incontestable fact that when these rules were law in France they were of universal application there; and if they are law here they must unless changed be of universal application. There never was, in this country, one law for one class of persons, and another for another. Whatever the law has been since the cession, and whatever it is to-day, it was and is for everybody in the province, Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Mohammedans alike. But in order to understand the position of affairs it is necessary to enquire what was the state of society in France at that period, and for sometime previously. The session of the Council of Trent, which re-established these rules, was held in 1563, and the ordinances by which they were adopted in France were published at different dates during the following century. At that time the 'reformed religion' had made great progress in France. In that century was published the celebrated Ediot of Nantes, which gave to the reformers the right to worship in their own church, and to be married by their own clergymen.

But it was not for long that they enjoyed this privilege. In consequence of the intrigues of the Roman Catholic party in the following reigns persecutions broke out, and heresy was everywhere hunted down and punished; insomuch that in 1685 it was assumed that there were none but good Catholics left, and at the instigation of the same party, the Edict of Nantes was repealed. Following that repeal we have an ordinance reiterating in much stronger terms than had been used previously the necessity of every marriage taking place in the presence of. and being celebratd by the proper curé of the parties. The previous ordinances had merely forbidden under penalty the clergy to marry any except their own parishioners. Now, for the first time, in 1697, after the creation of the conseil souverain, the validity of the marriage itself was made dependent on the observance of this rule. As this later ordinance was never registered it is doubtful if it ever was in force in Canada; but, however that may be, the result of that ordinance in France was that thousands of Protestants in that country were obliged, for the sake of their children, to resort to the nearest Catholic church to be married, and to enter into an obligation that they would thereafter live good Catholics, according to the rites and discipline of that church. Those whose consciences prevented them from indulging in this profanation were compelled to marry with the knowledge that their children would be declared illegitimate, and after their death their property would go to others. A century passed away before any amelioration of this state of things took place. At the end of that time public opinion had undergone so much change that in 1787, a few years only before the Revolution, those who did not confess the Roman Catholic religion were authorized to get married by a civil officer appointed for that purpose. By the Code Napoleon the right to celebrate marriage was taken away from the Church altogether, and has never been restored to it. The separation between the religious element in marriage, and that which gives marriage its force and effect in law is absolute and complete.

There never was any necessary connection between the two things. Even in the time of Pothier, that great jurist (1699-1772)) recognized clearly the distinction between the civil and the religious in marriage. He says: 'Le contrat civil et le sacrement étaît deux choses distinct qu'il n'etait plus permis de confondre'; and again: 'Nous avons néanmoins à cet égard deux observations à faire: la premiere, est que le mariage n'étant soumis à la puissance ecclésiastique qu'en tant qu'il est sacrement, et n'étant aucunement soumis à cette puissance en tant que contrat civil, les empêchemens que l'Eglise établit seuls et par eux-mêmes, ne peuvent concerner que le sacrement, et ne peuvent seuls et par eux-mêmes, donner atteinte au contrat civil.'

Nevertheless Mr. Justice Jetté, in Laramée and Evans, argues that because the codification commissioners in their notes say that they find it undesirable to follow in all its details, the Code Napoleon, but rather to leave to each church the celebration of marriage according to its own customs and usages, that this means there is one law for one denomination of religion, and another for another, that, in short, there are as many different laws on the subject of marriage as there are denominations of religion. This deduction appears to me to be altogether erroneous. There is manifestly, as I said before, but one law for all, and that law is that all marriages must take place either after the publication of banns, or in virtue of a license. In the Catholic Church the license may be obtained from the ecclesiastical head of the diocese, and in the Protestant Church from the Lieutenant-Governor. In all the churches the ministers thereof are the persons entrusted with the duty of receiving the engagement of those wishing to be married, and of keeping the registers in which such engagement is recorded. In doing so they are, as the judgment in Laramée and Evans admits, acting on behalf of the civil power. What is left to each church, according to its particular customs and usages, is the form in which such engagement is received, or in other words, the religious ceremony by which it is accompanied. This is a matter of church usage entirely, with which the law does not concern itself in the least.

The mistake made in Laramée and Evans is in confounding the religious ceremony with the law. The main difference between the Code Napoleon and the code of this province is that while the former effects a complete separation between the civil and the religious in marriage, and ignores the church altogether, the latter so far recognizes the existence of religious bodies as to entrust to its ministers the task of performing the marriage ceremony, and keeping the records thereof. But in doing so the result is no different from what it is under the Code Napoleon. As far as the law is concerned the marriage is a civil contract or engagement, and the ministers celebrating it are civil agents entrusted with that duty; and there is no difference from a legal point of view whether it takes place in a Catholic church or a Protestant. The law concerns itself only with the civil result. The religious part of the ceremony concerns the church alone.

But the principal question is not whether the law recognizes or not the religious element in marriage, but whether persons desiring to be married are obliged to have recourse to any particular church.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that in France two hundred years ago, when every one was presumed to be a Catholic, and subject to the most dreadful penalties if they were not, such persons were obliged to go before their own curé for that purpose. What is there in our law to compel them to do so to-day? Absolutely nothing at all. It is said the words used concerning the publication of banns that they must be published 'in the church to which the parties belong' is a recognition of this rule. But surely that is begging the question as far as the present dispute is concerned. The question here is, in reality, to what church do they belong. The judgment holds in effect that the parties have no discretion or choice to say to what church they belong, but that that is a matter of proof.

That if they have been born Catholics, and have not formally abjured the Catholic faith and attached themselves to some other church, they are still Catholics, and that that is a matter to be established by evidence. There can be no hesitation in repudiating a doctrine so repugnant to our ideas of individual freedom and civil rights; a doctrine which makes of a human being a mere chattel, deprived of the right to say to what church he belongs, or by whom he wishes to be married. The judgment in Laramée and Evans lays great stress on what is called the 'spiritual jurisdiction' of the Church. but the use that is made of these words shows, in my opinion, a total misconception of their meaning. Spiritual jurisdiction, if it means anything, means a jurisdiction which is exercised spiritually, not a jurisdiction which requires the aid of the civil power to enforce.

Spiritual jurisdiction must mean, if it means anything, the influence which the spiritual teaching of the Church exercises on the individual; to which, in the case of the Roman Catholic Church, is added certain religious sanctions, such as deprivation of the sacraments and so on.

But the spiritual jurisdiction which can only be exercised by force and arms is a paradox, and totally out of keeping with the ideas and opinions of the age in which we live. Two hundred years ago, the period to which Judge Jetté refers in Laramée and Evans, such an absurdity was common. It was in keeping with the spirit and ideas of the times, when the Church regarded the civil power merely as its agent for the execution of its decrees. But no such principle can be admitted to-day. Can the Church call in the aid of the civil law and compel a parishioner to go to mass or to confession? No more can it call to its aid the civil power to compel any one to be married in this church or that. The principal of the thing is precisely the same. In annulling the marriage because the parties were not married by a Catholic priest in a Catholic church the civil power is inflicting a penalty on individuals for refusing to acknowledge the spiritual jurisdiction over them of the Catholic Church. There is no law to that effect in any free country in the world to-day. To engraft on the laws of this province a law of France, as it was two hundred years ago, which France itself has long since completely abolished, is to bring the Province of Quebec into contempt, and make it the laughing-stock of nations.

The marriage laws of this province at present are based partly on the old French law, partly on the Code Napoleon, and partly on the statutes of Canada prior to the code.

The codifiers selected from each of these sources what they deemed necessary to make it a complete system of marriage laws. Everything in the former laws that was inconsistent with what they retained was expressly repealed. That is, they selected what they considered it was expedient should be continued, and discarded the rest. If they had considered it desirable to perpetuate a law to the effect that a Catholic should be bound to go to the Catholic church of the parish in which he lived, and there be married by the curé of that church, the code would not have failed to say so. Such an immensely important condition would not certainly have been left to implication or interpretation.

For the same reasons I have no hesitation in saying that there are no courts in this country authorized to deal with civil rights but the ordinary civil tribunals of the country. For every such tribunal there is a special warrant to be found in some statute or other. There is no provision made by the statute or other law of this province for the recognition of any ecclesiastical tribunal whatever, and in referring a matter involving the civil rights of any persons to such a tribunal the Court, in my opinion, illegally abdicates its own functions and compromises the supremacy of the British Crown contrary to the provision of the Imperial act of 1774. which provides for the government of this province,

Q.C.

A PARALLEL CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Lord Jeffrey's Review of the Memoires and Correspondence of Baron de Grimm, published in the 'Edinburgh Review,' of 1813, I have just stumbled on the following curious little story, which bears some resemblance to a lawsuit which is now exercising the powers of the ecclesiastical authorities, and of the civil courts, which appear to be their obedient handmaids. The patriarch in the quotation is Voltaire, then a recent, and only a temporary, convert to the faith. I give the story in the words of Lord Jeffrey:

'A little after he (M. de Grimm) tells another story which is not only very disreputable to the patriarch, but affords a striking example of the mons-

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rous evils that arise from religious intolerance in a country where the whole population is not of the same communion. A Mons. de B. introduced himself into a Protestant family at Montauban, and after some time, publicly married the only daughter of the house, in the church of her pastor. He lived several years with her, and had one daughter—and at last deserted her and married another woman at Paris—upon the pretence that his first union was not binding, the ceremony not having been performed by a Catholic priest. The Parliament ultimately allowed this plea; and, farther, directed that the daughter should be taken from its mother, and educated in the true faith in a convent. The transaction excited general indignation; and the legality of the sentence, and especially the last part of it, was very much disputed, both in the profession and out of it—when Voltaire, to the astonishment of all the world, thought fit to put forth a pamphlet in its defence; M. Grimm treats the whole matter with his usual coolness and pleasantry—and as a sort of apology for this extraordinary proceeding of his chief, very coolly observes, "The truth is that for some time past the Patriarch has been suspected, and, indeed, convicted, of the most abominable cowardice." He defied the old Parliament in his youth with signal courage and intrepidity; and now he cringes to the new one, and even condescends to be its panegyrist, from the absurd dread of being persecuted by it on the very brink of the tomb. Ah! Seigneur Patriarche,' he concludes, in the true Parisian accent, "Horace was much more excusable for flattering Augustus, who had honored him, though he destroyed the republic, than you are for justifying, without any intelligible motive, a proceeding so utterly detestable, and upon which, if you had not courage to speak as became you, you were not called upon to say anything." It must be a comfort to the reader to learn that immediately after this sentence, a M. Vanrobais, an old and respectable gentleman, was chivalrous enough at the age of seventy to marry the deserted widow and to place her in a situation in every way more respectable than that of which she had been so basely defrauded!

Even in the last agonies of decaying monarchy in the eighteenth century, it is pleasant to find public opinion for the most part detesting the baseness of this proceeding. It has been reserved for this country, at the close of the nineteenth century, after nearly 150 years of British freedom, to find in a portion of its press apologists for an equally atrocious proceeding—apologists who justify it in the name of whatever they choose to call liberty.

X.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A cook book recently got up by ladies in an Ontario town has come under my notice. The money realized by its sale and the advertisements was devoted to a Protestant church. It grieved me, therefore, that the ladies should find it necessary to advertise hotels and cigars in their cook book. Many of those ladies are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and are constantly warring against those things. I confess I cannot see the consistency in it.

A METHODIST'S SON.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE FISHING STREAM.

There's a stream up in the mountains with deep pools and flashing falls;
With boulders—you can leap from one to the other in its bed—
And around their dripping bases loud the foaming water brawls,
There the trout are hungry waiting, they will bite the sinker lead.

Dig your can of angle worms and we'll go at early morn,
I can lead you by the right way, well I know its every turn,
For beneath its alder bushes oft my kettle I have borne
As I journeyed homeward laden while the sun would setting burn.

We will cut our rods from birches we will find along the way;
Tall slim birches, there are thickets that have furnished rods for years;
They are light and they are springy with the branches cut away,
And we'll need no gilded joint rods and we'll need no rolling gears.

You'll be wet and you'll be hungry 'ere you'll come back o er the hill,
And the flies perchance will leave you blisters on your face and neck;
But for that you'll never murmur nor be satisfied until
You'll have fished again in Monquart and brought home another peck.

WILLIAM MATHESON.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN PRO TEM.

N.N., Richmond.—Has the chairman pro tem of school commissioners two votes in the absence of the regular chairman, and has he the right to move motions? Ans.—1. The chairman pro tem. is vested with all the powers of the ordinary chairman and has in addition to his regular vote a casting vote in case of a tie, both of which he is bound to give. 2. We know of nothing to prevent his proposing a motion.

ACCIDENT — RESPONSIBILITY OF CORPORATION.

Subscriber, Westmount.—On the evening of June 5, while celebrating the taking of Pretoria, I received the contents of an exploded railway fog signal in the knee, which had been placed under a street car by some unknown party, thereby laying me up for two weeks under a doctor's care, and since my knee has been quite stiff and it pains me constantly. Is the corporation responsible for damages? Ans.—No.

SETTING ASIDE WILL IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

A Reader, Adirondack Junction.—Does a will made by an old lady past the age of eighty years who is childish, hold good? 2. Does a will made on Sunday, during mass, hold good. 3. The will was made to an entire stranger, being no relative whatever to the deceased, and she being childish and easily led by outsiders. Does my case come under the forma pauperis. Can it be applied to this case? Have I any way of contesting will? Ans.—1. The courts are in favor of maintaining the validity of a will unless it is shown that the testator was really mentally unsound, or that undue influence was used. 2. Yes. 3. Upon proof that you are unable to make the necessary disbursements, permission may be given to bring your action in forma pauperis, which will relieve you from the payment of the prothonotary fees.

MEDICAL.

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

STAMMERING.

A young woman, in good health, has stammered from childhood. Asks if there is any cure? If so, what is its nature, and where can it be obtained? Is there a place for treatment in Ontario? Ans.—Stammering is interrupted speech characterized by a spasm of certain opposing muscles, more or less closely related to the vocal or oral articulating mechanism. This spasm is not always confined to the muscles directly concerned with speech, but may extend to any part of the body, especially when any great effort is made to overcome the interruption. It is never exactly the same in any two cases. The spasm is a result of misplaced energy in the attempt to speak. The cause at the back of it all is not known. Thirty-five percent of stammerers have relatives who stammer. It generally begins in childhood, and may last a lifetime. A nervous temperament, either inherited or acquired, is generally present. The condition may follow the infectious fever common in childhood, defects about the eyes, growths in the nose, fright, etc.. Treatment generally consists in dealing with the nervous condition. The mouth and nose should be examined for any disease. Certain exercises have been devised for the development of a perfect voluntary control of the muscles. The faculty of will must be trained. Some cases are incurable, but, as a rule, cure, or at least improvement, are possible. There are institutes for the treatment of stammering, and it would be necessary to go to one of them. We believe there is one such in Toronto.

ACNE.

X.Y.Z., a boy, 17 years old, of slight build, though tall for his age, is troubled with pimples breaking out on the face, particularly on the nose. The skin is also red between the pimples. Health and appetite on the whole good. Ans.—He is suffering from a very common trouble—acne rosacea. This is characterized by the formation of small pustules in different parts of the body, but chiefly about the nose, cheeks, and forehead, and on the back. The skin between the spots is sometimes inflamed, also giving a characteristic thick and reddish appearance to the parts. The affection is found chiefly in those approaching adolescence, and often persists up to the 25th year, or even longer. In early adult life there is a great deal of vital energy in the glands of the skin and the various hair follicles. This over-secretion is very apt to lead to inflammation. Often acne starts from these small 'blackheads' which are so common upon the face. The ducts are plugged up with secretion, and the glands ultimately inflame. Cases generally persist for some years in spite of treatment, until the development period is over. With regard to treatment: Meat should be taken sparingly, fruit and vegetables freely. Every means should be taken to keep the blood cool. Avoid pastry and fatty substances generally. The bowels should be moved daily. Warm baths twice or thrice weekly, promote the action of the skin, which should then be vigorously rubbed with a coarse towel. Moderate exercise is helpful. As a local application spirits of green soap should be applied by means of a flannel wrung out of very hot water. This should be rubbed well into the spots for ten minutes every night at bedtime. Afterwards boracic acid ointment may be rubbed in. Squeezing out the matter, or evacuating it with a clean sewing needle is of much service. This should be done systematically every day.

TYPHOID FEVER.

C.H.R. asks for information upon the following points in typhoid fever. Is typhoid fever ever consequent? What is the cause? If from eating or drinking, why should not all in a family have it at the same time, or, rather why should not all who have it, have it at the same time? A satisfactory test for organic matter likely to cause fever of this kind? What precautions are necessary to prevent infection? Ans.—We are not sure whether we have read the first question aright. If you mean, does typhoid ever infect one person after another in a household? The answer is yes. It is not uncommon for one member after another to be taken down. The cause of typhoid fever is a special bacillus. This was discovered, if we remember aright, in 1883. Infection takes place through the entry of this germ into the system. This usually takes place through the use of contaminated food. The bacillus has been known to live in water for over three months. The infection may take place through the air, for several epidemics have broken out among troops who have been placed in barracks where another regiment, which had been affected, had been stationed. This is not the usual, or even a common way, however. The disease is spread through the stools and urine of typhoid patients. These are sometimes thrown out and get into wells or springs, and so may contaminate articles of food, such as milk, oysters, butter, fresh vegetables, etc. The reason why certain members of a family escape, where all are using the same food, is very simple. Only those are liable to the disease who swallow the germs, and they are rarely present in such abundance to affect all the members of a family without exception. Still it often happens that members of different families may be affected at the same time when all are using, say, the milk from an infected dairy. A further point is that the individual susceptibility to all the diseases varies very considerably. Some people more easily throw things off. Consequently those with most resisting power are apt to escape altogether, or only have a mild attack. As to precautions: The greatest danger in this country is from infected milk and water, and it is only rigid measures directed in the purification of the water and the cleanliness of dairies, that typhoid can be at present controlled. Typhoid is not regarded, as a rule, as an infectious disease in the ordinary sense of the term, for it is only exceptionally transmitted through the air. Still it is well to prevent any other persons from coming in close contact with the affected person. The room should be well ventilated. All cups and other utensils about the patient should be restricted for the time being to his use and disinfected by boiling for half an hour each time before using. Most important of all is the disinfection of the stools and urine. These should be collected in a bed pan and disinfected by allowing them to stand for one hour with an equal quantity of milk of lime. The vessel should be covered. Milk of lime is made by pouring water over quicklime till it is slaked and then bottling the fluid. A gallon should have several inches of sediment at the bottom. Before using it should be well shaken.

HAEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

Constant Reader of 'Witness' suffers from piles, and has tried many things without avail. Ans.—Haemorrhoids, or piles, are brought about by distention of the veins in the lower bowel. These veins do not communicate with each other, and owing to the vertical position of the body, the blood tends to sag into them. Anything which hampers the free circulation of the blood is apt to bring on piles. Thus the most important causes are constipation, sedentary habits, disease of liver or heart. Constipation, which is assisted by lack of proper exercise and improper diet, is the most important cause. The vessels become dilated and form little knots either within the bowel or without. These come down at certain times, and are very painful, occasionally becoming inflamed or ulcerated. They frequently bleed, and much blood may be lost in this way. Treatment should be directed to removing the cause, and relieving the irritation. A moderate amount of exercise should be taken daily, preferably on horseback. Hard seats should be used in preference to cushioned chairs. Diet should be plain and rather relaxing. Meat sparingly; abundance of fresh vegetables, green stuff. Starchy substances, like sago, rice, tapioca, potatoes, beans, should be used in moderation. The bowels should be kept free by medicine, of which the best is the old fashioned 'brimstone and treacle.' As an application to the piles: Hot water will relieve pain and stop bleeding, and ointment of galls and opium may be rubbed on. These measures usually suffice for a moderate case of piles. When this does not relieve, and great bleeding or inflammation takes place, and fails to yield, an operation must be resorted to. This would have to be done by a skilled surgeon.

SNORING.

Workman asks if anything has been invented to keep the mouth shut at night while asleep to prevent snoring; also a remedy for snoring. Ans.—There is no instrument that we have ever heard of devised for that purpose, but it would not seem difficult to accomplish the cure. All you have to do is to get a broad elastic band about one inch wide and place it so as to reach from the top of the head to the chin. By its tension it would keep the jaw closed. Snoring is probably a failing of a majority of people. In most cases it is due to habit acquired early in life. Any obstruction to the free entrance of air through the nose will cause it, such as catarrh, growth in the nose, or any defect in the shape of the nose. The nose should be thoroughly cleaned out on retiring and sprayed with a spray atomizer containing a few grains of baking soda dissolved in the water. This will soften the secretions and promote cleansing. When free entrance of air is established snoring is not likely to occur. If any disease of the nose exists a specialist would have to treat it. Bedclothing should be light and the bed and pillows rather hard. Avoid late suppers also.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

Fungus asks if piles can be reduced otherwise than by amputation? Had an operation 10 years ago and they have returned. Ans.—You might see another item of today's column for somewhat full information on the subject. They are sometimes treated as you suggest by opening them and scraping them out and cutting out a small portion. Another method is by passing a ligature through them and tying them off. If not very painful and not bleeding they will probably be relieved by the treatment described elsewhere.

GUM BOILS.

A.L.T. from childhood has been subject to neuralgia and gum boils. Some years ago, after suffering from a periodical attack of the latter sort, he noticed a slight swelling, as if a sac, remaining on the roof of the mouth at the base of the right eyetooth. On pressing it matter exudes from the gums under the upper lip. There is no pain. General health seems to be becoming affected by it. All the upper teeth are bad. Ans.—Your description seems to indicate that your trouble is due to disease of the jaw-bone. Since it has lasted so long it is evidently chronic and of an inflammatory nature. It sometimes happens that an abscess forms about the root of a tooth and if not treated leads to ulceration and decay of the jaw-bone. This may go on for years and will go on until all the diseased bone is relieved. Whether this is your trouble or not is impossible to say without seeing you but it is probably what you are suffering from. In any case it is serious enough for you to consult a surgeon who would be able to tell you. If the bone is diseased an operation would have to be performed. It is not a serious one, however, and need not lay you up very long.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Z. is a married man, aged 34, occupation studying and teaching for a number of years. Has been troubled more or less from nervous disorders and has had a weak heart. Has always taken a good deal of outdoor exercise. Since the heart has been affected he cannot take much exercise. Consulted physician who said the heart trouble was functional. Heart palpitation after slight exertion either mental or physical. Does not sleep soundly and wakes in the morning feeling unrefreshed. There is a heavy dull feeling in the region of the heart on the day following any exertion or extra study or reading. Ans.—You are clearly suffering from functional derangement of the heart due to an overtaxed nervous system. In such cases the heart is not actually diseased though it may be enlarged. This tends to force its action with some irregularity possibly and the oppression of which you complain. It is curable, enough with care. The condition is usually brought on by excess of mental or physical work, anxiety, melancholy, sexual causes excessive smoking. Over study and brain work is a very potent cause. It is not a condition for which medicine is required so much as a more healthy method of living. You should arrange to get at least two months complete rest from study. Go where you will have pleasant companions, but not unless you can spend a lazy time. A cold bath every morning, especially a sea bath, would be a good thing to take. If you are a good sailor a sea voyage would do you good. Diet should be plain and nourishing. Meat should be sparingly used. Muscular work would certainly not improve you. Complete rest is the thing till you are restored and then moderate work would not hurt you. If you smoke much, especially cigarettes, you should cut it down or stop it altogether. Fellows's Syrup of Hypophosphites would perhaps help you. Avoid alcohol.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Sufferer.—We feel it impossible at this distance to give you an opinion that would be of any value. The exact nature of your trouble can only be made out by special examination. A mere description does not give us sufficient information to form any opinion. You had far better consult a specialist in female diseases, and abide by his instructions. We can understand that your depression would be very natural under the circumstances. We should judge, however, that if the change is at fault that in the course of time you would get all right. If not that it is probable that an operation would have to be done.

GENERAL.

SONG FOUND—ROSE ADAIR.

I.

The following song recently asked for by one of our correspondents is to be found in 'Temple Bar' for August, 1899. The author is Mr. Maurice O'Neil:

'Twas in green-leafy springtime,
When the birds on every tree
Were breakin' all their little hearts,
In a merry melody;
An' the young buds hung like tassels,
An' the flow'rs grew everywhere,—
'Twas in green-leafy springtime,
I first saw Rose Adair.

O Rose Adair, O Rose Adair,
You are the radiant sun,
The blossomed trees, an' scented breeze
An' song-birds all in one.

II.

I met her sowin' mushrooms,
With her white feet in the grass,
'Twas eve—but mornin' in the smile
O' my sweet 'colleen dhas,'
An' I kissed her, O so secretly,
That not a one should know.—
But the roguish stars they winked above,
An' the daisies smiled below.
O Rose Adair, etc.

III.

The father in confession, Rose,
Won't count that love a sin,
That with a kiss taps at the heart,
An' lets an angel in;
'Twas so love entered into mine,
An' made his dwelling there,—
If that's a sin, the Lord forgive
Your beauty, Rose Adair.
O Rose Adair, etc.

IV.

The leaves will fall in the autumn,
An' the flowers all come to grief,
But the green love in my heart of hearts
Will never shed a leaf,
For the sunshine of your bonnie eyes,
Will keep it green an' fair,
An' your breath will be its breeze o' spring,
O lovely Rose Adair!
O Rose Adair, etc.

COST OF LIVING IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

A.P., Detroit. — Please answer these questions: My neighbors have been informed that you can live cheaper in New York than in London, England. I say that is not so. For instance, the cost in each of the two cities for the following, not among the upper ten: Board and lodging, 1; price of clothes, 2; cab hire, 3, and about free trade and protection, in your kindly style, 4. Ans.—It is generally agreed that people with moderate incomes can live much cheaper in most parts of England than in the United States. As compared with New York, living in London is considered quite a-third cheaper, there being certainly that difference in favor of the older city in the cost of most necessaries and luxuries, and in some cases the difference is very much greater. For instance, a house, of about ten rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a moderately sized garden, back and front, which would let in the suburbs of London for about £65 a year, would easily fetch in the neighborhood of New York quite double that amount. 1. Some very good board and lodging can be got in London for from £1 to £1 10s per week, and plenty of educated folk have lived on 10 shillings a week, but it has usually been in a garret, and they have not fared luxuriously every day. 2. A suit of clothes that would cost £3 in London could not be obtained under $20 to $25 in New York, and (3) while a shilling for cab hire in London will take you quite a considerable distance, everybody knows that you cannot travel far in a New York cab for 'a quarter.' In small expenditures, London is infinitely cheaper than New York, for the penny-piece in the one is as good, as a rule, as the five-cent piece in the other. 4. We are quite convinced, and the position is economically unassailable, that protection taxes the poor and weak for the benefit of the strong and rich, and that, on the other hand, free trade brings the blessings of cheapness to the poor, and enables them to live better than they could do under any system of protection. Manufacturers, who defend protection, raise the cry of 'defend the working man from foreign competition,' but, in free trade England, the workingman is the freest, happiest and most prosperous of any working man in the world. Protection fosters trusts and combines and 'steals' of every description.

REGISTERED LETTER— DUTY OF POSTMASTER.

D.L.—There is a registered letter at the post-office addressed to A. A is not able to go to the office and sent an order by his brother for the letter. The postmaster refuses to give the letter to anyone except A in person. 1. Can the postmaster legally hold the letter and not give it to the person named in an order? 2. Has the sender of said letter power to tell the postmaster to give it to no one save A? 3. How long is a registered letter held in the local office before being sent to dead letter office, if the address of the sender is not on the envelope, or is it never sent there? Ans.—1. No. The postmaster if satisfied that the order is genuine and in proper form should deliver the letter to the person designated. 2. No. The sender of the letter loses all control over it as soon as it is posted. It is then dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the post-office department. 3. It is sent to the dead letter office as soon as the postmaster is satisfied that it cannot be delivered.

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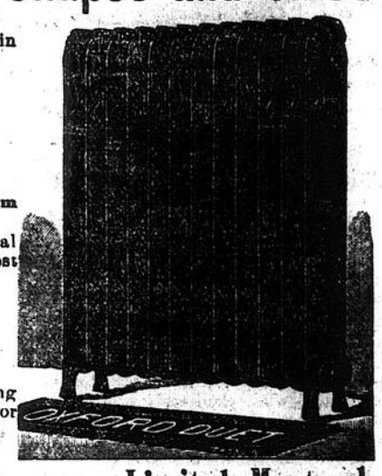
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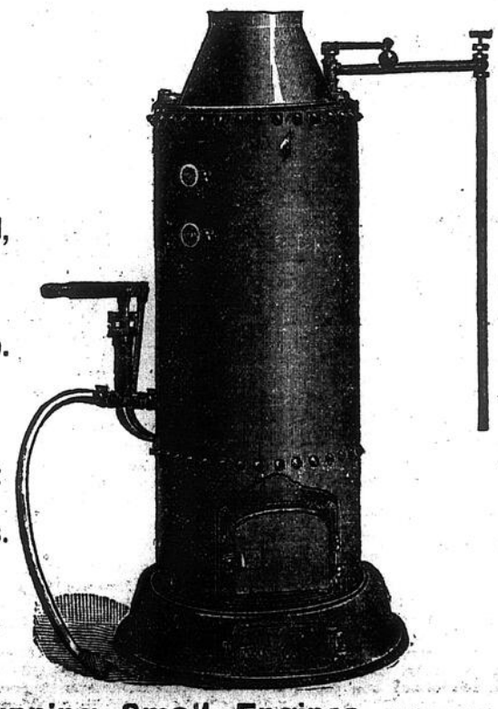


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HOME DEPARTMENT

HOW TO SWEEP A ROOM.

Green Corn Pudding—The Half-Grown Boy—No Land Like Our Land — At the Edinburgh Meetings.

THE ART OF SWEEPING.

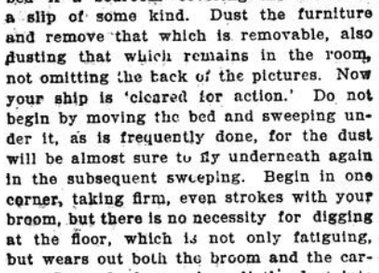
(By Miss Kate L. Rorer in 'N.Y. Observer.')

The most recent arrival from Ireland who looks dubious when plain cooking is mentioned, and who is quite certain that fine ironing is not within her capabilities, is manifestly offended when her ability to sweep is questioned, for sweeping is generally considered a matter of muscle rather than brains. On the contrary, there is just as much art in sweeping a room as there is in ironing a shirt-waist or in baking a cake, and it is an art which the average domestic does not possess. To her mind, it is sufficient to give the furniture a cursory dusting and remove it, if removable, put away the bric-a-brac and then proceed to raise a cloud of dust by vigorous exercise with the broom. When her towel-shrouded head at last emerges from the cloud, she proceeds to dust the room with a duster of dubious cleanliness, replaces the furniture and bric-a-brac and considers the demands of cleanliness satisfied until the next sweeping day.

It is by no means the intention to state that this is the universal method of sweeping. It is simply the way of the average housemaid if left to her own devices. Now, as in everything pertaining to household matters, there is a right way and a wrong way, and it is the place of the housewife to exercise the necessary supervision that the housework shall be done rightly. It may seem like a waste of her energy and time, but in the end she will find it to be a saving of both. In cleaning a room, employ prophylactic treatment as physicians say, that is, do not let it get dirty. A few minutes daily with the carpet sweeper and duster will not only keep the room clean looking neat and clean, but will materially lessen the labor of sweeping day, and will be time well expended.

The first essential for the proper sweeping of a room is to have good 'tools' to work with, namely, a couple of good-sized clean cheese-cloth dusters, a broom that is not too heavy (the kind with a spring in the handle is by far the best), a sweeper, and a long-handled brush for dusting the tops of doors and pictures. Dust the bric-a-brac, and lay it away either in the bureau drawers or on the bed—if a bedroom—covering the bed with a slip of some kind. Dust the furniture and remove that which is removable, also dusting that which remains in the room, not omitting the back of the pictures. Now your ship is 'cleared for action.' Do not begin by moving the bed and sweeping under it, as is frequently done, for the dust will be almost sure to fly underneath again in the subsequent sweeping. Begin in one corner, taking firm, even strokes with your broom, but there is no necessity for digging at the floor, which is not only fatiguing, but wears out both the broom and the carpet. Instead of sweeping all the dust into a pile in the middle of the floor, take it up with a carpet-sweeper as you go along, for much less dust will be raised in this way. Sweep carefully, not forgetting the floors of the closets, and when a heavy piece of furniture is moved out, dust behind it before putting it back.

Now that your room is swept the rest is 'plain sailing,' to use a nautical phrase. Give a thorough dusting, for this is just as important as the sweeping, so pay careful attention to the pictures, the tops of doors and windows and furniture, using for this your brush with the duster wrapped about it. Having satisfied yourself that everything is free from dust, bring in your furniture again, and re-arrange your bric-a-brac. Put down your rugs, having previously shaken or swept them well, and add the other little finishing touches necessary. If the work has been thoroughly done, the room will have that feeling of cleanliness which nothing but a good sweeping and dusting can give. A little daily attention with sweeper and duster together, with care in keeping the room 'picked up,' will do much toward keeping it in good order until the next sweeping day.



Whipped cream makes a dainty fish sauce, appealing to the eye and the palate. Whip the cream, which should be cold and twenty-four hours old, to a thick substance, far beyond froth, yet not turned to butter, remembering that it doubles in bulk by this operation. Add a few drops of anchovy sauce and serve cold.

Creamed Green Corn—Cut from the cob, and cook in a little water for five minutes after boiling takes place; season with salt and white pepper, and add a cupful of sweet cream when done. Serve hot. Green corn puddings are good when made from the corn, either cut or grated from the cob. Allow a cupful of milk to two cupfuls of corn, and one egg, for each cupful of milk used. Put in a buttered pudding dish, and bake till the custard is just set, and no more. Serve hot with sweet butter.

Peach Sponge—One pint of peaches peeled and chopped fine, one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of water, the whites of three eggs and half an ounce of gelatine. Put the peaches and sugar to cook with one cup of water; cook ten minutes. Soak gelatine in half a cup of water for fifteen minutes, add gelatine to fruit, when dissolved, strain in a bowl. When it begins to thicken, add the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth and beat until smooth. Pour into a mold and set away to harden. Serve icy cold.

Simple Ice Cream—Mix half teaspoonful Sea Moss Farina with one cupful of sugar in a double boiler, add one quart of milk, a pinch of salt, and cook twenty minutes; stir often. Remove from fire, add half a pint of cream and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract. When cold, freeze. This will produce nearly two quarts of delicious ice cream.



What a wise precaution it would be to give every girl her own pin-money, however little, and teach her to be self-reliant, for it is a sad fact that it is usually the woman who has the least ability to dress well who thinks most about her clothes, always struggling for effects, and doomed to failure; while the woman or girl who understands herself, her style, color, and the courageous art of selective shopping, can get the largest returns for her time and trouble.—New York 'Ledger.'

When a child is from two to four years old, gradually increase the variety, using about the following: For breakfast, four tablespoonfuls of a well cooked cereal with cream, a slice of hard-toasted or pulled bread, well buttered, and half a pint of milk. Let this be the daily breakfast. Give variety by changing the cereal. For dinner, a cup of clear broth, taken from the cup or sipped with a spoon; give no bread with this; a little rare roasted, boiled or broiled beef, mutton, or carefully and well-cooked chicken, or a small piece of white fleshed fish broiled; a tablespoonful of boiled and dry rice, or a baked potato with dish gravy, a little lettuce finely shredded: a cup of junket or custard, or rice and milk, as before. For supper, bread and milk or a soft boiled egg and bread and butter, with a glass of milk or a bowl of junket.—Mrs Rorer, in 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

A good way to entertain a sick child who cannot sit up is to arrange a mirror on an easel in such a way as to reflect the moving panorama to be seen from the window, or, if street scenes weary him, the glass can be made to reflect the restful blue sky and white clouds. If no easel is at hand, an upright stick fastened to the back of a chair will answer the purpose.—'Congregationalist.'

Ice in the Sick Room—A bit of ice is often desired in the night. A good way to keep it is to cut a piece of white flannel about ten inches square. Place this over the top of a tumbler, pressing the flannel down half way or more into it. Then bind the flannel fast to the top of the glass with a string. Put the ice into the flannel cup, and lay another piece of flannel five or six inches square upon the ice. Arranged thus, ice will keep many hours.

In the life of every youth there comes a period when he is growing so fast that he is awkward, when his clothing hangs on him, and his arms push through his sleeves with such haste that his mother wonders whether a day will ever come when his hands will look in proportion to his size. Patience, mother, and do not emphasize the little difficulties incidental to rapid growth, by your comments and criticisms. Tell the boy when he pleases you, that he is your dearly beloved, and let him still have his share of the petting he likes; big boys need mother-love and kisses just as little ones do. But do not exclaim when he knocks down a chair in his clumsy progress through the room, and refrain from calling attention to any little forgetfulness of his in company. If you have made him your companion, and treated him as if he were a reasonable being, and his sister's equal, from babyhood on, you will not need to be fearful about his ultimate coming out just right. He will be fully grown one of these days, and a credit to you; and in the meantime make home happy for him, and devote yourself to his real interests with an eye to the future. If he likes athletics, so much the better. A boy whose physical life is upbuilt by healthful and regular exercise, will usually make a finer man, mentally and spiritually, than will one who is timid and shrinking, and who recoils from hearty outdoor sports.—'Christian Herald.'

OUR LAND.

(By R.S.G.A. in 'Dominion Presbyterian.')

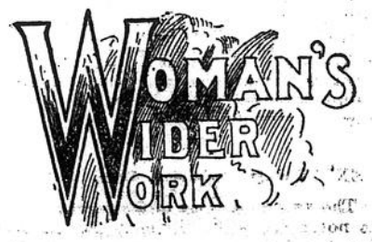
There is no land like our land
The sea calls to the sea,
'The mistress that has ruled us,
Has a daughter fair as she.'
Oh! this may love the Kopje
And that the blue gum tree;
But this land is our land;
And Canada for me!

There is no land like our land;
Where, mistress of our own,
We lead the breed of Empire
To guard the ancient throne,
And the Old Land keeps a welcome
For her kin beyond the sea;
But this land is Our Land
And Canada for me.

There is no land like our land
We want no other Jack;
The flag that fired our fathers
Is the pilot on our track.
O, this may woo with thunder,
And that in wiles be free,
But this land is our land,
And Canada for me!

There is no land like our land,
Our day is at the dawn;
Our waking stirs the nations;
We are no feeble pawn,
And the Old Land grimly listens,
And the Alien frowns to see;
But this land is Our Land,
And Canda is free!

There is no land like our land:
God keep it ever so:
And heart-throbs shall be drum beats,
When we find our country's foe.
O! this may love the Southland,
And that may cross the sea:
But this land is Our Land
And Canada for me.



THE WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON.

The Sunday of the convention in Edinburgh happened to be the regular Sunday for the communion service in many of the Edinburgh churches, and a large number of the W.C.T.U. delegates attended such services in the afternoon.

A special wonder for staid old Edinburgh town was that twenty-five of the city pulpits were occupied in the evening by ladies.

Two mass meetings were held, continues the 'Christian World's' special reporter, one in the Free Assembly hall in the afternoon, over which Lady Henry Somerset presided, and at which she delivered an evangelistic address. The Rev. Chas. Sheldon also spoke on the lines of his book, 'In His Steps.' He referred especially to his experiment in journalism, and denied that it had failed. 'You could not serve God more nobly than in journalism,' he said, and he had proved that it was possible to conduct a daily paper on Christian lines; and he was sure there was a great demand for it. In the evening there was a magnificent meeting in the Opera House, which had been arranged by the 'Y.'s.' Mrs. Barnes, president of the young women's branch of the union, presided, and a delightful president she proved. The place was packed, chiefly with enthusiastic young people of both sexes. The music was excellent, being led by Carruthers Close Gospel Temperance Choir and Orchestra and the White Ribbon Choir. The speakers were the Rev. John MacNeil, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, the Rev. C. Sheldon, who held and delighted the audience, and Lady Henry Somerset, who was, as a bright-looking Scotch girl near me, said, 'even better than her own sweet usual self.' The meeting was evangelistic, of the highest type of a Young People's temperance meeting. It poured with rain, both before and after, and cabs are rare in Edinburgh on Sunday; but we felt that it was even worth getting wet for to hear such words and see such sights.

THE STORIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Monday morning was chiefly occupied in listening to the reports of superintendents of the different departments of work carried on by the W.W.C.T.U. The reports are so many that only a few could be heard, for the union embraces all classes of people and every possible kind of service; but those that were given were full of interesting facts. Mrs. Lovell, of Pennsylvania, is the president of the Humane Education Department, and she said that the idea was not only kindness to animals, but to people. Its aim is to promote the growth of kindliness, to make people thoughtful, sympathetic and compassionate. What the world needs most is kindness. She suggested that each member should follow some definite line of work, and declared that a useful way of rendering service was to erect drinking-fountains; and it was very important, too, to write letters to the newspapers! Miss Gorham, of the evangelistic department, said that as a practical application of humane ideas she had seen a delegate give into the charge of a constable a man in Edinburgh who had been ill-treating a horse. She expressed the hope that no White Ribbon woman would ever be seen with an aigrette in her bonnet. Mrs. Pearsall Smith took the subject of schools of methods, and made a racy speech on the importance of order. Every woman must have some place to herself—a room, or a table, or at least a chair, where she could keep her things together. It was found that if a man had any special work to do a room would be set apart for him; but a man never sets apart a room for us! So in teaching, things must be kept in order; nothing can be done without method. Miss Bleby's subject was 'Proportionate Giving.' She said that greed of gold was responsible for most evils. Our time is all for God, yet one day is set apart specially, and our money should be treated in the same way. The passion for getting and spending is easily acquired; so should a passion for giving. Mrs. Barney gave a report on evangelistic work in prisons. Women are filling important positions. In Wyoming penitentiary the chaplain is one of the 'electwomen,' and in Honolulu there is a mounted women police. The women prisoners are treated cruelly in France and Germany, and Mrs. Barney gave a sickening description of the flogging of women in the latter country, no fewer than 200 being brutally beaten last year. This report roused the women to groans and cries of 'Shame!' She said that in prison work Mrs. Bramwell Booth easily leads. Goody-goody women were not wanted for it, but women with common sense.

An hour of this meeting, from eleven to twelve, was given to devotion, several ladies leading the audience in prayer, and Mrs. Barney giving an address.

Mrs. Ware, of Australia, told of anti-gambling work, and said it was sad to report a rapid increase of betting among women, many of whom were bookmakers. Children, too, were tempted to risk their money, and so the habit grew. Anti-gambling clubs had been formed, and the W.W.C.T.U. is doing its best. Mrs. Thatcher gave a report of Miss Weston's work among the sailors, and Miss Grayson told of efforts on behalf of the railway men. Mrs. Drysdale took the subject of 'Household Helpers,' and suggested that mistresses should speak of the White Ribbon movement to those who were in their own homes.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Lente Stevenson reported the work of the union on behalf of Christian citizenship, and Miss Slack, the hon. secretary, gave her report on petitions and legislative work. She said one of the greatest achievements of the World's W.C.T.U. has been the marvellous gathering together of seven million signatures to our great Polyglot Petition—two million actual signatures and five million names by attestation. The petition had been circulated in fifty nations. It is a woman's petition, but it is also endorsed by one million men. Almost every nation and tribe of the earth is represented on this great document for the total suppression of the liquor traffic in their respective countries. The petition was taken to London in 1895, where it decorated the Albert Hall the evening of our great demonstration there. Shortly afterwards the signatures of all the Queen's subjects were selected and bound in two richly-decorated volumes and presented to Queen Victoria through the kindness of Lady Henry Somerset. In 1897 the petition was taken to Canada and decorated the Great Massey Hall, where several of our meetings were held. A part of the petition was sent by the Canadian W.C.T.U. to be exhibited at our proposed pavilion at the Paris exhibition.

PLEASANT RECEPTIONS.

The rest of the afternoon was occupied by Lady Henry Somerset in calling forward and introducing foreign delegates, with each of whom on this occasion, as on Saturday, she shook hands. The presidents of the W.W.C.T.U. of the United States, Canada, Australia, and many other lands came forward and gave their words of greeting with which they had been commissioned. One lady, I think from Canada, waved the Union Jack, and said how loyal and loving her people were, and how glad to be subjects of the Queen. A Scotch lady, Mrs. Harvie, said she had just returned from work among the soldiers at the front, and she told cheering stories of good respecting them. 'They are coming to Christ in bands from the camps,' she said, and held up a little New Testament in which hundreds of men who had been converted had signed their names. Miss Clara Parrish, the first lady to become a round-the-world missionary, who was four years from home on the union's work, received a very loving welcome, and told a story of almost miraculous accomplishments. She especially rejoiced in Japan: 'We saw our Native Women's Society grow from a molehill to a mountain. We saw Japanese girls formed into a White Ribbon Band. We saw a native lady preside with the grace of a Queen over a convention in which Japanese women were the speakers.' She declared that she would go into China with unfaltering trust, and back to Burma with delight. She thanked the delegates for their kindness, and told them that they had made her so glad that she had vowed to repeat in the future to everybody she knew every kind word she heard about them; beginning by telling the delegates they were 'the bonniest, brainiest, bravest, belovedest women in the world.' Lady Henry Somerset held her hand very affectionately while she told us what Miss Parrish had been and done, and gave her a bunch of beautiful white lilies which she had brought into the hall.

A LITTLE ICELAND WOMAN.

Next came a little woman from Iceland, wearing her hair in two long plaits, and speaking in delightfully broken English. 'I want to keep my brightest face through the convention,' she said, 'and I want to keep my warmest face, because everybody thinks as I come from Iceland I must be frozen. Ah! if you knew what it is to me to be an Icelander,' she added, with a gush of love for her native land. She told how the C.T.U. had developed her, and urged the delegates to be generous in their missionary work. 'I am not asking you for money for Iceland, but I should like to go down in the pocket of every one of you, and take all your money for our work.' The delegates from Madagascar brought the portraits of two workers and a picture showing their home life. She said that they would walk fifteen miles to hold a meeting, and another fifteen after it home again. A lady from Newfoundland said, although her country was England's oldest possession, English people knew very little about it. She was asked to describe the Newfoundlanders and their ways, but their was nothing to say except that they lived exactly as other people do. To complete the interest of the meeting two delegates from the Slave States were presented. One told of the pride her people felt at the invitation which had come to her from England; and the other told us that in connection with the union the colored people had established a kindergarten school, and were themselves subscribing money for colleges that their children might be educated. The last presentation of the day was one made to Lady Henry Somerset from Japan. It looked like a map rolled up, but the delegates explained that it is the fashion in Japan to write poetry, and the president had sent 'this little sentiment.' 'Japan makes you a most profound bow,' she said; and added, 'Young Japan is bright, happy and alert.' Lady Henry received the roll with her usual gracious kindness and appreciation, and everybody was curious to look at it.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of Dr. Barnardo's Homes at Stepney Causeway, presided over by Lord Brassey, it was announced that so far as the year had gone the income of the homes was less by £9,850 than the receipts in the corresponding period of last year.

Lady Frederick Cavendish, speaking at Lincoln under the auspices of the National Union of Women Workers, said it was of the greatest importance that woman's example and woman's influence should be exercised in the cause of temperance. Isolated action was a weak thing, and they must take action in view of the tremendous foe they had to face.

The Congregational Unions of the British colonies are being invited to affiliate with the Colonial Missionary Society by the payment of a yearly contribution of not less than one guinea. Each union thus contributing is to be allowed to nominate at the annual meeting one gentleman, who shall sit upon the Missionary Society Board as its special representative.

Mr. John Currie (evangelist and pastor of Inspector Street Mission, Montreal) is now, says the London 'Christian,' on a visit to Scotland after an absence of three years. He has just commenced a mission in Islay, which has been fitly called the capital of whiskeydom. It is Mr. Currie's intention to continue the meetings in various parts of the island for a month.

A gift of £1,000 has been received from Mr. Robert A. McLean for Presbyterian mission work in China. In forwarding it the donor said that 'if ever there was a time when the missionaries in China should feel that they have the support of the people at home, it is now, when Chinese ideals are actively and aggressively pitted against Christianity and western civilization.'

The recently-published memoir of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, contains this fine anecdote of an Indian woman's fidelity: 'At the time of the burning of the mission house the wife of Good Thunder crept in and seized the Bible from the altar, wrapped it in a surplice, and buried it. As soon as she was able to do so, she sent the message to me:—"Me save the book of the Great Spirit, and buried it. When can we send it to you? Great Spirit's book best thing in mission—must not lose."'

The proprietors of a number of large shops in France are forming themselves into a league for the purpose of securing Sunday rest for themselves and for their employees. Each day the newspapers publish the names of additional members who join the movement. It does not appear, so far, as if any religious spirit were behind the agitation; the reason for forming the league is apparently solely utilitarian. Experience has proved that men who are compelled to work seven days per week do not offer the best service; hence the league thinks to do the masters good by demanding the Sabbath rest.

Miss McLean, of the Japanese Christian Institute, Tilbury Docks, Essex, was recently the recipient of a handsome and useful present and an address as follows:—'Admiral Marquis Saigo, president of the Imperial Naval Club, is gratified to express his hearty thanks to Miss McLean for her sincere hospitality bestowed upon the men of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who were sent out almost successively of late years to England, with the view of taking home our newly-built ships, and shall be pleased if she would kindly accept a little present, consisting of studs and brooches, the former specially carved by Mr. Miteunaga, and the latter by Mr. Seimei.'

The work of erecting the vast and stately Roman Catholic Cathedral at Ashley Gardens, Westminster, says a London paper, is now so well advanced that it has been possible to fix the date of opening the building at June 29, 1901, the sixth anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone. The new cathedral will be the largest raised in Great Britain since the Reformation. Its extreme length is 360 feet, width 156 feet, and the height of the campanile 273 feet. The whole of the upper part of the piers and walls and the vaults and concrete domes are to be decorated with mosaics illustrating the history of the Roman Catholic Church. The cost of the building, without internal decoration, will probably exceed £170,000.

The Faith Orphanage, at Ongole, India, is in receipt of an interesting free-will offering. The children of a small boarding-school—fifty boys and girls—having been told by their missionary superintendent of the Faith Orphanage at Ongole, resolved of their own accord to save a portion of their rice for the inmates of the institution. Three times every week for a month, they dispensed with their evening meal, and in this way saved Rs10.2. In a letter accompanying the gift one of the children says: — 'Don't be afraid because the money we send you now will last only a few days. You should believe that the Lord, who provides for the wants of the fowls of the air, will also provide for your daily needs.' There are at present 140 orphans to care for, and there is every prospect that the number will soon reach the limit. The director is the Rev. H. Huizinga, Faith Orphanage, Ongole.

The address on 'Chivalry in Trade,' preached by Dr. Horton, on a recent Sunday evening, in London, was suggested to him by a young man who died in the interim—'a Christly, chivalrous spirit, if ever I knew such,' said the preacher. The young man, not strong, with a wife and child, was employed in the drapery trade. In the great London firm which he served a notice was put on the shop windows that all goods were being sold at a reduction. A customer came into the shop and asked specifically if certain things were reduced. It was a crucial point for a young man whose bread depended upon his answer, but within hearing of the foreman of that department he said with quiet simplicity that those goods had not been reduced. He expressed to Dr. Horton his longing that ladies especially would understand the peculiar difficulties to which they expose those who have to serve behind the counter, and would refrain from putting questions to the salesmen which require a hero to resist saying what is not true.

Among many items of interest, says 'The Christian,' at the Women's Temperance Convention, Edinburgh, was a statement by Dr. Young that at least 200 medical students, men and women, in the west of Scotland are abstainers. More than one of the foreign delegates spoke out plainly about the scenes of drunkenness witnessed on the streets of Edinburgh on the Saturday evening, one from North Dakota describing the horror with which she—a native of a prohibition state—for the first time saw a woman reeling drunk and leaning on the arm of a man, who was also drunk. Another, from Canada, had heard incidentally of an engine-driver who, on one journey from Edinburgh to London, had been offered drink over thirty times. On some points the Scottish delegates were fain to be silent for very shame, but there was another side to the picture. Dr. Hood Wilson (Barclay Church) pointed out the hope for the future which lay behind the fact that the great bulk of the ministers are abstainers, and that the same can be said of the probationers and divinity students, as well as of the normal students—the future teachers of our children (both male and female)—in all the training colleges.

The Rev. G. E. Butt, a minister at Aliwal North, South Africa, said at a recent Primitive Methodist missionary meeting: 'I have been often asked whether the native Christians were sincere—whether they did not become Christians for what they could get. The question is an offence to me. They are not only sincere, they are heroic, they are saints. Some time ago, at one of our quarterly meetings the name of a man was mentioned as a candidate to be put on the local preachers' plan. He resided at a place some distance up the country. Among the natives present at the meeting there was a marked hesitancy in accepting him as a local preacher, and I could not understand it. Presently, however, it came out. It appeared they objected to him because he was not present at the last Lord's Supper. I pointed out to them that he dwelt twenty miles away. "What is that?" they asked, "that is no excuse." Neither was it an excuse, in a land and church where a dear old woman eighty years of age will walk twenty miles to attend the Lord's Supper. Well, they would not have that man on the plan at that time, but since then he has not failed to attend the Lord's Supper, and has now been accepted.'

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

The Rev. H. Loomis, of the American Bible Society, writes:

'There is such a spirit of inquiry as has not been found before for many years. The prosperity and strength of Christian nations is so evident to the Japanese that they want to know how it is that Christianity has such an influence, and whether there is not something in its teachings that is needed in Japan.

'One of the princes, who is the president of the House of Peers, and a leading man in educational circles, has recently made a visit to Europe and America, and on his return said, in a public address, that the one thing that especially impressed him was the fact that the men who control affairs in Great Britain, Germany and the United States are sincere Christians.

'The question very naturally arises, if such is the case, why not encourage the growth of Christianity in Japan? The mere mention of this fact will awaken interest on the subject in many minds, and prepare the way for the reception of the gospel.

'A few days ago there died in Tokyo a judge of the Supreme Court, who was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned men who have ever occupied that important position. He was a devoted Christian.

'There are two battleships of the first class in the Japanese navy, and both are commanded by Christian captains. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, as is also Mr. Kataoka, the honored president of the Lower House of the Diet.

'There are three Christian professors, and upwards of sixty members of the Christian Association in the Imperial University in Tokyo. There are thirty Christian Associations among the students in Japan, and a total membership of 850. Sixty students were baptized last year who had been brought to an acceptance of Christianity, chiefly through the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association. A writer in one of the secular papers in Tokyo sums up the reasons for encouragement on the part of Christians as to the results of the past year somewhat as follows: The rapid strides made by Japanese Christians in educational work in Corea, the launching of a gospel ship for mission work in the Inland Sea, the establishment of a house for discharged convicts, the opening of reform schools for young criminals, the formation of the young men's reform association, are all events of such importance that they deserve our careful consideration.

'Though not accompanied by the noise and éclat that have characterized the Buddhist movements, the work which the Christians have done has been solid work; they have laid the foundation for a future structure. It is reported on good authority that a person can now travel from Nemuro (which is on the Island of Yezo, and the extreme northern part of Japan) to Kumamoto, at the southern extremity of Kiushiu, and spend every night in a Christian home. When we compare this state of things with what existed only thirty years ago it seems almost incredible. Such a change could never be brought about by the efforts of man alone. It is surely the work of God.'

DISCOMFORTS OF A CHAPLAIN ON THE MARCH.

The Wesleyan chaplain with the Canadian contingent, the Rev. W. G. Lane, writes from Bloemfontein: 'You have no idea of the difficulty of the campaign. At a recent action I ranged the country with powerful glasses, and although I knew that thousands of fighting men were on the veldt, and the direction they were in, yet they seemed to disappear into the veldt as effectually as a rainstorm into Bermuda limestone. I am writing at the Wesleyan parsonage, in company with the Rev. Charles Franklin, a worthy burgher, but loyal—a member of the South African Conference, a busy man, visting the sick and distributing goods among the sick and wounded. We have just held a meeting in the schoolroom of Trintiy Church, which I led, at the request of the pastor. Thirteen soldiers were present. I wish you could have heard them sing and pray and testify. The Spirit was with us. So things go on, bringing us comfort and hardship, long journeys on horseback (I have already used up one horse, and now have another, which means heavy outlay but we must keep up with our work at any cost), sleeping on the veldt with blanket only, chilled to the bone just as others are, and then scorched by day, till we look like bronzed and scarred veterans. Sometimes wet through, sometimes with a biscuit to eat and at other times a good meal, our fortunes varying, but through it all hope, trust, confidence that the future will unfold the justice of our cause, and bring all this struggling under the protecting and prospering folds of the Union Jack.'—'Christian Herald.'

A MIRACULOUS WELL.

('The Christian World.')

In Russia, not far from Nijni Novgorod, a miraculous well has been discovered which promises untold wealth to the neighboring monastery. The water in the well has been for a century famous for its miraculous properties in the cure of disease, but its fame in recent years had been steadily diminishing. During the spring of this year it was remarked that the water in the well was a long time in thawing. All the springs in the neighborhood had long since thawed, but this well persistently remained a block of ice. At last the monks determined to cut through the ice, and what was their astonishment when, on carrying a huge block of the ice up to the daylight, they discovered within its crystalline depths a beautiful representation of a censer, several candlesticks, and lamps such as are used to hang before icons. They seemed as though fashioned of silver. A monk named Savin showed the wonderful object to several of his friends, and all did their utmost to keep the block from melting, but in vain. The ice vanished, and with it 'those wonderful manifestations of God's grace,' as the monks called them. Further researches in the well revealed in other blocks representations of a church tower, a bell, a cross, and striking pictures of Christ in prison and of the Virgin with a figure praying before her. Only the Monk Savin saw these latter. But the fame of the place is now assured, and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the empire, bringing gifts, are streaming to Yepisanow, as the well is called. The members of the holy synod are more or less sceptical regarding this 'find,' and one of them lately recalled an ukaz of Nicholas I., issued after several holy pictures had fallen from heaven in the neighborhood of poverty-stricken monasteries: 'I ordain,' said the autocrat, 'that in future no more icons are to be found.'

RAMABAI'S WORK.

Pandita Ramabai has issued her annual report of the work at Mukti School and Mission, from which it appears that 300 girls, rescued from the famine of 1897, have received regular secular and Christian instruction. Five hundred and eighty girls in the Mukti Home and sixty in the 'Kripa Sadan' (Home of Grace, the Rescue Home), are being trained to lead a useful Christian life. In all, there are nearly 50 girls under training. Referring to the present famine, Pandita Ramabai writes:—'The fertile country of Gujerat was never so dry and destitute as it looks now. Large herds of hungry and thirsty cattle move about like armies of ghosts. I have never seen such a ghastly sight in my life. They have nothing but skin and bones left, and fall down dead at any moment. I have passed trains upon trains loaded with cowhides. Piles of bones of dead animals and of men and women can be seen near railway stations. In some native states, young widows are being enticed away by wicked people and sold to sin, and the infirm people cannot do anything to save their own lives. I have visited Poor houses and seen men, women and children dying of hunger on highways and byeways. Their ghastly appearance, their dumb appeal—oh, those pitiful eyes which speak volumes!—haunt me day and night, and the appealing voices, the agonized cries and the hopeless expressions are all so burnt down into my heart that I cannot but speak a few words for them. I have already received over three hundred and fifty young widows, deserted wives and girls from the present famine, and shall not refuse to take a larger number if necessary.'

EXODUS OF ROUMANIAN JEWS.

The anti-Semitic movement in France is notorious, while Germany can hardly boast of being much better. In Russia the persecution of the Jews is truly a little less acute than it was, but the overcrowding within the pale of Jewish settlements, owing to expulsion from other parts of the Czar's dominions, causes a deplorably high rate of mortality. And now within the last six months the government of Roumania have expelled from the principality about 16,000 Jews, and the expulsions are still continuing. For some years past, by a constant system of persecution, the Roumanian authorities have made the lives of these exiles unbearable. They have been flocking almost daily to Vienna in parties of fifty and sixty, and their poverty is such that they are unable to pay even for the meanest lodgings, but are compelled to camp out in the open air. But for the generosity of rich Jews to their unfortunate co-religionists they must have either perished from exposure or have died of starvation. During the daytime the women crouch under the arches of the bridges, while the men camp out in the adjacent fields. The majority of the exiles intend proceeding to Canada, whither so lately have flocked another exiled nation, the Finns. There can be little doubt that Canada will welcome these new colonists.—'Christian Herald.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The Bear Inn, at Beyton, near Bury St. Edmunds, one of the oldest hostelries in East Anglia, was struck by lightning on Friday night, July 20, and burnt to the ground.

Mrs. Florence Robinson Fortescue, of Charlton, was handling a saloon rifle a few days since, when it went off and the bullet struck her husband, an insurance agent, in the face, causing his death.

A registrar writes from a sub-district near London that the following Christian names appear on one page of his register of births for the last week in June:—'Dora Daisy Pretoria ——,' 'Frederick Thomas Baden-Powell ——,' 'Walter James Mahon Mafeking ——,' and 'May Bloemfontein ——.'

The Marquis of Dufferin has recently published some literary reviews of his mother, Helen Lady Dufferin, who was a woman of extraordinary brilliancy and genius. The volume is rendered of additional value by a preface, in which Lord Dufferin gives a charming account of his mother's family, the Sheridans.

Bees have been the indirect cause of considerable damage at Worthing. A swarm having made their home in the roof of Saltley Lodge, Mr. Haggar, the proprietor, tried to smoke them out with burnt brown paper. In this attempt he set fire to the house and did over £200 worth of damage. The roof was entirely destroyed.

A fancy dealer living in North End, Croydon, has received from a friend a consignment of relics from Spion Kop. Two twelve-pound shells were among the relics, and their weight making them suspected, they were handed to the police. The shells were taken to the Mitcham Road Barracks, where they were found to be 'live.' They are in a bath of cold water.

It is in contemplation, says the 'Daily Telegraph,' to arm the front rank of squadrons of the Life and Horse Guards with lances, and the views of the commanding officers of the three regiments upon the subject have been demanded. The lance has been similarly used by the Dragoon Guards and Dragoon regiments for about ten years.

Lady Sassoon recently presented a girl named Ellen Finnis with a gold medal for attending Sandgate National schools for nine years without having been absent or late once during that period. The girl is the daughter of a working man, and has 3,500 consecutive attendances attached to her name. It is said she has established a record in the British Isles.

Chief Inspector Winkler, of the Marlborough House special police, died in the early hours of Friday morning, July 20, at his residence in Holloway, after a very brief period of acute diabetes. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among those who made kind inquiries on the previous night, and were deeply grieved to learn that Sir Francis Laking could hold out no hope for the invalid. Mr. Winkler was a linguist of no mean order, and an officer of great intelligence and experience.

In the parish church at Wingrave is a fine old bell, which the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society is seeking to have preserved. It was cast in the middle of the fifteenth century, by John Danyell, of London, and the stamps and lettering on it are of exceeding rarity and beauty. Some time ago it was cracked, but the vicar has consented to spare it if a sufficient sum can be raised to buy a new bell in its place. To preserve the bell and substitute a new one will cost £79.

Mr. Richard Eve, the well-known solicitor of Aldershot and London, has just died at the age of sixty-nine. The deceased gentleman, himself lord of the manor of Farnborough, figured as a prominent defender of common rights. Fifteen years ago he succeeded in opening a road over Frimley Common, after it had been closed twenty-eight years. Mr. Eve was retained by Arabi Pasha; and instructed Mr. Broadley and the Hon. Mark Napier for the defence of the fallen Egyptian minister.

By the collapse of the first floor of a grocery at Cardiff five assistants in the shop below were buried under tons of stores and rubbish. One lad died from injuries he received; another, with broken legs and ribs, is not expected to recover; and the remaining three are seriously injured. A bluejacket who happened to be passing gave prompt and valuable assistance in getting the injured men out of the building. It is believed that some of the men owe their lives to him. He hurried off to catch a train, and for the present his name and the name of his ship are not known.

A story of dreadful suffering is told by a correspondent with the 'B' Fleet in the naval manoeuvres. A stoker of the 'Rodney' fell from the top of a cliff at Torquay, and for four days and five nights lay living with his chin split in two, his back broken, and otherwise shockingly injured. Within a mile or two of the fleet to which he belonged, and a few yards from a cottage whose inmates, night after night, heard his moans and thought that the noises were but the sighing of the wind, he remained as completely deprived of human assistance as though in a desert. He was rescued only to die shortly afterwards.

Sir William Bailey, head of the well-known Albion Works at Salford, told a good story the other day. A certain Manchester merchant saw a mummy in Egypt and brought away a portion of the mummy cloth. This was handed to a buyer of a large Manchester warehouse, who was asked if he could tell where it was woven. After examining it carefully with his glass he said he thought he could put his finger on the mill where it was produced if he could borrow the piece for a few days. Afterwards he reported that it was made where he had thought, near Oldham, and was called by the manufacturer 'Number eighty-five.'

A record in quick marriages has been achieved at Great Chesterford, Essex. A young couple were about to be married at the parish church when, just before the time fixed for the ceremony, the bridegroom discovered he had journeyed to Chesterford without the marriage license. A large number of the villagers had already assembled in the church, and they sat waiting for nearly an hour before the facts were revealed to them. Meantime the bridegroom telegraphed for the license to be sent on by wire. The reply, however, did not arrive until 2.57, which allowed only three minutes in which the ceremony could be performed that day, but the worthy vicar was equal to the occasion, for in those three minutes he succeeded in getting through that portion of the service which it was necessary should be performed before the church clock struck three.

IRISH.

Private J. Larkin, of the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, recently arrived at Loughrea from Netley Hospital. He is a native of that town, and was engaged in several of the battles fought in South Africa. At the battle of Pieter's Hill a bullet entered at the side of his head and came out at the top, carrying away an ounce of brains. Notwithstanding this wound he is in fairly good health, but he suffers from severe pains in the head occasionally. Though far from thirty years of age, he has turned quite gray.

A sad occurrence is reported, resulting in the death of a child named Sarah Margaret Murphy, daughter of Mrs. Murphy, a servant in the house of Mr. Watts, Drumskee. The mother left the child in charge of an old man (William Flack) and on her return discovered that the poor child had entered the pantry, which adjoins the kitchen, and had fallen, head foremost, into a crock containing about six inches of milk. That the old man did not hear the child's cries or struggles was explained by the fact that he is deaf, and merely watched to keep the child away from the fire. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The other day, four Connemara fishermen left Boffin Island for the mainland, but when out at sea a short distance their boat was dashed on the rocks, and in a few moments smashed to pieces. Though there were a number of seamen watching the sad catastrophe from the shore they were unable, owing to a very high sea, to render any assistance. Despite the warnings of the crowd, Constable J. Ryle, of the local Royal Irish Constabulary, who is a powerful swimmer, quickly divested himself of the heavier portions of his clothing and swam to the rescue. In spite of all obstacles he succeeded in bringing a man of over fifty years of age, who was in a state of exhaustion, safely to shore. In the meantime Constable Moore and the other police present had succeeded in rescuing two others. As one was still missing, Ryle went a second time to the rescue, and after an almost superhuman effort brought him to the beach. All present were rapturous in their praise of the constable's gallant and heroic deeds.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gloom and Despair

GIVE WAY TO VIGOR, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

An Attack of La Grippe Left the Sufferer Weak, Nervous and Enfeebled—A Victim of Insomnia and Heart Trouble.

Naturally every sick person to whom help is promised will ask, 'Has the remedy been successful? Whom has it helped?' We cannot better answer these questions than by publishing testimonials received from grateful people who are anxious that other sufferers may profit by their experience. One of these grateful ones is Mrs. Douglas Kilts, of Perry Station, Ont. Mrs. Kilts says:—'Three years ago I had a very severe attack of la grippe, and the disease left me in an extremely worn out, nervous and enfeebled condition. The nervousness was so severe as to have almost resulted in St. Vitus dance. Sleep forsook me. I had bad attacks of heart trouble, and the headaches I endured were something terrible. I had no appetite, and was literally fading away; I was not able to work about the house, and was so weak that I could scarcely lift a cup of tea. I was treated by a good doctor, but with no benefit. Almost in despair, I resorted to patent medicines, and tried several, one after another, only to be disappointed by each. I lingered in this condition until the winter of 1899, when a friend prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. From the first the pills helped me, and I could feel my strength gradually returning. I continued the use of the pills according to directions until I had taken eight boxes, when I was again enjoying perfect health. My strength had entirely returned, my appetite was splendid, the heart trouble and nervousness had ceased, while the blessing of sleep, once denied, had again returned. I had gained over thirty pounds in weight, and was able to do all my housework with ease. In fact, I had received a new lease of life. I believe my cure is permanent, as more than a year has since passed and I feel so strong and well that I venture to say there is not a healthier woman in this section; indeed, I am enjoying better health than I have for twenty years, and this has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I cannot say enough in their praise, for I believe they saved my life. My son has also received the greatest benefit from the use of these pills in a case of spring fever.'

The Boys' Page.

The Remora or Sucker Fish.

The Remora, or 'sucker,' is a species of shark that never exceeds a dozen pounds in weight. Having all the shark's usual qualities of slothfulness, voracity, and timorousness, it is prevented from becoming ferocious also by its limitations of size and the feebleness of its teeth. And as it would be hopeless for it to attempt to prey upon other fish while they are alive, from its lack of the requisite speed as well as from the scarcity of fish of sufficiently small size in the deep waters which are its abiding-place, it has developed a parasitic habit, which saves it a whole world of trouble, by insuring its protection, economizing exertion, and keeping it in the midst of a plentiful food supply. All these objects are attained in the simplest manner possible, aided by an unfailing instinct guiding the creature in its selection of an involuntary host.

On the top of its head, which is perfectly flat, it has developed an arrangement which has, perhaps the most artificial appearance of anything found in animated nature (Fig. 1). It is in plan an oblong oval, with a line running

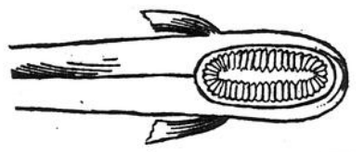


FIG 1. THE SUCKER OF THE SUCKER-FISH.

along its middle, to which other diagonal lines, perfectly parallel to each other, extend from the outer edge. The whole is curiously like the non-slipping tread moulded upon the soles of lawn tennis shoes. This strangely patterned contrivance is really an adhesive attachment of such strength that, when by its means the fish is holding on to any plane surface, it is impossible to drag the body away, except by almost tearing the fish in half. Yet, by the flexing of some simple muscles, the fish can release its body instantly, or as instantly re-attach itself. Of course it always adheres with its head pointing in the same direction as its host usually travels, because in that manner the pressure of the water assists the grip of the sucker, and keeps the whole body lying flatly close to whatever is carrying it along. In this position it can perform all the natural functions. Its wide mouth gapes; its eyes, set one on either side of its flattened head, take in a most comprehensive view of the prospect, so that nothing having the appearance of edibility can pass that way without being seen, and, if the speed of its host admits, immediately investigated. Thus, its sociability is obviously of the most selfish kind. It sticketh closer than a brother, but affection for its protecting companion forms no part of its programme. Its number is emphatically 'one.'

I have used the word 'host,' intentionally, because the remora does not by any means limit its company to ships. It is exceedingly fond of attaching itself to the body of a whale, and, also to some of the larger sharks. Indeed, it goes a step farther than mere outward attachment in the latter case, because well-authenticated instances are recorded where several suckers have been found clinging to a huge shark's palate. This is another stage on the way to perfect parasitism, because under such circumstances, these daring lodgers needed not to detach themselves any more. They had only to intercept sufficient food for their wants, on its way from the front door to the interior departments. I have also seen them clinging to the jaw of a sperm whale, but the jaw was not in working order. It was bent outwards at right angles to the body, and afforded harborage for a most comprehensive collection of parasites, barnacles especially, giving the front elevation of that whale an appearance utterly unlike anything with life.

But John Chinaman has outwitted the superlatively lazy remora. By what one must regard as a triumph of ingenuity, he has succeeded in converting the very means by which this born-tired fish usually escapes all necessity for energy into an instrument for obtaining gain for other people. The mode is as follows: First catch your remora. No difficulty here. A hook and line of the

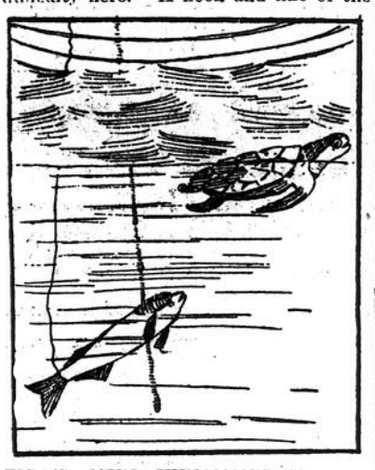


FIG. 2. JOHN CHINAMAN'S SUCKER-FISH TRAP FOR TURTLE.

simplest, a bait of almost anything that looks eatable lowered by the side of a ship, and if there be a sucker hidden there, he will be after the lure instantly. The only skill necessary is to haul him up swiftly when he bites. Because if he be allowed to get hold of the ship again, you may pull the hook out of his jaws, but you will not succeed in detaching him. Having caught the remora, the fisherman fastens a brass ring closely round its body, just at the smallest part before the spread of the tail. To this he attaches a long, fine and strong line. He then departs for the turtle grounds with his prisoner. Arriving there he confines himself to keeping the remora away from the bottom of his boat by means of a bamboo (Fig. 2). Of course the captive gets very tired, and no turtle can pass within range of him without his hanging on to that turtle for a rest. The moment he does so the turtle's fate is sealed. Struggle how he may he cannot shake loose the tenacious grip of the sucker, and the stolid yellow man in the sampan has only to haul in upon the line to bring that unwilling turtle within range of his hands and lift him into the boat. And this ingenious utilization of the sucker's well-known peculiarity has also recommended itself to the semi-barbarous fishermen of the East African littoral, who are not otherwise notable for either ingenuity or enterprise.

Before we dismiss the remora to his beloved rest again, it is worthy of notice that he himself gives unwilling hospitality to another sociable creature. It is of a pearly-white color, very sluggish in its movements, but with tenacious hooks upon its many legs, it holds on securely to the inside of the sucker's mouth, near the gill-slits, being there provided with all the needs of its existence, without the slightest effort of its own. Its chief interest to naturalists lies in its strange likeness to the fossil trilobites so plentifully scattered among various geological strata.—Frank T. Bullen, in 'The Strand.'

Very Queer Peevies.

(By C. A. Stephens, in 'Youth's Companion.')

One warm May afternoon late in the spring of 1897 a large, sturdy boy, named Matthew Cross, was footing it along the railway which crosses the international boundary line between the States of Maine and the Canadian province of New Brunswick, at Vanceboro.

It may be better to speak of Matthew Cross as a young man than as a boy, for he was now in his eighteenth year, and on his way home from his winter's work in a logging camp on the head waters of the Aroostook river, a tributary of the St. John. He had worked as a river driver during the spring with a crew that was taking a 'drive.' of logs down the St. John to saw-mills below Grand Falls.

At Woodstock, in New Brunswick, the drivers had been paid off and had separated, most of them taking the train for home; but Matthew Cross had resolved to walk home on the railway track and save his money. He had a hundred and seventy-eight dollars, every cent of which was needed to pay off the mortgage and interest on the little homestead of his father's family at Lincoln, Maine.

On his shoulder he carried a peevy, or heavy cant-dog and lever, such as river men use for rolling logs. Hard work and rude fare had been his lot ever since the previous November; but, probably, there was not now a happier boy in the state or province; for was he not going home with a pocketful of money? The thirty-five or forty miles of tramping on railway ties did not trouble him in the least, for he was well and strong.

As he neared McAdam Junction, a sharp-looking little man, wearing a cooper's apron and holding a drawshave in his hand, came out from a small workshop or camp near the line and said, 'Travelling far?'

Matthew stopped and told him; for he was one of the good-hearted, confiding kind of boys.

'Good ways to carry that peevy on your back,' remarked the seeming cooper, 'What will you take for it?'

'Oh, I don't know,' replied Matt. 'I've worked with it all the spring, and I should kind of like to carry it home with me.'

'I'll give you a dollar and seventy-five cents for it,' offered the man after looking it over.

Matthew knew that he could buy a new one for that sum, and decided to close with the offer. The money was paid him and the cooper turned to go back into his shop, but stopped and said, 'If you don't mind carrying a peevy on your shoulder, I've got one I should like to send to a customer of mine, over on your side of the boundary. I'll pay you a dollar for your trouble,' he added.

Matthew expressed his willingness to earn a dollar in that way.

'You will find the man at a little shanty on the left-hand side of the railway, just before you get into Kingman,' explained the cooper. 'He is a queer old fellow, and makes peevies himself. His name is Plant, and 'tween you and me and the gate-post, I think ne's a little cracked. But that's nothing to me. He's set on getting the particular kind of peevies, with hornbeam lever bars, that I make. So I send them to him, one at a time. He's tickled half to death to get them. Just say to him that Billings — that's my name — has sent him one of those hornbeam peevies, and tell him I shall have another done next week—if he will send for it.'

Matthew threw the peevy over his shoulder and set off on his journey along the railway, nearly all the way through the forest; but he was accustomed to woods, and toward night he drew near Kingman station.

Somewhat to his surprise—for Billings had said nothing of writing or sending a telegram to his customer,—a middle-aged man, who looked more like a doctor or a druggist than a cooper, although he wore a cooper's apron, was standing beside the railway track, about a mile east of the station, as Matthew approached.

'Goot evening, mine friend!' this second cooper said. 'Dat iss a very goot peevy that you haf there, and I think it may be the one my friend Billings haf sent me.'

'Yes,' replied Matthew, 'if your name is Plant.'

'Plant iss my name,' replied the second cooper, and he appeared very pleased to get the peevy, which he handled with much apparent fondness.

Matthew, having told Plant that another peevy would be ready for him the following week, was going on; but the German proved talkative, and after walking along the track with him for a few hundred yards, proposed that he should go after the other peevy next week.

'But I belong in Lincoln,' said Matthew.

'Vell, you cood coom back,' said Plant.

Matthew objected on account of the distance; but Plant continued to urge him, and to Matthew's surprise, offered him six dollars if he would go for the peevy.

'But,' said the boy, 'you can buy a good peevy right here for two dollars!'

'Not such a goot peevy as iss dis one wid der hornpeam par, mine friend,' replied Plant.

Matthew recollected what Billings had said of his singular customer; and as the offer was a good one, he concluded that he might as well accept it. Since he could hardly earn six dollars more easily, he promised to make the trip.

Accordingly, next week he tramped over the line again to Billings's cooper shop, at McAdam Junction, and carried another new peevy to Plant.

Billings intimated that there would be more peevies to carry, if Matthew liked the job, and did not mention the matter to others, who, he said, would offer to carry them for less money. Matthew saw, or thought he saw, the point, and kept a close mouth.

He carried peevies to Plant all that summer, and received six dollars for every one on delivery; and never on a single occasion did Plant fail to be standing out near the railway track when Matthew came along the line.

But the boy's family at home necessarily knew something about his new job; and his mother was addicted to gossiping among her neighbors, which may have had something to do with what followed.

One day toward the last of October, as Matthew was leaving Vanceboro, west-bound, with a new hornbeam peevy over his shoulder, two men in blue suits, came out of a freight shed and followed him along the track. After half a mile or more, they quickened their pace and overtook him.

'Let me see that peevy,' one said. Matthew let him take it. The two examined it closely; then, informing the boy that they were United States revenue officers, they asked him to go back with them to the station. There they knocked the iron band of the cant-hook off the lever. This was then seen to consist of two sections which screwed together under the band, which concealed the point of union. When unscrewed, the two sections of the hornbeam lever were found to be hollow, mere shells of wood, one filled with a yellowish-white substance which the officers pronounced to be sulfonal; the other contained phenacetin.

'Young man, we shall have to arrest you for smuggling,' one of the officers then said.

Much astonished, and also alarmed, Matthew protested his innocence, and related all he knew of the peevies and the two men who dealt in them.

Thereupon the officers went hastily to the place of Billings, the 'cooper,' but found that he had shut up shop and departed. At the telegraph office it was also ascertained that a telegram consisting of one word had been sent to Plant, at Kingman, about half an hour previously. The word sent was 'Dust.' A message of inquiry despatched to 'Kingman, by the officers, elicited the information that Plant had already 'dusted.

Greatly to his distress, Matthew was taken to Bangor, in custody, for further examination. In all, he had carried eighteen peevies across the boundary; and if this last one was like the others, he had brought into United States territory one hundred and twenty-six pounds of German sulfonal and phenacetin, expensive drugs on which the government imposes a very heavy duty. The smugglers had probably realized a profit of from fifty to sixty cents an ounce; in other words, Matthew, in his rustic guilelessness, had aided the queer coopers to clear nearly a thousand dollars. Plant had been well able to pay him six dollars a trip.

Matthew's innocence of evil intent was so apparent, however, that, after a few days the customs officials dismissed him, with a word of warning to be, in future, more careful what he carried across the border.

CANADIAN CAMPING SONG.

A white tent pitched by a glassy lake,
Well under a shady tree,
Or by rippling rills from the grand old hills,
Is the summer home for me.
I fear no blaze of the noontide rays
For the woodland glades are mine,
The fragrant air, and the perfume rare—
The odor of forest pine.

A cooling plunge at the break of day,
A paddle, a row or sail;
With always a fish for a midday dish,
And plenty of Adam's ale;
With rod or gun, or in hammock swung,
We glide through the pleasant days;
When darkness falls on our canvas walls,
We kindle the camp-fire's blaze.

From out the gloom sails the silv'ry moon,
O'er forests dark and still;
Now far, now near, ever sad and clear,
Comes the plaint of the whip-poor-will;
With song and laugh, and with kindly chaff,
We startle the birds above;
Then rest tired heads on our cedar beds,
And dream of the ones we love.
—Hon. James D. Edgar.

CONTRIVANCE.

As Dr. Darwin was walking one day in his garden he perceived a wasp upon the gravel walk with a large fly, nearly as large as itself, which it had caught. Kneeling down he distinctly saw it cut off the head and abdomen, then take up with his feet the thorax or middle part of the body, to which the wings remained attached, to fly away; but a breeze of wind, acting upon the wings of the fly, turned round the wasp with its burden, and impeded its progress. Upon this it alighted again upon the gravel walk, deliberately sawed off first one wing and then the other, and having thus removed the cause of its embarrassment, flew off with its booty.—'Ledger.'

Knots and Bowlines.

To be able to make any kind of a knot that may be required in an emergency is a very useful accomplishment. Learning to tie a complicated knot deftly and rapidly requires a good deal of practice. It is an interesting pastime especially where several boys practise together. The accompanying illustrations show how to manipulate a few of the more common kinds of knots.

Any bend or loop in a rope is called a 'bight.' The plain overhand knot (Fig. 1) is the simplest of all. It is made at the end of a rope, to prevent it passing through a hole, or to prevent the strands from separating too far.

The figure of eight knot (Fig. 2), is better than the overhand, as it does not 'jam,' under strain and is easy to undo.

The boat knot, or marlingspike hitch, (Fig. 3) is simply an overhand knot with the end held by a piece of wood instead of being taken through the bight. On withdrawing this the knot falls to pieces.

The bowline is the best of all knots, It forms a loop which neither jams nor slips, and is easy to undo. Two ropes may be joined by a bowline at the end of each. It may be thrown over or

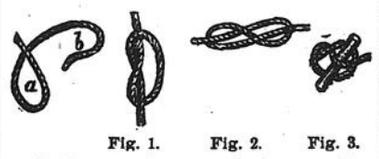


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

made fast round a post; it forms a sling for a cask; and fifty other things. Having formed a bight as in Fig. 4, hold the crossing (b) in right finger and thumb; with the left hand take the bight at (a), and draw it over the end, as in Fig. 5; being twisted by this operation, it tends to take the shape shown in Fig. 6; let

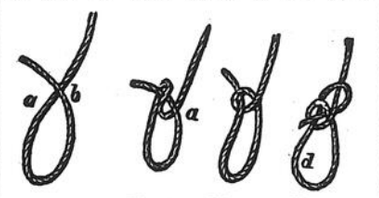


Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

it do so, but still keep the crossing in order between the finger and thumb; now draw out the end a little, and work it in as in Fig. 7; adjust the loop to the size required, and pull it tight.

A running bowline is begun as in Fig. 8, taking (c) as crossing and (d) as

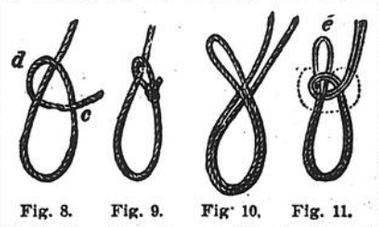


Fig. 8. Fig. 9. Fig. 10. Fig. 11.

bight described above. Fig. 9, shows it finished,—the best slip-knot known, free from any risk of jamming.

One merit of the bowline is that it can be made on a rope with one end fixed and one out of reach; but it can even be made in the middle of a rope when there is no time to look for the ends. This is a bowline on a bight. When a

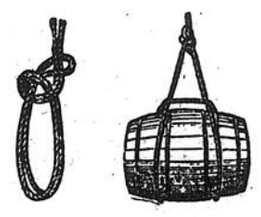


Fig. 12. Fig. 13.

sailor hears the cry, 'Man overboard!' he seizes a bight in the first coil of rope he meets with, forms a bowline on it, and throws it to the drowning man in less time than it takes to describe it, because he is not detained looking for the end. Figs. 10 and 11, corresponding to 4 and 6, show that it is commenced as a common bowline, only with a double instead of a single rope; but instead of treating the looped end (e), like the end in Fig. 7, open it out and pass it round or behind the whole thing (see dotted lines) then draw tight again; as in Fig. 12.

Fig. 13 shows the way of slinging a cask, etc., in the loop of a single bowline.

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SESSION 1900-1901.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various courses of study, will be held at Montreal in September, as follows: Faculty of Law, TUESDAY, 4th September.

*Faculty of Arts (Men and Women), Faculty of †Applied Science, Faculty of Medicine, MONDAY, 17th September.

Faculty of Comparative medicine and Veterinary Science, SATURDAY, 22nd September.

*In the Faculty of Arts (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to partial students, without matriculation.

†In the Faculty of Applied Science the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture, are also open to partial students without matriculation.

Examinations for twenty-one first year entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from $90 to $200, will be held on the 17th SEPTEMBER, at Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John's, Nfld., and other centres.

The Royal Victoria College, the new residential college for women, will be ready to receive students on 17th SEPTEMBER.

The McGill Normal School will be reopened on 1st SEPTEMBER

Particulars of examinations and copies of the calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to

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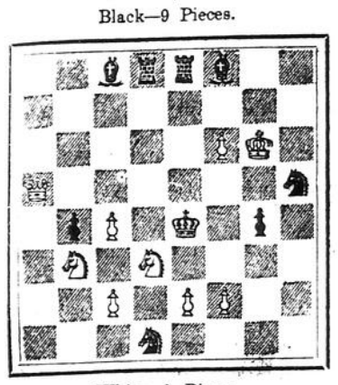
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Aug. 11, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 337.

Contributed by Kenneth S. Howard, Webster, N.Y.

Black—9 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution Sept. 1.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 333, by C. E. St. Maurice, jr. (not included in the tournament). Author's key, 1 Kt—K 7. Solved also by 1 P x R.

Criticism.—This highly ingenious combination of two fine ideas shows much ponderous cogitation. The position overflows with promising 'tries,' and the construction is faultless. Owing to a trifling omission of the author, the problem yields to a second key.—Barry.

Solution to Three-move Problem No. 334, Tourney No. 22, 'Widowers.' White K at Q R 5; Rs at K 8 and K Kt sq; Kt at Q Kt 4; Bs at K 6 and K Kt 5—six pieces. Black K at K 5; pawn at Q B 5—two pieces. Key move, 1 K—R 4. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 K—B 6	2 B—Kt 4 ch
2 K—B 7	3 B—K 3 mate
1 K—Q 5	2 R—Q sq, ch
2 K—B 4	3 B—K 3 mate
2 K—B 6	3 B—B 6 mate
2 K—K 4 or 5	3 B—Kt 4 mate
1 K—K 4	2 R—Q sq
2 Any.	3 B—Kt 4 mate
1 P—B 6	2 B—Q 5 ch
2 K—B 4	3 B—K 4 mate
2 K—Q 5	3 B—K 3 mate

Accidental solution: 1 B—B 6.

Criticism.—This, if technically correct, would be very pretty, although, of course, not difficult, owing to 'quiet' nature of key move. Unfortunately there is a 'cook,' the K being unable to escape via K 6, as doubtless was the author's intention. The solution by B—B 6 is not devoid of good points, although spoiled by lack of variety and a 'dual' mate in two variations.

Answers acknowledged next week.

Lasker's Lively Play.—In the pretty victory scored by Champion Lasker over the Hungarian, Maroczy, the former does not display much of the ultra-conservatism with which he is generally credited, but, on the contrary, demonstrates that he can mix it up with even the most dashing of the experts. Score:

Game 342—Queen's Gambit Declined.

Lasker. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P x P
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4
6 B x P	6 P—Q R 3
7 P—K R 4	7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles	8 P x P
9 P x P	9 B—K 2
10 B—K 3	10 Castles
11 Q—K 2	11 Q—R 4
12 K R—Q sq	12 K R—Q sq
13 Q R—B sq	13 Kt—Q Kt 5
14 Kt—K 5	14 K Kt—Q 4
15 B—Kt 3	15 R—B sq.
16 Kt—K 4	16 Q—Q sq
17 P—B 4	17 P—Q Kt 3
18 B—Q 2	18 B—Kt 2
19 Kt—Kt 3	19 R—B sq
20 P—B 5	20 P x P
21 Kt (Kt 3) x P	21 B—K B 3
22 Kt x B P !	22 R x Kt
23 Q—K 6 !	23 B x P ch
24 K—R sq	24 K—R sq
25 Q x R	25 Kt—Q 6
26 R—B sq	26 Resigns.

LASKER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The world's champion had a hot time of it in his game with Carl Schlechter, the young Viennese master, which, as will be seen, he should have lost.

Game 343—Four Knights Game.

Schlecter. White.	Lasker. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—B 4	4 B—B 4
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 B—K Kt 5	6 P—K R 3
7 B—K 3	7 B—Q Kt 5
8 Castles.	8 BxKt
9 PxB	9 Castles.
10 P—K R 3	10 P—Q 4
11 PxP	11 KtxP
12 B—Q 2	12 Q—Q 3
13 R—K sq	13 B—Q 2
14 R—Kt sq	14 Kt—Kt 3
15 B—Q Kt 5	15 K R—K sq
16 P—B 4	16 P—R 3
17 BxKt	17 BxB
18 B—B 3	18 Kt—Q 2
19 R—K 3	19 P—B 4
20 Kt—Q 2	20 R—K 3
21 Q—R 5	21 R—Kt 3
22 P—B 3	22 R—Kt 4
23 Q—R 4	23 Q—Kt 3
24 Q—B 2	24 P—B 5
25 R—K 2	25 R—R 4
26 K—R sq	26 R—K B sq
27 Q R—K sq	27 Q R—B 4
28 Kt—Kt 4	28 BxKt
29 RxB	29 Q R—Kt 4
30 Q—B sq	30 Q—Q 3
31 P—Q 4	31 Q—R 6
32 Q—Q 3	32 R—Kt 3
33 R (K 4)—K 2	23 R—Q 3
34 P—B 5	34 KtxP
35 Q—B 4 ch.	35 Kt—K 3
36 B—Kt 4	36 Q—R 5
37 RxP	37 R—B 3
38 R—Q B 5	38 P—Q Kt 4
39 Q—B 3	39 KtxR
40 PxKt	40 QxR P
41 R—K 8 ch	41 K—B 2
42 Q—K sq	42 R—K 3
43 RxR	43 QxR
44 Q—Q 2	44 R—B 4
45 Q—Q 8	45 Q—B 5
46 QxP ch	46 K—Kt 3
47 P—B 3	47 Q—K 7
48 Q—B 6 ch	48 K—R 4
49 Q—K 4	49 QxQ
50 Resigns.	

[For the 'Witness.'

BETWEEN THE SEAS.

Between the seas, and far beyond the reach
Of carnal touch, we dwell; I, growing hoar,
Where the sea moans upon a hungry beach,
And thou, upon the sea that hath no shore.
The space that doth divide us yet seems naught—
Our lives still mingle in each other's thought;
And thou and I dwell not so far apart,
But time, I trust, shall wed us heart to heart.

Between the seas,—yet here in my embrace,
I measure the still bourn that doth divide,
Thy life, beyond the bounds of time and space,
From mine, still toiling on time's narrowing tide.
And here reclining by thy place of rest,
My yearning spirit often soars in quest,
Of thine, which lives, unstrained by mortal bars,
Beyond the circles of the highest stars.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

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†11.00 a.m.		†1.25 p.m.	
†4.10 p.m.		†7.35 p.m.	
†7.50 p.m.		†10.15 p.m.	
Ottawa		Montreal	
†6.10 a.m.		†9.50 a.m.	
†9.00 a.m.		†11.20 a.m.	
†4.20 p.m.		†8.40 p.m.	
†7.00 p.m.		†10.10 p.m.	

†Daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

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On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Little Metis at 8.25 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

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D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.

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Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.

A BURGHER'S VIEW.

THE HAND OF IRON WITH WHICH THE BOERS RULED WAS INTOLERABLE.

(Minneapolis 'Times.')

'The South African republic is as much responsible for the war which has proved so disastrous to it as was Great Britain.' This statement was made by Mr. Leibman, a burgher from Pretoria, Transvaal, to a 'Times' representative last evening. Mr. Leibman is an extensive dealer in wheat and produce in Pretoria, and has come to Minneapolis for the purpose of examining the flour mills in this city. He is a Hollander by birth, but has lived in the Transvaal for a number of years. When seen by the 'Times' representative last evening, Mr. Leibman said:

'I am a subject of the Transvaal, and I have the fate of my unhappy country at heart, as much as any man in the land, but I do believe that the republic is as much to blame for the war as the British Government. Ever since '81 the people have felt that they were invincible. They said:—"If we could defeat the English at Majuba Hill with so little difficulty, how much easier will it be to-day, when we have so many more men, and so much better arms and ammunition?" Acting in this spirit, they ruled all the foreigners who came within the border of the Transvaal with a hand of iron.

'Now, I will give you an illustration of what I mean. There was an Englishman residing in Pretoria, named John Edgar, who committed some petty crime against the law. An officer was sent to arrest him, and, with little or no provocation, he shot Edgar dead. It was some time before the officer was taken into custody for this crime, but he was finally arrested and tried for manslaughter in the second degree. It is needless to say that he was acquitted. The Englishmen in Pretoria protested so strongly against this action that the officer was once more imprisoned, this time to be tried for murder. Everyone knew from the start what the verdict would be, and even the Englishmen displayed no surprise when he was again acquitted. Now, this is only one of many cases. The officials were continually displaying their power by such acts, and the far-seeing ones among us felt sure that war could not be averted, but no one thought that it would come so soon as was the case.

REPUBLIC WAS IDEAL.

'After Majuba Hill, the Transvaal was granted suzerainty, and the truth of the matter is that they abused this power, I hate to admit it, for I am a burgher, but it is only justice to acknowledge that it is so. The republic was an ideal place for a burgher to live, there is no denying that. Before the war everyone kept open house. When a burgher called on a burgher there was no knocking at the door, or ceremony of any kind. The visitor simply went into the house, and if the family happened to be out, he sat down and made himself entirely at home until the owner returned.

'Much the same state of affairs existed in the political life of the republic. If a man wanted a position under the government all he had to do was to ask for it, and the office was his, unless, of course, his demands were beyond reason. If he found that the berth did not suit him, he asked for, and finally received, another more to his taste.

'All this is over now for good, but I believe that in the course of time the people of the Transvaal will be perfectly content to be under the British rule. At any rate, they will never go to war again, for the last year has been a terrible one to them. I believe that fully five percent of the inhabitants of Pretoria have been ruined—completely and irrevocably ruined—by this awful war.

BOERS WON'T EMIGRATE.

'There is not the slightest truth in the reports that thousands of the inhabitants of the Transvaal will emigrate to this country. No one who is at all familiar with the characteristics of the race will place the slightest credence in such stories. We love our country, and will live in it, regardless of our rulers, until the end of time. South Africa is a lovely land, and not the dreary waste that the English have represented it. It is a land of plenty, a land where every man owns his own home, and at least a few head of cattle. Then again, the burghers could not exist in this country, even the short time that I have been here has taught me that. If you ask a large farmer in South Africa how many head of sheep or cattle he has, he will commence to count on his fingers, and say: "I have 2,000 in this pasture, and may be the same number in that—oh, I don't know how many I have. Perhaps 10,000 head." Now, I ask an American farmer the same question, and he will go to his books and be able to tell you how many sheep and lambs he owns, and the exact age of each herd. No, the burghers could hardly live in this country, with the competition that exists here.

'How much longer do I think the war will last? Well, not very many months, I am afraid. It is winter in South Africa,—cold, dreary winter—and there are but a small handful of men left to keep up the fight, and they are being driven from pillar to post by the British armies. I left Pretoria on May 10, twenty-five days before the city was occupied by the British, and even then the patriots had not given up hope.

'The reports that spoke of a possibility of the mines being blown up were all circulated for effect only. At no time was such an idea seriously considered. We were afraid that some English sympathizer might do such a thing for the purpose of putting us in a bad light, and for that reason one George de Koch was arrested and confined for simply threatening to blow up a mine. Neither is it true that we ever for one moment contemplated the possibility of our women going into the army. Such a thing would be beyond the pale, and we would no more allow it than you would here in America.

'Many of the men who are fighting to-day are doing so because they think that they will be sent to India and compelled, to fight in the British armies there.'

Mr. Liebman left Pretoria because 1,600 barrels of flour consigned to him were captured by the British and declared contraband of war. He says that he had little trouble in getting out of the city, as it was generally known that he was going to Capetown, where the Supreme Court was to decide whether or not flour was contraband of war. It is needless to say that his flour was all confiscated. He has come to Minneapolis for the purpose of visiting the mills.



THE RUSSO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY—BLAGOVETSCHENSK, BOMBARDED BY THE CHINESE.

THE HIGH STREET WITH REMAINS OF OLD FORT KHABAROFF.—'Illustrated London News.'

Blagovetschensk, like all Russian frontier settlements, is a collection of log houses, and perhaps one street, containing fairly well-appointed shops and several government buildings. Since the building of the Trans-Baikal Railway more activity has taken place, and the town holds about from eight to ten thousand people, half Russians, half Mongols.

TWO TRAGIC KINGS.

ROYAL ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE IN REAL LIFE.

(Charles Benham, in London 'Express.')

One spring night eleven years ago a stout gentleman with a red face, nutcracker features, and prominent eyes, came tumbling into Vienna out of the mysterious East.

His great-uncle began life by herding swine, then founded a dynasty. He himself had just renounced a throne.

For the rest he owed a Buda-Pest hosier seventy-eight florins, with a trifle to his tailor. On reaching the hotel he popped into bed, like a philosophic monarch. He slept as he had never done in Servia, where, under the style of Milan IV., he had been a pattern to his people.

Over in Belgrade his son Alexander, aged twelve, reigned in his stead.

Queen Natalie, his divorced wife, preferred any other part of Europe. She was the daughter of a Russian colonel named Kechko, a large land-owner in Bessarabia.

'I had a dowry of seven millions,' she exclaimed sadly to her lady-in-waiting, while the two were one day smoking cigarettes; 'and my mother came of royal blood. I should have married better.'

Her husband concurred. He spoke of her as his worst enemy.

Their quarrels culminated in a fracas at the cathedral on Easter Sunday. The service had just ended, and the court was filing out before the royal pair. According to the national custom, the king kissed each man upon the lips, the queen each woman. A lady presented herself whom Natalie chose not to notice. The lady stood there expectant, stopping the procession, waiting to be kissed. The queen, with face averted, stared coldly at the high altar. She was paler than usual—that was all.

'Kiss, madame!'

The significance of the episode penetrated from end to end of the cathedral. Milan turned. He had come straight from dinner to attend the service, and showed temper.

'Kiss Madame ——,' he whispered huskily, clutching at his wife's arm.

'No.'

'Kiss Madame,' he repeated, this time in tones which could be heard throughout the building. Natalie still refusing, the king then and there proceeded to personal violence. Many assert he tried to strangle her. It is certain that some of the courtiers and foreign ministers found it necessary to interpose. They hurried the poor queen away.

She went abroad, taking the Crown Prince with her. July, 1888, found them at Wiesbaden.

The woods behind the Platte, the Kursaal Gardens, where one of the most superb of string orchestras wails out Wagner twice a day, constitute an environment befitting afflicted royalty. But the rain fell that summer as it has never fallen any summer since. Natalie's villa, at the edge of the town, was desolation. On the most desolate day of all, and at that most desolate hour when luncheon is just ended, the son stood at the dining-room window thirsting after a break in the clouds. The bell at the front door rang. It proved the knell of a mother's happiness.

It proved likewise an emissary from King Milan, who found that he could exist no longer without his child. The events which thereupon ensued in the squalid tragedy of these anointed sovereigns scandalized Europe.

Those who participated make a picturesque assembly. First comes the unhappy mother, persistently dressed in deep mourning, appealing to every European potentate in turn, and getting back sermonettes or postcards. Then there was the fire-eating general from Servia, who shall go nameless; and the Servian archbishop, the memory of whose unbrushed beaver is wistfully recalled in Wiesbaden to-day. In the centre of the combatants stands the little prince himself, the son of a marriage managed so badly, the descendant of peasants, the great-grand-nephew of a man who herded swine.

Alexander, having been snatched off by the Prussian police, was returned to King Milan. That devoted parent had another little surprise in store. He chose the birthday of the kingdom in the following March. The event had been duly celebrated at the cathedral. Midnight found the ministers and representatives from foreign courts gathered together in the palace to congratulate the sovereign.

Milan had not attended the service. He electrified the assemblage by the curt announcement that he proposed to resign. He was excited; his voice was feverish. He did not stop to explain, but plumped down on his knees before his son. In that attitude he galloped through the oath of fealty. No wonder the child burst into tears.

Thus we get back to the starting point of this sordid little tale: Ex-King Milan safe in bed at Vienna, while the baby, Alexander I., reigned in his stead. The baby has grown up since then. Now he announces he will marry a lady some seventeen years his senior. She once belonged to Queen Natalie's household, and the ministers declare that she is unworthy to sit upon the throne. As the religious ceremony of betrothal took place last Wednesday the King cannot change his mind. Ex-King Milan has sent several comminatory telegrams. All Servia opposes the marriage, so much so indeed that the bride's house in Belgrade has to be guarded night and day. Meanwhile she and the King are quite happy driving about the capital in an open carriage.

Truly it is not good to be a king in Servia. The mother who bore this one, and loved him, visited Belgrade a few weeks after his accession. She lived a month within speaking distance of Alexander's palace before the Regents suffered him to see her. He came at last, one cheerless afternoon, to invite her warmly to go away, 'for dynastic reasons.' She went and returned. For a third time in her life this Bessarabian heiress astonished Europe. When the King had secured himself in his palace—again 'for dynastic reasons'—his ministers escorted the Queen to the quay. Adherents rescued her, not without bloodshed. In black, as always, Natalie smiled sadly on the students who dragged her carriage home. An effective deportation followed next day. She took boat for Odessa from a frontier town on the Danube. The public stage knows her no more.

'She was too fond of politics,' King Milan chanted Natalie's requiem from his little table on the boulevards. Behind the miserable domestic discord of that most miserable of married couples loomed Russia, the Queen's birthplace, whither she returned. But in her husband's eyes Russia was the place where the assassins came from; where the rival dynasty had helped to hatch their plots.

King Alexander's appearance before his people are coups d'état. He began seven years ago, at the age of seventeen, Success in examinations spurred him on to invite the Regents to dinner. At midnight, that appanage of his race, an adjutant placed a piece of paper in his hand. The King, following the inveterate habit of his father, straightway burst into rhetoric. Their authority, he told the Regents, was ended. Henceforward he meant to rule as well as reign. He then had them immured in the dining-room while he visited the garrison.

Politics are pushed to one side at present. Yet anything may happen any midnight, from rhetoric to murder. Ex-King Milan is on the frontier, no doubt thinking seriously about another plunge into the mysterious East. Report says that his prospective daughter-in-law obtained her opportunity, that he might spy upon his son. Then both have fooled him. Alexander wastes no time over idle triumphs. He is better employed.

He boasts he used to wait hours in the cold for a glimpse of Mme. Draga Maschin, now his bride. He may spend a lifetime in the cold for the same reason—the woman can well prove the ruin of his line. So we shall have another king in exile whose inclination went beyond his will. Exile or not, those cold hours of courtship must always prove a sweet remembrance. They no doubt coincided with the first coup d'état when the boy told the Regents he meant to rule, to be really king. He who rules himself, whispers the unquenchable voice in each man's heart, is really king. He, and no other.



WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LIEUT. NORWOOD (5TH DRAGOON GUARDS) RESCUING A WOUNDED TROOPER UNDER FIRE AT LADYSMITH.

—'Illustrated London News.'

Second Lieutenant John Norwood, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, won his Victoria Cross by conspicuous gallantry at Ladysmith. He was in charge of a small patrol of his regiment outside the beleaguered town when the party drew a heavy fire from a large body of the enemy strongly posted on an opposing ridge. At a distance of six hundred yards from the enemy's position, the patrol retired precipitately. One man fell, whereupon Lieutenant Norwood galloped back three hundred yards, at his extreme peril, and carried the wounded trooper on his back out of the zone of fire, at the same time leading his horse. The enemy did not respect this act of heroism, for they continued to pour in a fierce fusillade until Lieutenant Norwood and his burden were quite out of range.

'THE GREYHOUND.'

GENERAL RUNDLE AND HIS NERVE-STRAINING TASK.

Doornfontein, near Senekal.

Pacing up and down before his tent deep in thought, I watch the commander of the Eighth Division, the splendid soldier, the courteous gentleman, on his broad chest proudly wearing a full double row of the bright emblems and honors of soldiery.

His chief scout, Captain Driscoll, has just reported the result of the preceding night's patrol. This vigilance is necessary, for we know that small parties of the enemy are in the habit of visiting the neighboring farms at night to gain information, to terrorize and commandeer those who are sworn to neutrality.

I note him eye the big range of hills in front—those azure hills so like the billows of the ocean in an angry humor, with their irregular undulations rolling as far as eye can reach, and breaking upon the Basutoland border snow-tipped and glistening in the sunshine like foam upon the sea shore.

THE UNBREAKABLE CORDON.

Those hills, an unbroken barrier for fifty miles, contain the Boers, the last of the Free Staters, uncompliant with both offers lenient and severe; unyielding, determined to fight to the end, watching for an opportunity to break south to wreak mischief upon the lines of communication of Lord Roberts and rouse the southern districts in revolt.

Sir Leslie Rundle issues an order, and in a few minutes a party of Driscoll's Scouts gallop out of camp, then two guns rumble away, followed by a company of Yeomanry. Our commander will not be caught napping. He continues his pensive walk.

Lieut.-General Rundle has a big, important tack in hand, and well—as results show—has he fulfilled the duty entrusted to him by his great chief. For weeks he has prevented the enemy emerging from his hills. He has disposed and manoeuvred his forces so well on the long line from Ficksburg to Senekal that the enemy cannot take a step without detection, and he has given him battle when opportunity offered.

AWAITING THE FINAL MOVE.

The time will soon be ripe for the tedious task of patrolling to be converted into a more active phase of the game of war, and that will be the last act of the drama played in the territory between the Orange and Vaal rivers.

By what methods has General Rundle performed his work so well? By unerring foresight, incessant alertness, effective scouting, and a display of adroitness and promptitude in the movement of his troops, which prove him well fitted for the command of men in a position of strategic importance.

Witness his accuracy of judgment in the disposition of his forces when he placed the whole of the mounted colonial troops under his command at Senekal on June 25, thus being prepared the following day to cope most thoroughly with a movement of the enemy south-west of that town, when, after an eight hours' engagement, a commando attempting to break south was compelled to return to the hilly fastnesses of Biddulphsberg.

This tireless activity has earned our commander the sobriquet 'The Greyhound,' a title bestowed on him by infantry and mounted infantry, regulars and volunteers alike.

SOLDIERS ON HALF RATIONS.

A word on behalf of the men—the men, more particularly, whose homes are in the Old Country, who have left friends, families, and in many cases remunerative employment to fight for their country in a strange, inhospitable land [illegible] of 9s 11d a week, the munificent sum paid by the richest country in the world to the man who endures fatigue so uncomplainingly, who obeys so unquestioningly, who holds the [illegible] hills so cheerfully for General Rundle.

Convoys conveying supplies fail to reach us; the officers in command appear to fear some mythical hostile commando lying in wait to intercept them, and the waggons turn back to Winburg and do not leave that town. The arrival of supplies and mails is an event, whereas it should be an ordinary occurrence of reasonable regularity.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LESLIE RUNDLE.

The result is that Tommy has only too frequently to be put on half rations. He dreads the sentence, for we are now in the South African winter, and man and beast require extra, not reduced, victualling.

NEGLECTED BUT UNCOMPLAINING.

Yet our soldiers, every one of them, keep up their spirits, never protest or complain at the hardship half-rationing really entails; they have faith and reliance in their general; they are eager to add fresh laurels to the records of their regiments.

But I frequently see by his tired mien and a gait that would shock Aldershot or Colchester that Tommy is neglected. He shoulders his rifle and equipment less briskly in the frosty morning, his march is more lissom than sprightly, and he throws off his burden more eagerly and wearily when he has trudged his ten or twelve miles than he did two months ago.

The cause is the neglect, approaching criminality, on somebody's part to keep the column adequately supplied with provisions. While hundreds of thousands of cases of stores and hundreds of thousands of sacks of oats lie stacked at innumerable stations and sidings on the railway from Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London to Winburg, the man who is doing the empire's work here has to subsist on curtailed allowance, while the horse of his mounted confrere must live on a scant issue of commandeered forage and mealies.

Probably during his pensive walk up and down in front of his tent the general ponders over this matter too.

Somebody should be hanged: I don't know whom, but—hang somebody!

CHARLES WYNDHAM.

MR. BALFOUR'S DOUBLE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Every man is said to have his double. Mr. A. J. Balfour has a remarkable counterpart of himself in the person of a waiter in one of the big hotels in London. Not long ago the two met at a dinner, and the leader of the House of Commons was observed to give a gasp of astonishment when he saw his 'twin self,' dexterously handing around the soup. No amount of 'philosophic doubt' could explain away the resemblance, and Mr. Balfour resigned himself with a sigh to his fate. At the close of the dinner he had an opportunity of speaking to the waiter, who felt intensely flattered, and still recalls the fact that 'one of the first gentlemen in the land' talked to him in the simplest manner, and in language which he could understand 'without the help of a dictionary.'

A Catholic missionary in India, some time ago noticing that the people of the province in which he was laboring were obtaining fire by means of striking two flints together, distributed among them several boxes of matches, and instructed them in their use. After a brief absence the priest returned to the village and found the inhabitants worshipping the boxes of matches he had presented to them as deities.

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