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Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Canada Must Extend the Clause to all 'Favored Treaty' Nations.

SO SAY THE LAW LORDS OF ENGLAND.

EXPIRY OF THE GERMAN-BELGIAN TREATIES WILL BRING THE DESIRED RELIEF.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The law officers of the Crown in England have given a decision on the question argued before them by Sir Louis Davies, as to whether the new Canadian tariff, in extending a preference to Great Britain, violated the provisions of the Belgian and German treaties. They decide that Article 15 of the treaty with Belgium, and Article 7 of the treaty with the German Zollverein do apply, and that the preference given under the Canadian tariff to Great Britain must be extended to Belgium and Germany, and that the excess of duty paid on goods the produce of those countries imported into Canada since April 22, the date the new tariff went into effect, must be refunded; and, also, that those nations having a treaty with Great Britain, containing the most favored nation clause, are entitled to the same preference, so long as the treaties with Germany and Belgium are in existence. It follows that as the treaties with Germany and Belgium will terminate on July 30, 1898, that after that date none of the nations having the most favored nation clause will be entitled. That is, all the treaties made by other countries containing this clause depend upon the treaties with Belgium and Germany, and when these treaties cease to exist Canada's liabilities to admit goods of those countries at the same duty as are applied to British goods, will cease. This was made plain by a statement of Lord Ripon, when secretary of state for the colonies, in acknowledging the resolution of the Colonial Conference, in 1894, as follows: 'The treaties aimed at by this resolution are the commercial treaties between this country and Germany and Belgium. It is to [illegible] advantage that might be granted by Great Britain to either Belgium or Germany, in virtue of these particular stipulations must also be extended to various other countries under the ordinary most favored nation clauses in existing treaties. If, however, articles 15 of the Belgium treaty, and Article 7 of the zollverein treaty were no longer in force there are no stipulations of a similar character in any other treaty concluded by this country, and now in force, which would give rise to the same difficulties. It seems clear that under these treaties the British colonies cannot grant the produce of the United Kingdom any preferential treatment as to Customs dutics without such duties being extended also to Belgium and Germany, and through them to other countries, which have ordinary most favored nation clauses with Great Britain. It will be seen from this extract from the speech of Lord Ripon that it is only through the treaties with Belgium and Germany that the other countries having most favored nation clauses with Great Britain become entitled to the preference, and therefore when the treaties with Belgium and Germany are terminated, as they will be terminated on July 30 next, that Canada will be no longer hampered with respect to any nation in the world, and will have a free hand to carry out the policy already sanctioned by Parliament. Although France would not be entitled to come in under the French treaty of 1894 alone, she will be entitled to receive any tariff concessions granted to any third power, and as Germany, for example, will be a third power, this decision will entitle France to the same preferential treatment as will be granted to Great Britain, so long as the Belgian and German treaties remain in force. The other countries which have the most favored nation treaties with Great Britain are the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, Switzerland, Portugal, Persia, and two or three other countries with which we do no trade at all. Canada, of course, does little or no trade with any of these countries, except France, Germany and Belgium. Last year we imported from these countries about nine million dollars' worth, out of a total import of over $120,000,000. The upshot of the whole thing is that the goods of these countries will be admitted at the same rates of duty as British goods, namely a reduction of an eighth from the general tariff, until July 30, 1898, when there will be a return to the legitimate operation of the reciprocal clause in the Canadian tariff continued to the goods from Great Britain, New South Wales, and any other country, which in the opinion of the Canadian Government, grants to Canada as favorable treatment as Canada grants to it. It was quite admitted in the discussion of this question last session that if the German and Belgian treaties applied the preference would have to be extended; the point of dispute between Sir Louis Davies and the Opposition being whether these treaties did apply or not. Sir Richard Cartwright put the thing in a nutshell as follows:—'Great Britain may compel us in our capacity of suzerain and hers of a sovereign state to give to Germany and Belgium the same privileges which we offer her, and we may not be able to resist her sovereign will. The hon. gentlemen opposite are greatly exercised as to what we are going to do in case the British Government does not see things exactly as we do. We mean to fight this point by all legal and constitutional means until we get a decision; and after we have done that, if the decision should go against us, we mean to appeal to the British Government and nation to do us justice, by repealing this clause and denouncing these treaties which should never have been enacted to our manifest detriment. The decision is now known. That appeal has been made. It has been successful, and although Canada will for a period of a few months be obliged to grant the preferential tariff to these other countries the matter will be put beyond all dispute and adjusted satisfactorily one month after the end of the present fiscal year, when the reduction of twenty-five percent will have been in operation just thirty days. The Canadian consumer can very well stand the reduction of twelve and a half percent until June 30 next, and of twenty-five percent for thirty days thereafter, on goods not only from Great Britain, but from Germany, France and Belgium.



THE AMERICAN GOLD PARTY—'I SWAN IF THAR AIN'T A FENCE.'

A CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet will be called together at an early day, to pass an order-in-council authorizing the Customs Department to act in accordance with this decision.

Toronto, Aug. 7. — Mr. Wm. Senior, editor of the 'Field,' London, Eng., arrived in Toronto yesterday morning, and is staying at the Rossin House. 'I will write up my impressions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for my paper,' said Mr. Senior to a 'Mail and Empire' reporter last evening, 'and another thing I purpose doing while here is to enjoy some fishing. I have always taken an interest in Canada, and particularly in its sports. I have read everything I could bearing on this country and enjoyed it. Speaking of the trade relations between Canada and Great Britain, Mr. Senior said that it was the all-absorbing topic in the political circles of England to-day. The commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium, he said, were repudiated because Canada desired it. Canada, he stated, was the colony that was monopolizing the attention of the English people at the present time.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

TEN PERCENT GREATER THAN BIRTHS NEAR ABATTOIR.

Yesterday morning Recorder Larochelle of St. Henri condemned the Western Abattoir Company to pay a fine on two charges made against them by the local council, on account of defective floors and drains. In reporting the case, the 'Minerve' hints that several other actions will be entered against the company, and adds:—'In the course of yesterday's proceedings, evidence was given that makes one reflect, namely, that it is reckoned that the number of deaths exceeds the births by ten percent, in the vicinity of the abattoirs. It is more than time that the matter should be attended to in order to prevent the total depopulation of that section.'

WILL BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

Owing to three of the members of the Fire Committee being out of town, and as proper notice was not served upon those who were in the city to attend the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, convened to enquire into the proposed purchase of the Lafrance fire engine, it was decided to postpone the enquiry until an early day next week.

PRESENTATION AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Hon. J. B. Riley, United States consul here for the last four years, left for his home in Plattsburg to-day, his successor, Colonel Turner, having assumed office. Mr. Riley has made himself exceedingly popular here and last evening, in the parlor of the Russell House, he was made the recipient of a very handsome and valuable solid silver dinner service and a gold-headed walking stick, accompanied by an address, which was read by the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, and suitably responded to. Mrs. Riley was also presented with a handsome diamond ring.

A SEASON OF EARTHQUAKES.

SOME INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Is the United States on the verge of a great volcanic upheaval? Recent reports from Mexico indicate an unusually active revival of volcanic phenomena. Some of the largest of the cones are in a state of eruption, and new volcanoes are forming. Outbursts in New Mexico and Arizona have been frequently chronicled. Reports of similar occurrences have been received from Idaho and Wyoming, although they are of a more doubtful nature. Earthquakes have been felt quite frequently of late in various states, and if the record of a little more than a score of years is taken into account, says Prof. Angelo Heilbrin, of this city, a continual succession of eruptions and quakings can be quoted. There seems, in fact, to be a substratum of unrest underlying the surface of the United States and the feeling in scientific circles seems to be that the sudden uprising of the god of Vulcan and all the earthquakings that would accompany it would be no surprising event.

MR. FOSTER SILENT.

HAS RETURNED FROM LONDON, BUT REFUSES TO SPEAK.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Hon. John W. Foster, the commissioner sent by President McKinley to England to confer with Lord Salisbury relative to the Behring Sea matter, and if possible to obtain the reopening of the seal question, arrived in this city on the American Liner 'St. Louis' last night. Mr. Foster peremptorily declined to be interviewed. Notwithstanding the reports that the conference in the autumn of Great Britain, Japan and Russia at Washington will be one of naturalists to compare biological notes and that all reference to the existing regularities are to be expressly barred from the discussion, a passenger on the 'St. Louis' said that Mr. Foster told him that he had the expectation of reopening the whole question in the fall and that he had satisfactory assurance from Lord Salisbury to that effect. Mr. Foster was seen and asked about this important statement attributed to him and he refused to affirm or deny it.

THE KLONDIKE FEVER.

MORE POLICEMEN NEEDED IN DYEA BECAUSE OF THE RUSH.

AMERICANS STILL GROWLING OVER THE DUTY ON THEIR GOODS.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, this morning received a telegram from Dyea stating that the crush there caused by the crowds pressing into the Klondike, was becoming intense and that more assistance was necessary. It is probable that another hundred men of the North-West Mounted Police will be ordered to that district at once. To-morrow's boat from Victoria takes six police and Assistant Commissioner McIlroy, as well as the boatmen. The shack builders and trail makers will go on by the boat on Aug. 15. Four applications for insurance were received by the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company from persons in Ottawa who are going to the Klondike. The local agent, Mr. H. Mooney, telegraphed te general manager at Waterloo, Ont., and received orders not to take the risks.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 7.—The steamer 'Capilano' returned last evening from Dyea, Alaska, where she took eighty head of cattle and horses. All were landed safely at Pyramid Harbor, two miles south of Dyea, and from what can be heard it is thought the cattle can reach Klondike this fall. The weather was fine when the 'Capilano' left. The steamer 'Coquitlam' sails from here for Dyea on Sunday.

THE DUTY ON AMERICAN GOODS.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—No act of Washington officials in recent years has aroused such a wave of indignation on the Pacific coast as has the making of Dyea a sub-port of entry. Its effect has been seen immediately. Vessels are outfitting at Victoria for the gold fields, and, to escape the duties imposed by the Dominion Government, gold-seekers go to British Columbia to make their start for the Klondike instead of from San Francisco or Puget Sound. The government made a concession that was not even asked for, and got nothing in return. As illustrating how the Canadian determination to collect duty on outfits, unless bought in British territory, affects this coast, the Pitcairn expedition, which is to leave this port soon, is significant. On board the schooner will sail ninety men or more. Of those already registered, sixty having learned that their goods will be subjected to a tax of thirty-five percent if bought here will buy them at Victoria. There they will also obtain a customs certificate, which will insure them free admission into British territory when they are taken across the line from Alaska. As each of the sixty men will spend about two hundred dollars, this means that twelve thousand dollars which would otherwise have been distributed here will go into Canadian pockets. This is but the case of a single expedition, and a comparatively unimportant one at that.

Canada is finding more ways than one of profiting by the Klondike strike at the expense of Americans. It seems that the Alien Labor law is to be stretched a point and made to cover the 'grub-staking' of miners. The Dominion Government will, it is said, attempt under its provisions to prevent mining by proxy. Men who are sent to take claims and work them on shares, giving the person who staked them a percentage of profits, may have considerable trouble in the Klondike. If the Alien Labor law can be stretched to cover 'grub-staking' claims are liable to confiscation when the miner files his papers and it is shown that an interest in the claim is held by some one who did no work on it.

The story that a number of salmon fishermen and whalers operating at the mouth of the Mackenzie river had deserted their vessels is confirmed by advices received yesterday. They state that not only the sailors but all the white packers on the north-western coast have quit the different stations and are now on their way to the Klondike. Almost all the men left at Klondike are Chinese. With the water front in San Francisco almost depopulated, it looks as though the salmon fleet will remain in Alaskan waters for some months to come.

Capt. Niebaum, an old miners, who has made a careful study of the Klondike situation, says the miners already on the ground are laying in supplies at such a rate that the prices of food will run high when those now going arrive. The Alaska Commercial Company has notified its men and its old mining customers to lay in supplies without delay, and hundreds of miners are cacheing provisions. Capt. Niebaum says far more men have gone in than can be provided for from the supplies sent, and he fears that the Yukon will freeze even before the stores now at St. Michael's man be sent through Dawson.

Police Officer William Smith of the local force, who recently returned to San Francisco after a five years' trip through the Copper River country, says the people who are rushing to Alaska have almost no idea of the hardships they must encounter.

PIONEER MISSIONARIES.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—There are two missionaries of the Canadian Church Missionary Association at work in the Klondike region. They went out in the spring of 1896. The Rev. H. A. Naylor, who works amongst the miners, is from the Montreal Diocesan College; the Rev. F. F. Flewelling is from the Wycliffe College, Toronto. In a letter just received by the Rev. F. H. Duvernet, editorial secretary of the Canadian Church Missionary Association, Mr. Flewelling says that the placer mines are very rich. The Indians are very attentive at the church services, and he is now building them a church and school. The climate is variable, in winter seventy degrees below zero; in summer a hundred and ten above. There are many varieties of flowers in summer.

MONTREAL POST-OFFICE.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD REGARDING ITS AFFAIRS.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—There will be an investigation into the Montreal post-office next week.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

London, Aug. 7.—A despatch to the 'Daily News' from Tabriz, North Persia, capital of the Province of Azerbijan, says that serious trouble has broken out on the Turco-Persian frontier, and that both governments have despatched troops and guns to the scene of difficulty.

MAY RAIN.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 7, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 88, 58; Edmonton, 84, 44; Calgary, 80, 44; Qu'Appelle, 86, 56; Winnipeg, 82, 60; Port Arthur, 78, 56; Parry Sound, 78, 54; Toronto, 81, 58; Montreal, 78, 58; Ottawa, 82, 54; Quebec, 78, 50; Halifax, 86, 58. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Light to moderate variable winds; fine and warm to-day and to-morrow; thunderstorms at a few places.

Montreal, Aug. 7, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.10; yesterday, 30.07. Temperature, to-day, max. 82, min. 60; yesterday, max. 78, min. 60.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN.—At 187 Mance street, Montreal, on the 4th of August, Mrs. John Allan, of a daughter. 7

LENNOX—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1897, at 286 Main street west, Hamilton, the wife of John Lennox, of a son. 6

MUNN.—At 210 Coursol street, on July 29, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Munn, a son.

SPENCE—At 83 Marin avenue, St. Henri, on the 5th instant, the wife of J. Spence, of a son. 7

WILLIAMSON—At Fairieknowe, Westmount, on the 5th inst., the wife of David Williamson, of a daughter. 5

MARRIED.

BEASLEY—CRUICKSHANK.—At 'Craigintunie,' the residence of the bride's father, on Aug. 4, 1897, by the Rev. Walter Reid, B.D., William James Beasley, M.D., of Beachville, to Lillian, the youngest daughter of James Cruickshank, Esq., J.P., Weston, Ont. 7

BEAUCHAMP—BRANDRETH—At the residence of the bride's father, Joliette, Que., on the 28th of July, 1897, by the Rev. P. Beauchamp, brother of the groom, G. H. Beauchamp, railway clerk, to M. A. Brandreth, both of Joliette, Que. 6

CRUICKSHANK—MOORE—At the manse, Kilsyth, Ont., on Aug 4, 1897, by the Rev. P. McNabb, Mr. Robert Cruickshank, to Miss Florence May Moore, both of Arran, Bruce County. 6

KING—TWEEDIE.—On Aug. 2, 1897, at 83 Turgeon street, St. Henri, by the Rev. Frank Charters, Miss Lillie, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Tweedie of St. Henri to Mr. Charles J. King, son of Mr. Wm. King of Fort Covington, N.Y. No cards. 8

NEVILLE—BEACH.—At the residence of bride's sister, Warden, Que., on Aug. 4, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. McEwan, Mr. Albert Neville to Miss Agness M. Beech, both of this city. 7

DIED.

CORNEAU.—At Godbout, Que., on Aug. 3, 1897, Edgar Alexander, aged five years, eldest son of Napoleon A. Corneau of that place. 7

DILLON.—At St. Albans, Vt., on Aug. 6, Winnie, only daughter of R. S. Dillon of Montreal, aged 17 years.
Funeral from her father's residence, 10 Argyle avenue, on Monday at 3 p.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. 7

FAIR.—After a brief illness, on Aug. 3, 1897, on board the steamship 'Edenmoor,' now lying at Sillery Cove, port of Quebec, Captain Frederick Fair, aged 36 years, master of the steamship 'Edenmoor,' and a native of South Shields, England. 7

GODWIN.—At No. 216 Ann street, Ottawa, on Aug. 5, 1897, Alfred Stewart, aged 6 months, infant son of E. B. Godwin, of the Public Works Department. 7

JOHNSON.—At 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, Aug. 3, 1897, Helen J. Clark, the beloved wife of the Rev. Canon Johnson, of Windsor, Ont., aged 64 years. 7

LAMPLOUGH.—At Ste. Agathe, on Aug. 6 in his 43rd year, John Logan Lamplough, eldest son of the late H. T. Lamplough.
Funeral from his mother's residence, 195 Mance street, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Monday the 9th inst., at 2.15 p.m 7

MUIR—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 6, 1897, infant son of Andrew Muir, aged three months.
Funeral will take place on Saturday at 2.30 o'clock from his father's residence, 88 Knox street, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully requested to attend. 6

MATTHEWS—At La Fayette, Ind., on the 2nd of August, 1897, Carl Spencer, infant son of Charles P. and Jessie M. Matthews, aged 6 months and 10 days. 6

MUNN.—At 210 Coursol street, on Aug. 3, 1897, William Harold, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Munn, aged six days. 5

PARSILLE—Suddenly, at Mildmay, Ont., on Saturday, July 24, 1897, Evalina Rebecca (Eva), the beloved invalid daughter of James D. Parsille, aged 35 years and six months. 6

SMART.—At Carillon, Que., on Aug. 5, Andrew Smart, aged 73 years. 7

McILVRIED.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on July 31, Robert. McIlvried, aged 69 years and 10 Months.
Huntingdon 'Gleaner' please copy. 7

WRIGHT.—At his father's residence, No. 172 Drolet street, on the evening of Friday, 6th inst., James Wright, eldest son of Captain James Wright, aged 46 years.
Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from the above residence. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. 7

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada. Montreal accepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New and Second-hand Pianos, Grand, Upright and Square, Chickering, Heintzman & Co., New York Weber, Newcombe and other good makers to select from. Prices low, terms easy. Liberal allowance made on second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Pianos rented with the privilege of purchasing. A number of good Organs at very low prices. Anything and everything required in the way of pianos. Call at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street.

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1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.
Our many friends will please remember that our AUGUST COST PRICE SALE has now commenced. All goods sold at cost price during the month of August. DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A CALL. 2

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EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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FOR MONDAY.

We're getting the largest and prettiest collection of Waist Fabrics you ever saw gathered together, for our Monday offerings, at prices that will tempt you to buy. The lightest, the coolest and most dainty patterns are to be found here among a full representation of all that is choice, new and beautiful. An idea of values is given in the following prices:—

WASH PRINTS.

2,200 yards Fancy Shirt Waist Prints, worth 7½c yard.
Monday.. .. .. 4½c.
1,900 yards Pretty Floral Design Prints, all good patterns, usually sold at 8½c.
Monday.. .. .. 5½c.
2,500 yards Rich American Shirt Waist Cloth, fancy stripes, fast colors, regular 10c.
Monday.. .. .. 6½c.

RICH CREPONS.

1,700 yards Very Rich Crepons, stylish patterns fast colors, in light and dark designs, regular value 15c.
Monday.. .. .. 9½c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

WASH MUSLINS.

950 yards Seville Lappet Muslin, regular value 18c.
Monday.. .. .. 12c.
1,100 yards Fine French Lawns in fast colors, Blue, Pink, Mauve and fancy shades, regular value 23c.
Monday.. .. .. 15c.
975 yards Stylish Fancy Stripe Grass Linens, very suitable for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Ladies' Summer Costumes, regular value 25c.
Monday.. .. .. 17c.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

325 yards Fine French Figured Muslin, beautiful combination of colors, stylish effect, regular value 35c.
Monday.. .. .. 19c.

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LINEN DAMASK.

52-inch Unbleached Linen Damask, new designs, 24c a yard.
58-inch Unbleached Linen Damask, fine clear yarn, 31c.
60-inch Unbleached Linen Damask, special quality, 53c yard.
72-inch Unbleached Hand-Loom Linen Damask, extra value, 55c.

BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK.

52-inch Bleached Linen Damask, special designs, 26c.
62-inch Fine Quality Linen Damask, good clear yarn, 38c.
62-inch Splendid Quality Bleached Linen Damask, 47c.
72-inch Extra Quality Bleached Linen Damask, new designs, 75c.

LINEN DINNER NAPKINS.

On Monday we offer part of a manufacturer's stock of Fine Quality Linen Dinner Napkins, bought much below value for cash, and will be sold on Monday at very low prices:—
⅝ size, 58c, 70c, 90c, $1.15 per dozen.
¾ size, $2.15, $2.55, $3.15, $3.55 dozen.

LINEN FOR DRESSES

Grass Linen for Costumes, 9½c per yd.
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Ladies' Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Fancy Pique Dress Skirts in all the leading scroll and stripe designs, cut very full and faced with same material, worth $1.75.
Monday's Price.. .. .. $1.09
Ladies' White Pique Dress Skirts, very new cut, full sweep, perfect fitting, wide facings, regular value $3.50.
Monday's Price.. .. .. $1.75
Ladies' Fancy Drill Dress Skirts in fawn shades, faced with same material, cut very full, perfect fitting, regular value $2.25.
Monday's Price.. .. .. $1.25

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Good value at $1.55 for **$1.25**, $1.95 for **$1.65**, $2.50 for **$2.15**, $4 25 for **$3.50.**
SHEPHERD'S PLAID SKIRTS, a few only left, stylishly made, unsurpassed value at **$1.65.**

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FRENCH SWORD-BAYONETS, used by French soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war (dated), in beautiful preservation, worth $7, for 98c. Selling fast.

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TRACKS SPRINKLED WITH OIL.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE NEW METHOD OF LAYING THE DUST ON RAILWAYS SAID TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

May's Landing, N.J., Aug. 7.—The recent discovery of Mr. J. H. Nichols, chief engineer of the West Jersey & Seashore Railway, that crude oil applied to the ground along railway tracks would effectually lay the dust, has proven, after thorough tests, to work far better than was first expected. Both lines of the railway leading from Camden to Atlantic City are being thoroughly saturated for a distance of six feet on both sides of the track. The oil is applied on much the same plan as streets are sprinkled with water, and yesterday an oil train with sprinkling apparatus sprinkled more than twenty miles of track. The work will be completed in a few days. One sprinkling a year at a cost of eighty dollars per mile, it is claimed, will lay the dust effectually, but two applications may have to be made. The entire Pennsylvania system, it is said, is to be sprinkled with oil as speedily as possible.

FLED WITH INJURED LEGS.

THOMAS COLE, PRISONER IN ST. FRANCIS'S HOSPITAL, ESCAPED ON CRUTCHES DESPITE SHOT WOUNDS.

Trenton, N.J., Aug. 7.—Thomas Cole, a desperado, made a clever escape from St. Francis Hospital late last night. He was arrested for a murderous assault on Constable Dennis Frawley of Wilbur. In the fracas that occurred between several officers and highwayman, Cole was shot twice in the leg, and he has been in the hospital for several weeks. Last night when the lights were turned down he gave the nurses the slip and left the institution.

The fact that he was wounded in both legs and could not walk easily was the reason why the nurses were not more watchful. Cole discovered a pair of crutches, which he used to make a quick exit from the place. The police are searching for him, as he has been indicted.

The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 7.

METHODIST MISSION MONEY.

DEFICIT QUESTION NOT YET FULLY ANSWERED.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The question whether or not the year's finances of the Methodist Mission Board will balance, is a problem around which considerable interest and some anxiety just now centres. The general secretary, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, was interviewed on the matter by the 'Witness' correspondent. Dr. Sutherland was somewhat averse to making definite statements. 'It will be several weeks yet,' said the general secretary, 'before we shall know exactly how matters stand. The year ends on June 30, but owing to the small staff employed, to keep down expenses, it takes well into the end of August before the accounts are fully made up. The anticipated expenditure was about two hundred and forty thousand dollars. So far as the accounts are completed, it looks as if there would not be much difference, in respect to our permanent source of income, and that of last year.'

'What we call our permanent source of income,' Dr. Sutherland explained, 'are the church collections, the juvenile offerings, and the government grants to the Indian institutes. We aggregate rather more than two hundred thousand dollars. This leaves about forty thousand dollars to be made up from miscellaneous sources, usually under the head of legacies and sundries. The miscellaneous fund varies greatly, and has not yet been made up. Until that is done it is impossible to speak definitely on the question of a deficit. While the miscellaneous accounts vary greatly, we always depend on them totaling a considerable amount.'

Dr. Sutherland stated that the board, at its general meeting, would, in view of regular sources of income having been well maintained, have at least no serious financial difficulty to face.

The most notable legacy which came in during the year, was the sum of $10,000, paid in by the executors of the late Hart. A. Massey, the interest only of which, however, goes into the current accounts.

MOHAMMEDAN PLOT.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE REV NORMAN H. RUSSELL.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—A widespread Mohammedan conspiracy to bring about a religious uprising in India has become known to the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries in that portion of the British Empire. This fact was elicited in the course of conversation with the Rev. Norman H. Russell at the Presbyterian offices.

Commenting on the feelings of the population he ascribed many impending difficulties to the Mohammedan agitators. He did not think an alarmist view should be taken, but he considered that there was reason for apprehension of a Mohammedan uprising. Mr. Russell said: 'They are spreading about seditious literature. Not openly; but we missionaries being in touch with the people get to know what is going on.' As an instance of the activity of the Mohammedan agents it was remarked that an attempt had been made to convert one of the Canadian missionaries to Mohammedanism. Of his own field of labor Mr. Russell speaks with enthusiasm as respects missionary propects. His district, he stated, had over a million inhabitants. He succeeds in visiting one point of it once a year. He works chiefly from three in-stations. Never before, he said, was there such an eagerness to hear the missionaries as now. 'My last trip,' he remarked, 'was a sort of triumphal march, so eager were the crowds to gather and to listen.'

Mr. Russell came to Canada partly for a rest, but the invitations to him to tell of his work delayed his arrival in Toronto for several weeks, and caused him to address forty meetings on his way from the coast through Manitoba and to Toronto. Speaking of the sentiment in Canada in regard to foreign missions, he is convinced that the interest has deepened and increased greatly during the seven years of his absence. Mr. Russell is a fine looking man, not yet in his prime; has the dash of an intrepid traveller in manner and appearance; wears a grey-tweed belted-coat, and his Canadian tour is relied upon to greatly stimulate Presbyterian devotion to the foreign mission cause.

GOLD MINING IN ONTARIO.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

TWO CUSTOM MILLS OPEN—ENGLEDUE COMPANY'S PROGRESS GIVES A LOT OF SATISFACTION.

Rat Portage, Aug. 7.—The area embraced in the Lake of the Woods gold district of Ontario is vast, and the present revival in the mining industry has given a new impetus to this town. One most encouraging fact is that the Rat Portage reduction works are again in operation. For most of the summer these mills have been idle owing to differences of one kind and another, but ore is now again being brought in on barges from lake properties for reduction. A mill run of Gold Coin quartz is being made this week. And it may be here mentioned that some Rat Portage and Ottawa gentlemen think that there is room here for a second customs mill. The Ottawa Gold Mining and Milling Company, as their charter authorizes them to call themselves, will forthwith erect a stamp mill at Keewaydin, a suburb of this town. The company, which is a strong one, claims to have already secured the promise of sufficient ore to keep them running steadily.

The theory of the customs mill is a good one, for it enables companies with limited capital to make their properties yield revenue from the time they begin to mine the ore. The idea is that by bringing in their ore to the customs plant from time to time they can keep their treasury replenished and finally get together enough money to buy stamps of their own. The theory is all right, but to prove successful in practice the greatest skill and care is required. The difficulty is that the ore from every property differs in character from that from every other, so that in each case the mill and its appurtenances have to be adjusted to suit the rock to be treated. One ore is nearly all free milling, while another is more of a concentrating nature, and the mill man will see the care needed to successfully treat both in the one mill. Experienced mill men and amalgamators, however, are able, it seems, to do so.

THE ENGLEDUE CONCESSIONS.

The decision of the Ontario Government Gold Concessions Company to work the grants of land made them by Premier Hardy and his Cabinet forms a source of satisfaction to Rat Portagists and all interested in the development of our gold fields. Active operations have been begun on the blocks of land turned over to the Engledue and set about a few blocks of land which are practically presented to them. The first block of four thousand acres, comprising a whole peninsula in the neighborhood of the Mikado mine in Shoal Lake, has been put in charge of Mr. T. R. Deacon of this place, who has gone out with a gang of eighteen men. Mr. Alan Sullivan, a son of Bishop Sullivan, also left here last week with thirty men to open up the forty thousand-acre grant in the Lower Seine district. The first month is to be devoted to breaking both blocks of land up into sections for exploration purposes, after which several parties will set to work to systematically prospect the areas for veins. Considerable progress should be made before the snow falls this autumn.

WAS NEVER MARRIED TO JAY GOULD.

New York, Aug. 6.—Melville C. Brown, an attorney at Laramie, Wyoming, has filed an affidavit in which he swears that Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell, who is seeking to prove a marriage with the late Jay Gould, admitted to him that she never was married to Gould nor was he the father of her daughter.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN HYMNAL.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The new Presbyterian hymnals, respecting the printing of which in Oxford, England, there was such an outburst of protest by Canadian publishers, form part of the cargo of the steamer 'St. Louis,' which reached New York last night. The books are expected by the hymnal committee to be delivered at the offices here next week.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

When travelling there is nothing like a Canvas Extension Case. We have them from 50c up. George Barrington, Sons & Co.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—B. Lindman of Toronto, who is now permanently located in Montreal, can be consulted at his private offices, 13 McGill College avenue. Personal attention given, and every truss guaranteed to give perfect comfort and safety.

Fine Pianos for St. Lambert.—A very fine Gerhard Heintzman Piano has just been sold to Dr. A. S. Wade of St. Lambert. Mr. Lewis Hart, notary, also purchased one of these fine instruments from J. W. Shaw & Co. Among other purchasers of pianos in St. Lambert from this firm are the School Commissioners (for the new school), Mr. A. J. Cooke, Mr. H. McCann, Mr. Wallace Orchard, also the St. Lambert Boat Club. J. W. Shaw & Co. are selling a large number of the Gerhard Heintzman Pianos, for which they are the sole agents. If you are interested in fine pianos call and see their stock of these celebrated instruments at 2274 St. Catherine street. Old Pianos of any make taken in exchange. Lowest prices and easy terms.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
Advertisement.

SPECIAL BLOUSE SALE.

Special Reductions in our Blouse Department. Every Blouse to be sold this month. Come and see these pretty goods at so low a price. . . .

CHILDREN'S REEFERS.
Fine Range of Children's Reefers at **75c** up.

CREPON PLISSES.
Crepon Plisses in all the most fashionable patterns—Good Value for 15c, now selling at **10c** yard,

HOSIERY.
Ladies' full-sized Ribbed White Cotton Vests, worth 40c and 50c, for **33c.**

GLOVES.
White Silk Gloves, with black points, **50c** pair.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
A Great Bargain in Fawn, Light and Dark Fancy Tweed Two-piece Suits. Coats—Fancy plaited and corded front and back, buttons close to neck. Short Pants—Beautifully made and lined; sale price **$3.**

MILLINERY.
33 1-3 off all Trimmed Millinery.

PARASOLS.
Special Reductions off Parasols during August.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS.
Men's Laundered White Shirts, with colored fronts and cuffs, all sizes, **90c.**

Our Special Laundered White Shirt, full dress, open front, all sizes, **$1**, or six for **$5.50.**

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.
Our Rattler Unlaundered White Shirt is made of A1 Cotton, warranted fine linen fronts and bands, made in any length sleeves. Boys' sizes, 12 to 14, Men's size, 14 to 18, **50c.**

Write for Catalogue. Mail orders promptly attended to.

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50c a Large Bottle.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. BOX 513.

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STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James st.
Montreal.

THE NORTH-WEST CROPS.

HARVESTING WILL BEGIN A WEEK OR TWO EARLIER THAN USUAL.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEN WILL BE NEEDED TO GATHER IT IN.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7.—The weather for the past few weeks has been favorable to the growing crops, and in consequence grain is ripening fast and the harvest will be general throughout the North-West this season a week or two earlier than for many a year. Mr. Hamilton, land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific, who is in correspondence with agents in every section of the province and territories, says the reports received indicate that twenty-five hundred men will be needed for the harvest fields. There is only a limited number of unemployed in the North-West at present, railway construction giving work to surplus labor; therefore it will be necessary to induce men to again come into the country from the east, and, following the practice of past years, the C. P. R. will run cheap harvest excursions from Montreal and Toronto, the first of which arrives the starting points on Tuesday, Aug. 17, reaching here on the Thursday following, Aug. 19, when the harvest will be very general. The reports received by the C. P. R. land department also speak of the crops as promising a more than average yield, which, combined with the fact of an increased area sown, will assure a very large quantity of wheat to be marketed this fall. A large number of applications for farm help have been received at the Department of Agriculture. Harvest hands will be required in nearly every section of the country a fortnight hence, when it is expected the harvest will be general. Owing to the large number of men who have gone to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and to the mineral regions, it is anticipated that labor will be unusually scarce this winter.

Crop reports issued by the railways today indicate increased acreage, heavy yield and a high grade crop. The farmers of the Canadian West never had brighter prospects. The business of the C. P. R. land department has greatly developed during the current year, and the transactions of the past few months have been enormously in advance of corresponding periods in previous years. A satisfactory feature of this extraordinary development is the prompt payments of holders of land. This indicates prosperity in the country.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Reports from the Experimental Farms in Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories are to the effect that crops will be about an average, although in Manitoba and the North-West there has been loss on account of spring frosts and want of rain in the early summer. At Nappan, N.S., the crops are all reported as looking well and making rapid progress. Owing to the cold and backward spring, the early outlook was not encouraging, but with the advent of warm weather, growth has been very rapid and everything now promises well. Most of the hay crop has been harvested in good condition and the yield has been better than anticipated. The annual report on experimental farms for last year was issued to-day, and contains the usual amount of useful information. A handy little guide to the Central Experimental Farm, with a map of the farm, has also just been issued.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Some very valuable results have been obtained at the Experimental Farm as to the value of clover as a fertilizer. Clover was grown with barley, oats and wheat, and the results noted. The roots of the clover sink deeper than the cereals, and do not interfere with them. While the cereals grow to full size the clover is very small above ground. After the cereals are cut the clover shoots up and furnishes a very good grazing ground. If ploughed again it fertilizes the soil much better than manure.

GERMANY AND THE DINGLEY BILL.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 6.—The German Government has again entered a formal protest against the application to German sugar of section 5 of the new tariff act, by which such sugar would be taxed with a higher duty than that from other countries. It is not denied, however, that the German sugar clearly comes within the provision of section 5 by reason of the payment of an export bounty.

CHITRAL REBELS DISHEARTENED.

Simla, Aug. 6—The British political officer at Malakand reports that practically all the tribes joined in the late attacks on the British forces in the Chitral district. He says 2,700 of the enemy were killed, and many of the tribesmen were wounded. The latter are greatly disheartened, and much further resistance is not likely.

CONSECRATION CEREMONIES.

How the Church of Rome Makes a Bishop.

THE PROGRAMME FOR MGR. BRUCHESI'S CONSECRATION.

On the occasion of the great religious ceremony which will take place in St. James's Cathedral on Sunday it may be interesting to readers of the 'Witness' to have a synopsis of the principal ceremonies connected with the consecration of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Two altars are prepared for the ceremony. The centre, or main altar, is reserved for the consecrating bishop, and a side altar is used by the candidate to put on his vestments and say certain portions of the mass. On the main altar are placed six lighted tapers to which are attached the coats of arms of both the consecrating bishop and the bishop to be consecrated.

At the appointed hour, the officiating bishop takes his seat on the throne, and his assistants help him to don the episcopal vestments. Meanwhile, the candidate himself takes the sacerdotal vestments at his own altar. The officiating bishop then takes a seat in front of the main altar, his face being turned towards the congregation, and the two assistant bishops lead the candidate towards him. The senior of the two assistant bishops then addresses the officiating prelate, saying that the Church requests him to raise the present candidate to the dignity of a bishop. The consecrator then asks whether the Apostolic Letters are at hand, and the reply being in the affirmative, he orders that they be read. A secretary then reads the papal bull, after which the candidate goes and kneels before the consecrator to read his oath of obedience to the Pope and the Church, binding himself at the same time to respect, help and defend them. After taking the oath, the candidate is formally examined as to his faith and dispositions. The examination being completed, both the consecrator and the candidate begin to say mass together at the foot of the altar steps. At a certain part of the mass the candidate is led back to his own altar by the two assistant bishops and there takes the episcopal vestments. He then continues the mass alone, the officiating bishop doing the same at the main altar. Just before the reading of the gospel, the candidate is again led before the consecrator, who offers a prayer in his behalf, after which the candidate prostrates himself at the foot of the altar, remaining in that position while the Litanies of the Saints are read over him. After reading the Litanies, the consecrator and the two assistant bishops pronounce three special blessings upon the prostrate candidate, asking God to bless him, to sanctify him and to consecrate him.

The candidate then rises from the floor and comes and kneels in front of the consecrator who, with the help of the two assistant bishops, places the open book of the Gospels on both his shoulders, the top of the book resting slightly on his head. The book is kept in that position by one of the chaplains until the hands of the candidate have been anointed.

Meanwhile, the consecrating bishop and the two assistant bishops all three place both hands on the candidate's head and all say together: 'Receive the Holy Ghost.' Prayers again follow, after which a band of white linen is placed around the candidate's head, so as to prevent the holy oil with which he is about to be anointed, from running down into his hair. The 'Veni Creator,' or hymn to the Holy Ghost, is then intoned and while the choir thus implore the blessing of the Holy Spirit, the consecrating bishop proceeds with the anointing of the candidate. Dipping his right thumb into the holy oil, he traces therewith a cross on the centre of the candidate's head and afterwards anoints the whole 'tonsure' or shaven part of the head, saying at the same time: 'Be thy head anointed and consecrated in the order of bishops' through the divine blessing.' After the recital of more prayers, the consecrator proceeds with the anointing of the candidate's hands. Before this is done a linen scarf is placed around the candidate's neck to be used as a sling to support his hands after they have been anointed. The candidate then presents his open hands to the consecrator, who anoints them by drawing two lines in the shape of a cross, one from the thumb of the right hand to the forefinger of the left hand, and the other from the thumb of the left hand to the forefinger of the right hand, then continuing the anointing over the whole palms of both hands, saying at the same time: 'Be those hands anointed with this holy oil, and be they as efficiently consecrated as when David was consecrated king and prophet by Samuel.' The candidate then places his right hand over his left, the two palms touching one another, and in this position he rests them on the scarf or sling referred to above.

The consecrator having wiped his fingers with a crumb of bread then proceeds to bless the crozier of the new bishop, and placing it between the latter's fingers, says: 'Receive this crozier as a sign of the office of pastor which you are about to assume.'

The ring is then blessed, and when placing it on the fourth finger of the candidate's right hand the consecrator says: 'Receive this ring as a sign of the perfect fidelity with which you must guard the spouse of God, that is the holy Church.'

The book of the Gospels, which up to the present moment, had been resting on the candidate's shoulders and head, is now removed and closed, and the consecrator and assistant bishops present it to the candidate, who places his hands thereon without opening them, the consecrator saying at the same time, 'Receive the Gospel and go and preach it to the people of whom you have charge, for God who commands you, has got the power to grant you all the grace you need.'

After these ceremonies the three bishops kiss the candidate, each in his turn, saying at the same time: 'Peace be with thee,' and he answering: 'And with thy spirit.'

The new bishop is then led to his own altar by the two assistant bishops, and there the holy oil on his head and hands is wiped off with crumbs of bread, and his hair having been fixed with a special ivory comb, he proceeds to continue his mass, while the consecrating bishop does the same at the main altar.

When the offertory is reached, the new bishop is again led by his two assistants to the consecrator, who awaits him in front of the main altar. Going on his knees, the candidate then makes an offering of two lighted tapers, two loaves of bread, one gold-coated and the other silver-coated, and two diminutive barrels also gold and silver-coated, to the consecrating bishop. This ceremony is in remembrance of the offerings to God under the ancient law, and each of the above articles are marked with the coat of arms of both the consecrator and the new bishop.

After this offering mass is continued at the main altar, jointly by the consecrator and the new bishop, each pronouncing together the different prayers of the ritual, and when the time for communion arrives, both partake of the same host and chalice.

After the recital of the last prayers of the Mass the officiating bishop having solemnly blessed the whole congregation, takes his seat, and the new bishop once more kneels before him. The mitre is then blessed, and the consecrator, assisted by the two other bishops, places it on his new brother's head, saying: 'We place, O Lord, on the head of this bishop who is to battle in thy name, a helmet of defence and protection, that he may appear formidable to the enemies of truth.'

The rich silk gloves are then blessed and placed on the hands of the new prelate by the three bishops, the consecrator saying: 'Cover, O Lord, the hands of this minister of Thy altars with the innocence of the new man come from heaven, so that like Jacob having his hands covered with goat skin obtained his father's blessing, he may obtain the blessing of Thy grace.'

Being now in full pontificals, the new bishop is led to his episcopal throne by the consecrator himself and the first assistant bishop, each holding one of his hands. The crozier is then placed in his left hand, and the consecrator having intoned the 'Te Deum' near the right side of the altar, while this solemn hymn of thanksgiving is being chanted, the new bishop, escorted by the two assistant bishops, leaves the throne and passes through the principal aisles of the church, blessing the people.

Having returned to the sanctuary, and the singing of the 'Te Deum' being concluded, the newly consecrated bishop goes up the altar steps and proceeds to give his first solemn episcopal blessing.

This being done, and while the consecrator and the two assistant bishops stand on the 'Gospel side' of the altar, the new bishop proceeds to the 'Epistle side,' and, going on his knees, expresses his thanks to the consecrator by singing out the following words: 'Ad multos annos,' which mean a wish of long life. Advancing towards the centre of the altar, he repeats the same ceremony, and again a third time, when having reached the consecrator. Each time the words are sung in a louder tone, and after the last greeting, the consecrator and the two assistants kiss the new bishop, after which all the prelates leave their sacred vestments and retire from the sanctuary.

WILL MEET IN HALIFAX.

It seems now understood that, this year's meeting of the Canadian Bar Association will be held in Halifax, instead of Toronto, as previously arranged.

It is intended to hold the meeting at the same time as the Behring Sea Commission.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Want to go to the Yukon.—The output for the banner year, 1863, from the Cariboo gold fields was $3,913,563. Some idea of the richness of the Yukon fields can be obtained by a comparison. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories estimates the output of gold from the Yukon this year at $10,000,000. The difficulties of transport and climate render the gold fields of Yukon almost inaccessible for the individual miner, and the history of ventures into unknown regions shows that chartered corporations can control their officials, where co-operative syndicates come to grief through lack of discipline. Strong companies alone can operate successfully now in Cariboo or in California, and the same will no doubt be true of the Yukon. The British American Prospecting and Development Company is meeting with a wonderful sale for its stock. It is more eagerly sought after than that of any company yet placed on the market. The brokers of this company, Messrs. Campbell, Currie & Co., Toronto, whose advertisement appears in this issue, are receiving inquiries from all parts of the Dominion, and hundreds of young Canadians are applying to enlist in the service of the company.—Adv.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
Phillips Square.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

ALL REDUCED.

Discount 33⅓ per cent.

$1.00	Shirt Waists, Now	.67
1.25	Shirt Waists, Now	.84
1.50	Shirt Waists, Now	1.00
1.75	Shirt Waists, Now	1.17
2.25	Shirt Waists, Now	1.50
2.50	Shirt Waists, Now	1.67
3.00	Shirt Waists, Now	2.00
3.50	Shirt Waists, Now	2.34
4.00	Shirt Waists, Now	2.67
4.50	Shirt Waists, Now	3.00

Less 5 per cent Extra for Cash.

Parasols in same proportion.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at Half Price.
A Table of Boys' and Men's Tweed.
Caps at Special Prices.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
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SCOTT'S,
Montreal's Leading Confectionery.

EVERYTHING UP TO DATE.

Cakes of all descriptions. Soda Fountain.
Ice Cream and Water Ices.

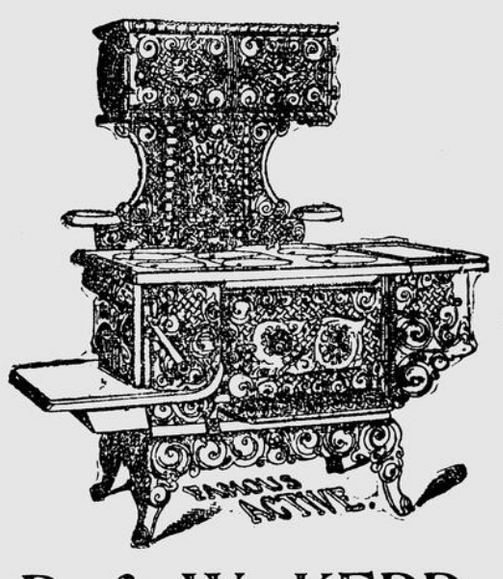
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Everyone furnishing this fall to buy their

Carpets, Curtains and Rugs

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THOMAS LIGGET, NOTRE DAME STREET, ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

THOMAS LIGGET, 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings.

Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION, 25c.

DROP IN FOR AN HOUR
—AT THE—
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
On Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A. MACKELLAR and ALEX. ARTHUR, leaders, this week.

All young men, especially strangers in the city, cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.

Grace Baptist Church,
WESTMOUNT.

REV. JOSHUA WEBB, of Toronto,
will preach,
Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening, 7 o'clock.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY
Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.
In CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Guy street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY,

Speakers:—Mr. W. Dickson Jones.
Rev. E. M. Hill.
Soloist:—Mrs. Ennis.

COME!

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

FIRST ANNUAL MOONLIGHT
EXCURSION of ST. JUDE'S BIBLE-CLASS,
TUESDAY, August 10th, 1897.

Str. FILGATE leaves wharf at foot of McGill street at 8 p.m., sharp, and Jacques Cartier wharf at 8.15 p.m. Tickets 25c.

Refreshments served at city prices. A first-class orchesta has been secured. 5

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

SANCTUARY ALLAN'S PRIDE,
No. 5774,
Ancient Order of Shepherds,
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Thursday, Aug. 12th, 1897.

The splendid Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, lighted throughout by electricity, will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 8.15 p.m. sharp. Tickets 25 cents each. Refreshments at city prices.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CALEDONIAN
SOCIETY.

42nd ANNUAL
GAMES,
M.A.A.A. GROUNDS,
Saturday, August 21st:

W. C. McALLISTER,
Hon. Secretary.

To secure admission to the Games, members must obtain their tickets for the current year from the Financial Secretary, JAS. H. McKENZIE, 157 St. Antoine st.

7

FRENCH TROOPS IN COLLISION.

SQUADRONS OF CAVALRY DASH INTO EACH OTHER WITH FATAL RESULTS.

London, Aug. 5.—A special despatch from Reims, twenty-five miles north-west of Chalons, where the great French military camp is situated, says that during the cavalry manoeuvres yesterday two squadrons of the Sixteenth Dragoons came into collision, with the result that several troopers were thrown from their saddles. One man was killed and several were dangerously hurt. In addition, a number of the horses were so severely injured that they had to be shot.

This is the second accident of this kind within a very short time in France. On July 14 last a special despatch from Nancy announced that during the cavalry manoeuvres there on the previous day two squadrons of hussars mistook the orders given to them and dashed into one another. Dozens of troopers were thrown to the ground and rendered insensible. Many of the men had their legs or arms broken, or else received serious internal injuries, and one man was killed.

A NICE QUARTETTE.

Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 7.—John M. Fitzgerald, ex-priest and convicted firebug; William Hall, alias 'Kid'; James Williams, printer, alias 'Wink,' and Albert McIntyre, all charged by the Rev. Father Obernholtzer, of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, with extorting from him two hundred and fifty dollars by threats of death and exposure of gross immorality were held for the grand jury by Magistrate Ernest in the Police Court this morning. Fitzgerald created a sensation by refusing to follow the advice of his counsel, David N. Salisbury, and waive examination. He made a speech in which he denounced the newspapers and demanded to be put on the stand in his own behalf. He said also that he wanted his case tried separately from the others. Bail was fixed at five hundred dollars. Williams secured it. The others are still in jail with good prospects of staying there until their cases come up.

☽ F. Q. 5 ○ F. M. 12	AUGUST	☾ L. Q. 20 ● N. M. 27				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31	..	..	..	..
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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1897.

The higher courts will no doubt sustain the judgment of the Recorder with regard to the special tax on laundries. There has always been a special tax on butchers' stalls, whose validity has never been disputed, and it is not easy to see why a tax on laundries should not be equally valid. The laundry tax has been laid on, as every one knows, for the purpose of persecuting the Chinamen for being foreigners. If the Chinamen had votes it is a question whether they would be similarly treated. But on the face of it the tax is not laid on a special nationality or group of people, but on the whole of one kind of trade, and that seems to come within the powers of the city. So the poor Chinamen, who are disputing the tax, will be out their legal expenses and their fines as well as their tax money. The special tax was laid upon butchers' shops because they were nuisances. At least that was the ostensible reason. The real reason was to protect the monopoly of the market butchers. The laundries have not even been made out to be nuisances. The tax was openly laid on to protect the laundries where white labor is employed. The latter are large establishments which can easily afford to pay fifty dollars a year, while the same tax will prove prohibitive to the Chinaman, who rents a shack hardly big enough to turn round in. The effect of this tax, like that of all business taxes, will be to wipe out small establishments and build up great ones. The Chinamen must hire out to each other and carry on their shops as branches of the establishments of their wealthier brethren. In this form the Chinese laundry may prove a more serious competitor to the white laundry than in its present form. Business taxes are always bad. They are not only a check on business, which is the worst thing any community can do for itself, but they are a special check on small business and individual independence and enterprise and a direct premium on large businesses, on the concentration of capital and on the increase of the wage system.

THERE ARE MILLIONS IN IT!

According to all accounts there will be very much less lumbering done this winter in Canada than for many years past. In anticipation of higher duties upon imports of lumber to the United States there have been unusually large shipments during the last three or four months, so that there are large supplies already on that market. The duties enacted are said to be so heavy as to be all but prohibitive, and consequently there is little hope of any very great renewal of the demand for Canadian lumber for a time at least from the United States. If the Canadian export duties upon logs are proclaimed and enforced, and the United States enforces the additional retaliatory duty on lumber, the exportation of lumber from Canada for the American trade will certainly cease altogether for a time. In that case Canadian lumbering this winter will be confined pretty strictly within the limits of the needs of our own trade and our export trade with Great Britain and South America. The trade with Great Britain has been, and probably will continue, good, and that with South America ought to increase, as Canada will be the cheaper market in which to purchase lumber if our trade with the United States is cut off. Until, however, the new trade has had time to develop, lumbering in Canada must languish. It is estimated that an army of ten thousand men, bred to hard work and endurance in the wildest regions, accustomed to shanty life, will have to seek other employment this winter; though this is an exaggerated estimate, the number will be large. A great equipment of horses, waggons, sleighs and implements of one kind and another will be allowed to stand idle and deteriorate. The supplies necessary for this host will be more or less left on the hands of those who have collected them. The trained overseers of the work of lumbering will also be left without employment for their talent. Some of our great lumber operators, with their genius for organization, will find the occupation for both their minds and capital gone for the moment.

Now the question is, cannot all this Canadian capital, talent, labor and equipment, thus temporarily thrown out of employment, be turned to good account in the development of another Canadian industry which is crying out for development, and which now, beyond all doubt, is going to yield immense returns? Are not the lumber organizations, the labor and much of the equipment just what is needed for the work of gold mining on a large scale in the Yukon country? Why should not our lumber operators and capitalists who find it unprofitable to operate in the forests this winter give a year's operation to well-organized, well-equipped gold mining in Canada's North-West? In the face of all that has been said, and which we very earnestly endorse, about the danger of going individually to the Klondike this year and the occupation of claims on the rivers already prospected, it may seem strange to recommend a large migration. But organized enterprise is quite another thing. If operations were begun at once, there would be no difficulty about getting men and supplies there before the end of autumn. The very getting in of suplies promises to be a profitable undertaking and one without which there may be great suffering at the diggings before spring. The railways reach as far as Edmonton, and the Canadian Pacific Railway would no doubt carry men, equipment and supplies at very low rates on special trains to that point. From that point an easy route for a waggonway by way of the Lesser Slave lake, Peace river valley and Liard river has been run over and recommended for construction by government engineers. The distance from Edmonton to the diggings is about twelve hundred miles. The waggons would need to carry sleighs. When the mountains were reached the wheels could with great relief be discarded. Mountain road-making for wheels is very difficult, but for sleighs comparatively easy.

The government is now being urged to construct this all Canadian route. The lumbermen might with some assistance on the part of the government combine to open it themselves. Their overseers and lumbermen, accustomed to clearing lumber roads, would do the work rapidly and well, thus opening a way for themselves and for their mining supplies, which would go by that route to the Yukon. In the meantime, surveyors and prospectors could be employed during the autumn in marking out likely claims and planning the dams and sluice works on the large scale needed, and which would be constructed by the men when they arrived by the road route. Lumbermen would make first-rate miners; indeed, they are of the very class of men who become prospectors and diggers on their own account. Well organized and set to work at once upon good claims tested beforehand, there would be great economy in this employment of gold-mining labor. Such organized gold mining by large Canadian capitalists would develop on beneficial lines for the whole country the industry of gold mining in a country whose extent and richness are, according even to careful official reports, unprecedented in the history of gold discovery. It should not be left to British and American syndicates to carry on this industry when Canadian talent, capital and labor are seeking employment. Why should not our lumber kings become gold kings also?

THE FRENCH IN INDO-CHINA.

The presence of the 'Master of Life,' Khoulalonkorn, King of Siam, in England and the consideration shown him in official and royal circles is apparently creating no small amount of quite uncalled for irritation in Paris, where, perhaps on account of disagreements in the east, perhaps because the Parisians hardly realized his significance, he was treated with something like studied neglect. The fact that the kingdom of Siam constitutes a buffer state between French Indo-China on the east and British Burmah on the west would, it might have been supposed, have dictated a very different policy at the French capital, for the visiting monarch is a man considerably above the average Oriental potentate in education, intelligence and knowledge of the western world. That he should have crossed from the Continent in his own steam yacht of modern construction is evidence that in things maritime he is abreast of the times, and his thirst for knowledge is said to be insatiable. No doubt the British authorities will take care that he has ample facilities for gratifying this propensity in all that concerns the potential resources of the empire, and at the same time to impress him with a sense of the good will with which he and his people are regarded. The reasons for such a course are patent. The Siamese are even more orthodox worshippers of Buddha than the Thibetans, and their king is considered, and indeed designated, by the faithful as the 'defender of the faith.' The Buddhist subjects of Her Majesty are both numerous and influential. As a rule, they are industrious, peaceable and law-abiding in accordance with the precepts of their religion, and that a prince of such orthodox tendencies should under the auspices of the India Office be treated with even ostentatious respect was to be expected.

But it is the trend of French policy towards an extension of influence into the internal affairs of Siam which lends importance to the king's relations with the British Government. That policy has been hitherto, and even now, in spite of solemn convention, is of the most meddling and irritating description. It is not too much to say that this policy, as exhibited in the acquisition of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam and Cambodia, coupled with the recent encroachments on Siamese territory, has exercised a most sinister effect upon the peoples of these countries, without conferring anything like adequate compensatory benefits either upon them or the world at large. The population of French Indo-China has decreased chiefly by reason of sanguinary military operations of the conquerors, civilization has made no advance; society is in a chaotic state; education is almost totally neglected, and, notwithstanding the large extent of territory involved, probably in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand square miles, the commerce is quite insignificant. Even so far as France herself is concerned, it is difficult to appreciate a policy which has already caused an estimated expenditure to the home government of not less than two hundred and fifty million dollars. Evidently no sufficient purpose of colonization is served, since the French unofficial population only amounts to a few thousand. There is of course a small army of officials and a strong military force, but these tend in no way to open up the country to trade or to encourage the settlement of foreigners. Algeria was formerly regarded as valuable, all other reasons aside, because of its being an excellent training ground for the French army in the actual practice of warfare, but this does not apply to Indo-China, where, with the exception of the 'Black Flags,' of Chinese origin, the native races are far from possessing the warlike instincts of the Arab tribes of Algeria.

The Siamese are probably among the most amiable of these races. They are courteous to each other and to strangers. Hospitality is one of their most conspicuous virtues. Crimes against the person either among themselves or towards foreigners are of rare occurrence, and they are, if neither inventive nor skilfully imitative, at least reasonably industrious, so far that is as is possible for a people celebrating such an unconscionable number of holidays. Their humanity is strikingly shown by the erection of shelters by the wayside where travellers may cook their food and rest for the night, and by placing vessels of water at intervals along the highways for the refreshment of wayfarers. These mild disciples of Buddha certainly make some practical effort to carry out his noble precepts. The sick and the aged are, moreover, here treated with far more consideration than in most eastern countries. On the other hand, lying and deception in general, the usual vices of the Oriental, are also characteristic failings of the Siamese. A great many animals are regarded with more or less superstitious reverence. The respect paid to the celebrated 'white elephants' is well known, but the raven also occupies a lofty niche in Siamese veneration, as does a species of iguana, which may be seen basking undisturbed in the sun on the roof of every hut, which in turn he keeps clear of rats and insects. Animals are not killed by Siamese for food, but they may be eaten if killed by foreigners, which is done generally by Chinese, who are troubled by no scruples on that score.

By a convention between France and Great Britain, signed at London in 1896, the troublesome question of French encroachments on Siamese territory has for the present been disposed of. The river Mekong, northwards to the frontier of China, is now the recognized boundary of French Indo-China. For the sake of peace Great Britain relinquished her possession of a portion of her Shan state to France and the British garrison forthwith evacuated it, a proceeding in marked contrast to that of the French, who still retain possession of the town of Chantaboom, within Siamese territory, a fact not very reassuring as to the permanency or sincerity of the convention on their part. Under the convention the central portion of Siam, through which runs the river Meinam, is neutralized. The two powers bind themselves not to advance their forces without 'the consent of the other under any pretext' into this region, nor to acquire any privilege within it which shall not be enjoyed in common. This is not to hinder any action on which the two powers may agree for upholding the independence of the kingdom of Siam, and neither of them will enter into any separate agreement permitting a third power to take any action from which they themselves have agreed to abstain. Ostensibly these treaty precautions would seem to be sufficient to guarantee a peaceful existence to Siam, but assuredly the liberal manner in which its terms are being interpreted in practice on the eastern frontier is sowing the seeds of what may cause serious trouble to the contracting powers at no very distant date.

'AUSPICIUM MELIORIS ÆVI.'

'A pledge of better times;' so reads the motto of the 'most distinguished' Order of St. Michael and St. George of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just been appointed a member, and, although public schools have done much towards shaking human faith in the virtue of omens of all kinds, there are no doubt many in this broad Dominion who would fain accept our caption in its connection with the premier as a token for good. It is somewhat discouraging, however, to reflect that though Canada has been blessed in the past with the possession of over a couple of dozen knights of the aforesaid order, and a nearly equal number of 'Companions' thereof,' the 'better times' have so far failed to materialize under their auspices. The Order of St. Michael and St. George was originally founded in 1818 by the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., 'for natives of 'the Ionian Islands and of the Island of 'Malta and its dependencies and for 'such other subjects of His Majesty as 'may hold high and confidential situa-'tions in the Mediterranean.' It was then an insignificant order, probably invented to give British officials in the Levant as fine crosses and ribbons as those of other nations. After the termination of the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, the order was in 1868 and 1877 reconstituted on a new basis for such of 'the natural born subjects of the crown 'of the United Kingdom as may have 'held or shall hold high and confidential 'offices within Her Majesty's colonial 'possessions and as a reward for servic s 'rendered to the crown in relation to 'the foreign affairs of the empire.' It is now limited to fifty grand crosses, exclusive of extra and honorary members; one hundred and fifty knights companions and two hundred and sixty companions. The first or principal grand cross is the grand master. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at present holds that position. The insignia are a ribbon of Saxon blue, with a scarlet stripe, a star and the motto forming the above heading. A knight of an order surrounds his shield, usually a 'cartouche,' that is, of an oval or circular form, with the ribbon and motto of the order. Thus the familiar royal arms are surrounded by the ribbon and motto of the garter.

The knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George take precedence of knights bachelors, as well as knights of the Order of the Indian Empire, established in 1878, but are inferior in rank to knights of the 'most exalted' Order of the Star of India, established in 1861; the 'most honorable' Order of the Bath, the 'most illustrious' Order of St. Patrick, the 'most ancient' Order of the Thistle, and of course the 'most noble' Order of the Garter, by far the most distinguished order of chivalry in the world. It is hardly necessary to say that a baronet takes precedence of a knight, though curiously enough a baronet is not necessarily a knight, since, according to Coke, 'the knight is by creation and not by descent,' but the baronet has the special privilege of being knighted, as a matter of course, on application. The honor attaching to any such distinction is not, however, dependent on precedence, but on the importance and standing of those on whom it is conferred and to whom it is confined. The Order of St. Michael and St. George being a colonial order, was unimportant so long as the colonies were insignificant and nothing thought of, but its importance grows as Greater Britain grows in population and influence, and it may some day be looked up to by the others. Its real value, of course, is very slight if nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and if we have to judge it by some appointments to it we wot of. But illustrious names will greaten it again. Knighthood had originally a purely military significance, and though its honors, such as they are, are now conferred on nobler grounds than those of physical prowess, its trappings are those of the tented field. Knights of St. Michael and St. George are chiefly civilians, of whom it may be said in the language of Menage, with reference to a civic worthy whose tomb displayed a reclining figure arrayed in all the panoply of war:—

'Il etoit de bonne nature,
Et ne fut armé qu'en peinture.'

It may be interesting, however, to our quite numerous and increasing chivalry to know that a baronet is entitled to a square banner, a knight to a pennon terminating in a point or fork, while a mere esquire must content himself with a pencil or streamer.

Beyond the distinction of being designated 'Right Honorable' and the privilege of writing 'P. C.' after his name, the appointment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the position of Privy Councillor is a barren honor. The actual Privy Council in the present day is the Cabinet for the time being. Although in theory the sovereign or the premier would be entitled, if it were deemed necessary, to summon other members of the Council to advise in questions of exceptional importance, this is never done except in the service rendered by the highest court in the realm, whose members are Privy Councillors, and which is entitled 'the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.' Of this committee, however, only the Lord Chancellor, its presiding member, has a voice in the government. It is possible to imagine in the process of imperial evolution another committee consisting of colonial premiers or representatives This has been proposed by some one, and has indeed during the past months been an actual fact, as the premiers who sat in council at Westminster were all made members of the Privy Council. Their appointment was, however, not meant to be anything but honorary, like that of the great majority of the members of the same body. There are now considerably over two hundred Privy Councillors, including statesmen, judges, warriors and even authors.

The Legion of Honor of France, of which it is understood Sir Wilfrid Laurier has also been made a member by President Faure, is rather an order of merit than of chivalry. It was instituted by Napoleon in 1802, all previously existing orders having been abolished at the Revolution. It has been several times remodelled. Since 1870 its members consist of seventy grand crosses, two hundred grand officers, one thousand commanders, four thousand officers, and twenty-five thousand chevaliers. In each grade three-fifths must be military men and the rest civilians. The honor is also conferred upon women distinguished in some special way. The military membership carries with it a pension, varying in amount in accordance with the grade. Civilians receive no pension. Foreigners may be admitted to the Legion of Honor as purely honorary members, but they are not recognized as essential constituents of the order. The decoration is a white, enamelled, five-pointed star bearing the effigy of the republic and the words 'Republique Française'; on the reverse are two tricolored flags with the legend, 'Honneur et

... It may not be out of place ... mention that in furtherance of ... Elizabeth's characteristic declara... she 'loved not her sheep should ... stranger's mark,' it has been pro... by regulations made at various ... and repealed and enlarged in 1855, ... the sovereign's permission by royal ... is necessary for the acceptance ... subject of any foreign order ... and, and further, that such ... shall not authorize 'the as... of any style, appellation, ... dignity or privilege appertain... knight bachelor of the United ... Moreover, no permission ... will be granted 'unless the ... shall have been conferred ... of active and distin... service before the enemy, either ... field,' or unless the per... should have been 'actu... employed beyond the ... limits in the service of the ... by whom the order is ...'

... FIRE INVESTIGATION.

..., Ont., Aug. 7.—Coroner Arthur ... Johnson, Crown Attorney Dewart ... Crown Attorney Curry walked into ... court police station at eight o'clock ... evening and opened an investigation ... the causes of the fire which destroy... the premises of the John Eaton Com... on May 20, as if it were the most ... matter-of-fact business which they had ... to perform. No notice of the inquest was ... given, and the people most vitally inter... did not hear of it until the session ... well under way. The surprise was ... complete, and three witnesses, em... of the John Eaton Company—... Baker, the superintendent; Rogers, the ... night watchman, and Long, the store ... carpenter, had been secured and were ... present when the coroner opened the in... It was intended that each of the ... three should be examined without hav... an opportunity of hearing the story ... of the others, but owing to the length of ... the evidence of the first two, Long was ... not put in the box. Although no reason ... was given by either of the Crown at... torneys for their sudden action, it is evi... dent that they have what they believe to ... be sufficient evidence upon which to base ... the enquiry. The testimony given last ... evening was contradictory, and, in the ... case of Rogers, decidedly unsatisfactory.

A BETTER CAR SERVICE.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 7.—The fruit-growers of Winona, Grimsby and Stoney Creek will have better shipping facilities next week than ever before. The empty express cars of the C. P. R. will run to those points on the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway, and when filled with fruit will be shipped to various C. P. R. points without being transferred en route. The first express car to go on the H. G. & B. by way of the switch just completed went as far as the Red Hill yesterday, but the poles were too close to the electric railway to allow of it going through to Grimsby. The poles will be moved out at once, and by the first of next week the large Winona shippers may load their fruit on C. P. R. cars at their own station.

THE CORNWALL BRIDGE.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 7.—Hiram H. Calvin, ex-M.P., and head of the Calvin Company, has entered his objections with the United States Secretary of War against the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Cornwall, Ont. He wants the bridge to be sixty feet high, instead of thirty-five, above water, and spans should be four hundred feet, in both these cases, the same as the Lachine and Victoria bridges. The four hundred feet space would give timber rafts which are not easily controlled some lee way. The pilots also should be consulted in locating the piers. Mr. Calvin said the spans of the C.A.R. bridge at Coteau were a hundred and sixty feet and his company had lost thousands of dollars through the bridge in the few years since it had been built.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Lady Wilson, Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Grundy of the Quebec Central arrived also from Montreal yesterday afternoon.

It is said that ex-Attorney-General Casgrain is about to remove to Montreal, where he will continue the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. R. D. McGibbon, and where he will take the directorate of the Conservative party in the Montreal district.

A Gaspé correspondent writes that business is very bad in that district and money very scarce.

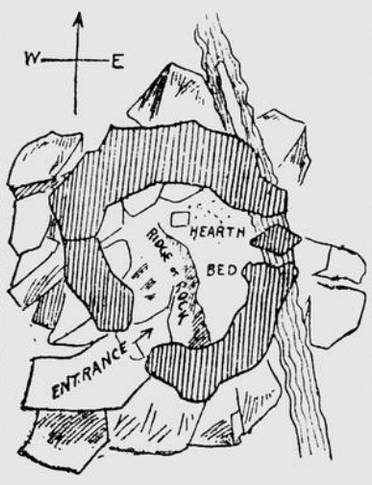
WHAT A DAIRY SCHOOL DOES.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 7.—The 'Whig' says that a comparison of prices paid for cheese each week at the Frontenac cheese board, where nearly all the cheese registered is made by graduates or students of the Kingston Dairy School, with those paid elsewhere in Ontario, would show that invariably the top price is paid at the Frontenac board, the patrons of which receive the benefit of from a quarter to a quarter of a cent a pound for their cheese. Such cheese is always well made and reliable, hence the trade demands it. There is competition among the buyers to secure it and good prices follow.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE'S WANDERINGS.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

The latest publication of the Scottish History Society, an 'Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward Stuart from his landing in Scotland, July 1745, to his departure in September, 1746,' which has been compiled from 'The Lyon in Mourning,' supplemented and corrected from other contemporary sources, by Mr. Walter Biggar Blaikie, is both an interesting and a highly valuable addition to Jacobite literature. It would, indeed, be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the work which Mr. Blaikie has accomplished. It is not a history, nor is it, as Mr. Blaikie observes, intended to be a history. But it provides an admirable and, for the first time, a thoroughly reliable basis for a more elaborate work.



GROUND PLAN OF CAVE.

A map accompanies the work, on which Mr. Blaikie has carefully marked the routes followed by the Prince from the time he landed on the west side of Eriska Island, in South Uist, on July 23, 1745, till he embarked at Borradale on Sept. 19, 1746, on board a French ship, the name of which is still 'a minor mystery.' In a note, Mr. Blaikie mentions that he has been unable to fathom this still 'a minor mystery.'

If the result of Mr. Blaikie's research is to show that the portrait of the Prince painted by, for instance, Sir Walter Scott, is rather flattering; on the other hand, it is seen that Sir Walter's severe criticism of the scurrilous 'Memoirs of Chevalier Johnstone' was fully justified. If the former was too favorable, the latter was unfair in his estimate of the Prince's character. There is certainly nothing to support the charge of cowardice brought by Johnstone against the Prince, and a great deal of evidence to the contrary.

On July 24, the day after his arrival, the Prince was visited by Alexander MacDonald of Boisdale (Clanranald's brother), who not only refused to assist him or to advise Clanranald to join him, but implored the Prince to return, and cautioned several chiefs against rising. Yet the Prince persisted, sailed to Lochnanuagh the next day, and landed at Borradale. There again he was urged by all who visited him, and at last even by those who had accompanied him from France, to return, but 'the Prince was single in his resolution.' Lochiel, who was summoned to Borradale, 'after vainly persuading the Prince to abandon his enterprise, agreed to raise his clan on condition of the Prince giving security for the full value of his estate should the attempt prove abortive, and on Macdonald of Glengarry undertaking, in writing, to raise his clan for the Prince, which he did, under command of his second son Angus and his kinsman Lochgarry.'

Bishop Forbes, in his 'Narrative of a Conversation with Young Glengarry' (Lyon in Mourning, vol. III., pp. 120-121), narrates this arrangement, and adds that he was told by the latter that Cluny Macpherson, jr., 'made the same agreement with the Prince before he would join in the attempt with his following.' The evidence of Lochiel's reluctance to go 'out' is, in the opinion of Mr. Blaikie, incontrovertible. In a note he explains that old Glengarry himself did not go 'out,' but joined Cope. In spite of his caution, however, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle shortly after Culloden, and was not released until October, 1749. His second son Angus, to whom the command of the clan was given in terms of the agreement with the Prince, was accidentally killed at Falkirk after the battle. The eldest son, Alexander, who is the Young Glengarry of Bishop Forbes's narrative is, according to Mr. Andrew Lang, 'Pickle, the Spy.'

Immediately on the conclusion of the agreement with Lochiel, arrangements were made to raise the standard of James VIII. at Glenfinnan, on Monday, Aug. 19. Meanwhile, on Aug. 1, a proclamation was made by the government of a reward of £30,000 to any person seizing the Prince. The first outbreak of hostilities took place on Aug. 16, on the shores of Loch Lochy, when MacDonald of Tiendrish (of Keppoch's clan), assisted by some of Glengarry's men, took prisoner two companies of the Royal Scots, who were marching from Perth to Fort William. Three days later the standard was raised at Glenfinnan by the Duke of Atholl. On the 21st or 22nd the Prince, who was then at Kinlochiel, having learned for the first time of the reward of £30,000 offered for his capture, prepared a counter-proclamation offering £30 for the capture of George II. Afterwards this sum was altered to £30,000.

So early as August 26 there is a hint of divided counsels—Lord Lovat sending a message to Invergarry urging the Prince to march north to Inverness, and the Duke of Atholl pressing him to push south and raise the Atholl country and reach Edinburgh as soon as possible and unite his followers. The latter proposal, as is well known, was adopted, and the march south began. Proceeding by Aberchalder, over the Corryarrack Pass, to Garvemore and Laggan, and then south to Dalwhinny and Dalnacardoch, Blair Castle was reached on the 31st. On the 3rd September Dunkeld was reached, and on the following day Perth, where a stay of a week was made. Here the prince was joined by probably the ablest of the Jacobite leaders, Lord George Murray, and also by the Duke of Perth, Lord Ogilvie, the Chevalier Johnstone, and others. On the 11th the march south was resumed by way of Dunblane, Doune, and across the Fords of Frew, to Stirling, then on to Linlithgow, Winchburgh, Kirkliston, Corstorphine, and Slateford; and, Edinburgh having been seized by Lochiel with a party of 900 men, the Prince, with the main body of the army, entered the Scottish capital on the 17th of September. On the same day the heralds, pursuivants, and trumpeters proclaimed James VIII., and Charles Prince Regent, at the Market Cross.

On the 21st came the battle of Prestonpans, which was over 'in seven or eight minutes.' After the engagement the question of marching at once to Berwick was discussed, but was abondoned. Here Mr. Blaikie's 'diary' of events in Edinburgh is exceedingly interesting, and he has also a number of very important notes with regard to the state of affairs during this period—the faction in the Council, the devices resorted to for the purpose of confounding the over-curious with regard to the strength of the Prince's army, the relations between the Castle and Holyrood, the negotiations with the French Ambassador, and various other matters. Then 'Towards the end of October, finding Lovat still evasive and Sir Alexander MacDonald and MacLeod recalcitrant; that the public money was not sufficient to pay the army and private contributions were at an end; fearing, too, that inaction in Edinburgh would debauch his troops, who were constantly deserting, and learning that Wade was on his way north, the Prince determined to march into England.

It is impossible to refer in detail to the record of the march to Derby, and the wretched and disastrous dissensions in the Council, and between the Prince and Lord George Murray. The Council of War ultimately decided to order a retreat 'to the great mortification of the Prince, who "could not prevail upon one single person" to join him.' Derby had been reached on Dec. 5, and on Dec. 6 the retreat began. Carlisle was reached on Dec. 19, and the Prince, 'who never abandoned his designs on England, in order to facilitate his re-entry into that kingdom, left a garrison of four hundred men.' Eleven days later Carlisle surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland; but meanwhile the Prince, with the main body of the army, proceeding by way of Ecclefechan,



THE CAVE IN GLENMORISTON.

Dumfries, Drumlanrig, and Hamilton, reached Glasgow, which he entered on foot at the head of the clans, on Dec. 26. A halt was made here for some days, and the Prince reviewed the army on Glasgow Green, 'and had the satisfaction to find he had lost very few men during the expedition to England.' On Jan. 4 the march north was resumed, by way of Kilsyth, to Bannockburn, where he was joined by some reinforcements. Leaving twelve hundred men under the Duke of Perth to proceed with the siege of Stirling Castle, the Prince with the remainder of the army then marched to Falkirk, where he defeated the Government troops. Returning to Bannockburn, he prosecuted the siege of Stirling Castle, but on Jan. 29 Lord George Murray and the Highland chiefs sent him a letter 'requesting him to retire to the Highlands, as the army, through sickness and desertion, was not fit to meet the Duke of Cumberland. To this course the Prince most reluctantly agreed. On Feb. 1 the retreat began. The army divided, and the Prince with the clans and most of the foot, proceeded by way of Drummond Castle, Crieff, Fairnton, and Weem to Blair Castle, where a stay was made for a few days. Then resuming the retreat, the Prince and his followers marched to Dalnarcardoch, Ruthven of Badenoch, House of Grant of Dalrachny, Moy Hall, and Inverness, which was reached on Feb. 18. For the next two months the Prince was located in this neighborhood. The details and references given by Mr. Blaikie with regard to the period immediately preceding the collapse of the Jacobite attempt are extremely interesting, and demonstrate clearly that the Prince's army and council were in an utterly demoralized state. The Prince was quarrelling with Lord George Murray, intriguing was going on in the council, and the leaders were all at variance with each other. Sir Robert Strange significantly remarked, 'Our time was come.' At last, on April 16, 'the Prince learning that Cumberland was close at hand determined to fight, against the judgment of Lord George Murray and the Highland chiefs. At one o'clock fighting began, and in twenty-five minutes the Prince was defeated at the Battle of Culloden.'

The wanderings of 'Prince Charlie' during the five months which succeeded his last stand on Culloden Moor have always had a peculiar charm for Scottish readers. The devotion of his personal attendants, and the fidelity of the many Highlanders to whom his hiding-places were necessarily known at one time and another have won the highest admiration. But hitherto there has been a good deal of mystery in connection with the wanderings of the royal fugitive, and to Mr. Blaikie belongs the credit of clearing up much of this. In the 'Itinerary' the various resting-places of the Prince from day to day are given; and although in a few instances Mr. Blaikie has had to rely on negative evidence, and has prefaced his statement by the word 'probably,' in most cases his statements are made on the authority of persons who were present with the Prince, and he has taken care to differentiate mere hearsay from actual knowledge. The tracing on the map of the Prince's



INTERIOR OF CAVE—GLENMORISTON.

wanderings has necessitated a perfect network of lines. After the defeat at Culloden, the Prince crossed the Nairn and rode south by Fort Augustus to Invergarry Castle, and on south to Glenpean, from whence he started on foot across the hills for Glen Morar, and thence to Borradale—the place at which he had landed with high hopes less than nine months before. From Borradale he sailed for the Hebrides, and was driven by storm to Rossinish in Benbecula. Thence he again set sail, arrived in Scalpa Island, sailed up Loch Seaforth, walked across country toward Stornoway, but was refused entrance to the town. After various adventures the Prince again reached Benbecula, and for fully a month was travelling partly by land and partly by sea in the neighborhood of South Uist. On June 21 Flora Macdonald, whose assistance had been solicited, agreed to convey the Prince to Skye, but it was not until the twenty-eighth that he was able to escape. On the evening of that day the Prince, dressed in female clothing as 'Betty Burke,' was joined by Flora Macdonald, and sailed for Skye, accompanied only by Neil MacEachain and four boatmen. Portree was ultimately reached on the thirtieth, and Flora Macdonald there parted from the Prince. Eight or ten days later she was taken prisoner, but the Prince had meanwhile crossed to the Island of Raasa, thence back again to Skye, and after walking south through the island, had got over to the mainland, where after some wanderings he once more reached Borradale on July 10. The government, however, was on his track, and news having arrived that the country was surrounded, a dash for the north was made, and after some hair-breadth escapes the Prince was safely lodged in the famous cave in Glenmoriston, 'with the finest purling stream that could be running by his bedside, within the grotto;' . . . 'as comfortably lodged as if he had been in a royal palace.' In a note Mr. Blaikie says:—'I have been singularly fortunate in obtaining the sketches of this celebrated cave which embellish this volume from Mr. Ross, formerly Provost of Inverness, who made them when on a visit to this wild and inaccessible district in July, 1888. Mr. Ross's description, in a letter to myself, entirely corroborates that of Glenadale. . . . "A cavern formed by the great masses of rock at the bottom of a talus from the hill above—in fact, a cavity in a cairn of stones. The roof of the cavity is formed by a peculiarly-shaped mass, very much resembling three-quarters of an umbrella resting on a spur of rock. The floor of the cave takes a crescent form, the entrance being at the south-west, and coming round by the north to the south-east. About the centre was what appeared to be a hearth, and the south-east would have formed the bed. The bottom of the cavern was of gravel, and a pure rivulet of water passed close under the east side of the cave."'

On the 28th the Prince moved two miles off to 'a grotto no less romantic than the former,' where he remained four days. Warned that a company of militia was encamped within four miles, the fugitive again set off, and on Aug. 6 reached the hill Peinachyrine (Beann Acharain), 'the most northerly point the Prince reached in his wanderings.' It is impossible, however, to follow in detail all the devious travels of the Prince. One time he is spending the night in a 'sheally hut,' while many another night is spent on 'the side of a hill, without any cover, though it rained excessively.' By Sept. 5 he had wandered as far to the south-east as Ben Alder, where he spent a week in Cluny's 'Cage,' the exact site of which appears to be uncertain. While there he heard of the arrival of two French ships at Lochnanuagh, and forthwith set off for Borradale, travelling by night, and resting during the day. Borradale was reached on the 19th, and the Prince and a large number of his followers at once embarked. Shortly after midnight the anchor was weighed, and the Prince set sail for France in that mysterious vessel which, as yet, 'no man can name.'

THE UNITED STATESERS' ANSWER

NEW YORK 'TIMES' TALKS JUST LIKE SHERMAN.

Some of the Canadian papers are uttering fierce protests because our minister to England has caused to be printed on his official stationery the words 'American Embassy.' The sons of the Snow Lady declare that they, too, to say nothing of divers millions living south of the Rio Grande, are just as much 'Americans' as the residents of the United States, and they more than hint that any attempt to appropriate the name for our exclusive use is a piece of intolerable impertinence. What nonsense! Mention the word 'home' to a typical Canadian, and he thinks and speaks of England. So he isn't an American at all, but merely a tourist. As for the folks down to the southward, perhaps in a few years the Mexicans will become real Americans, but there is nobody else to lay serious claim to the title. They are on the New World, not of it.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Bout de l'Ile Park.—Take the St. Catherine or Notre Dame street cars going east and connect with the Belt Line Electric Railway at Lasalle avenue, Maisonneuve. Light refreshments served in the Park. Cars run every twelve minutes, afternoons and evenings.

'Shoot the Rapids.'—All cars on Notre Dame street route running west connect for Lachine. Last cars for boats leave post-office at 7.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. Frequent car service to 11.00 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HOMEFURNISHINGS
ON CREDIT.

WE ALWAYS GO STRAIGHT TO THE POINT; THERE IS NO FALSE MODESTY ABOUT US. WE WANT YOUR TRADE. WE ARE SURE TO GET IT IF YOU GIVE US HALF A CHANCE. THERE MAY BE OTHER STORES AS GOOD AS THIS ONE, BUT IF YOU BUY THE SAME QUALITY THERE YOU WILL PAY MORE FOR IT. WE SAVE MONEY IN VARIOUS LITTLE WAYS, SPECIALLY IN BUYING, AND CAN ALWAYS GIVE YOU THE LOWEST PRICES ON HOMEFURNISHINGS; ALSO THE EASIEST TERMS.

EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE. EVERYTHING IN CARPETS.

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SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

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Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted in Newest Improved Styles of Frames.
SIGHT ACCURATELY TESTED.
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2445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.
15

AN ARTISTIC PIANO.
Look in our window and see the new style Chickering upright piano, Empire case, something new and entirely different in design. The case of this piano is perfectly plain—the beautiful rich mahogany veneer sets it off. The tone is almost equal to a small grand. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street. Wholesale and Retail Agency for the Chickering Pianos.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Humors," free.

BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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No Lack of Room
—AT—
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EAU DE NIL ENVELOPES, (Size No. 7.)
500 in a box—high cut and well gummed,
5,000 lots ..... $1.25 per 1,000.
10,000 " ..... $1.20 " "
20,000 " ..... $1.15 " "
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BRODIE & HARVIE'S
GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR
For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c.
SK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb. and 6lb. pkg

Second to None
ON THE CONTINENT
And having all modern appliances and conveniences combined with
Cleanliness, Comfort and Civility,
—THE—
Turkish Bath Hotel,
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.
7

I WOULDN'T be so headstrong as to refuse advice when offered in a friendly spirit. WOULD YOU
Not show better judgment by investigating? If right, follow it. It WILL BE RIGHT if you are advised to use
The COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
—BY—
JOHN M. H. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER
107 St. James st and 343 Prince Arthur st

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THE MEDICAL HALL
Colonial House, Phillips Square.
The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1883. Over sixty years' reputation for
Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.
Our prices are as moderate as quality will allow
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MONEY TO LEND
At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.
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MARRIAGE LICENSES
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The rich Klondike Gold Fields may be your bane unless you are well supplied with "Imperial Embrocation," which cures Rheumatism and Colds, ills which you are almost sure to get there. 25c. All chemists.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMILTON'S

Great Monday and Tuesday

10c SALE!

A Little Money will go a Long Way Here during these Two Days.

The following list represents one bargain in each of our 39 Departments. Special for Monday and Tuesday 'only.' It is not possible that after reading through this 'List' you will fail to find some item that will interest you and that you want. Remember the prices quoted are for the two days only. You can rely upon the fact that each line advertised is at least as good, 'perhaps better,' than we claim. Another thing we point to with pardonable pride is the fact that when we advertise goods, no matter what the price may be, you'll find the goods here on our counters and at the price named when you call. We advertise exactly the truth.

		Actual Value.	Monday and Tuesday's Sale Price.
A	DEPT.—Canvasback Stair Oilcloth	15c	10c
B	" Large Steel Enamel Bowls	18c	10c
C	" Mixed and Chow Chow Pickles	12½c	10c
D	" Footed Cake Salvers, Imt. Cut Glass	19c	10c
F	" Lunch or Picnic Baskets	25c	10c
G	" White Summer Blankets, with Fancy Border		10c
H	" Ladies' Cloth House Slippers	20c	10c
K	" Gent's Muslin and Silk Scarfs	10c	3 for 10c
L	" Ladies' Black Taffetta Gloves	25c	10c
M	" Fancy Millinery Ribbon up to	50c	10c
N	" Plaid Silk Windsor Scarfs	19c	10c
O	" Ladies' Pure Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	19c	10c
P	" Odd Pieces of fine makes of Lace	20c to 35c	10c
Q	" 1,000 Perfume Atomizers, odd lines	19c to 25c	10c
R	" Ladies' Seal Grain Leather Wallets	25c	10c
S	" Plated Cabinet Photo Frames	25c	10c
T	" A lot of Pocket and Pen Knives up to	25c	10c
U	" Hair Pins in Wood Cabinets, worth	25c per doz	10c
W	" Cards of best Mending Wool, worth	18c per doz	10c
X	" Best quality Moire Linings	25c	10c
Y	" 20 pieces of 38 inch Fancy Melton Dress Goods	30c	10c
Z	" Black Union Cashmere	20c	10c
AB	" Ladies' Straw Sailors and Fancy Lace Hats, up to	75c	10c
AC	" Imported Fine Guage Fast Black Hose	15c	10c
AD	" Flowers, Osprey and Aegretts, worth up to	85c	10c
AE	" Fine Silk Spot Veilings, all new shades	25c	10c
AF	" Beautiful Jet Trimmings, worth up to	25c	10c
AG	" Fancy Union Figured Flannel for Ladies' Wrappers	20c	10c
AH	" Large size Colored Border Turkish Towels	20c	10c
AJ	" Fancy Pique for Children's Dresses	25c	10c
AK	" Special line of Velveteens		10c
AL	" Grey Twill Serge Tweed Effect	25c	10c
AM	" Fine Ruled Note Paper	18c per lb.	10c
AO	" Odd Dress Waists, "Old Style," worth up to	$2.50	10c
AP	" Children's Fine Muslin Bonnets	35c	10c
AQ	" Boys' and Girls Bicycle Caps and Tourmalines	25c	10c
AR	" Wool Mattress in Satin Tick, bound	per lb.	10c
AS	" 36 inch wide Art Muslins	15c	10c
AT	" Venetian Stair Carpet	17c	10c

Every article advertised will be sold at the same price—10c. We've had to make some great sacrifices to get a uniform price for all class of Goods, but we've done it. To our out of town customers we fill mail orders, that is as far as we can. Many lines are so ridiculously low that they will be cleared out early.

HAMILTON'S,

St. Catherine and Peel sts. and Dominion Square.

The Imperial Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., President.

will commence to issue policies about the 1st of September, and is now ready to receive applications for General Agencies in Canada.

Further information given on application to

F. G. COX,
Managing Director, Toronto.

Westmount Land

FOR SALE—A fine block of land forming westerly corner of Cote St. Antoine road and Victoria avenue. 135 feet by 250 feet, suitable for a villa site or for sub-division. Owner wants to sell. Offers solicited.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE, NO. 70 MANCE STREET, Self-contained Dwelling, Stone Front, situated between Ontario and Sherbrooke streets. The house is in perfect order, contains 10 rooms, separate bath and w.c., Daisy furnace, with extra plumbing, extra large closets, passages and bay windows, laundry and stationary wash tubs. The lot is 25 x 138 and the house 25 x 45. The garden in rear contains small fruits. Price $7,500, part of which can remain if required. Address or call at No. 70 Mance street. 7

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TO LET, 121 McCORD STREET, UPPER and Lower Tenements, 3 and 4 rooms each; central; very low rent. Apply 185 McCord street, or 22 Park avenue. 7

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Steamer 'LA CANADIENNE,' J. B. Mason, master, is intended to sail for Gaspe and the following ports: Matane, Cape Chatte, St. Anne des Monts, Mount Louis, Cape Magdalen, Chlorydormes, Fox River, Grande Crève, and all intermediate ports on

Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

Freight will be received at Island Wharf, Custom House Basin, until four o'clock same day.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Connection will be made with the Steamer 'Admiral' at Gaspe Basin, and freight taken for all ports in the Baie des Chaleurs.

For further information apply at the office of DAVID ROBERTSON & CO., 71 St. Peter street, agents. Bell telephone No. 151. 7

THE REV. DR. TAYLOR.

The Rev. Dr. E. O. Taylor, temperance advocate, closed his mission at Grimsby Park on the second of August, and is now on his way to the Maritime Provinces under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He is booked to commence work under the same auspices in Montreal in the month of November.

THE MINISTERS' MOVEMENTS.

The Hon. Messrs. Desjardins and Parent have return from their tour of inspection in the northern districts, and were at the government offices, with the Hon. Mr. Marchand, this morning. A Cabinet meeting is to be held in this city on Tuesday next.

IS NOT THE PERSON.

Mrs. James Muir, of Back River Road, wishes it to be stated that she is not the Mrs. Muir whose name has appeared in the press in connection with the recent attempted murder at Back River.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Dunbar Browne and Miss Browne are stopping at Curtis Farm Hotel, Fortune Rock, near Biddeford, Maine.

Mr. Ferdinand Mayer, general manager at New York for the Atlantic States and Canada of the Knabe Piano Company is in Montreal, the guest of Mr. A. P. Willis.

The following Montrealers are rusticating at Maple Grove Farm, Hemmingford: Mrs. S. Atchison and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant, Mrs. E. Douglas and child, Mrs. S. Nickle and child, Mrs. J. J. Hanna and child, Miss Myrtle Cottingham and Master James McLeod.

PILLSBURY WINS FIRST PLACE.

Murray Isle, N.Y., Aug. 7.—The New York State Chess Association tournaments were all finished yesterday except the cup contest. In the team match, New York versus Pennsylvania, the New York team won by a score of 25½ to 23½. In the individual scores Pillsbury won first prize.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, August 7, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, wheat is firm; maize nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat nominally unchanged; maize rather easier. Liverpool spot wheat quiet; spot maize firm. Minneapolis first bakers flour, 22s 3d. Futures, wheat steady, 6s 6¼d Sept., 6s 5d Oct., Dec.; maize steady, 2s 10⅝d Aug., 2s 11½d Sept., 3s 0½d Oct., 3s 2d Dec.

CHEESE SALES.

Shelburne, Aug. 6.—The cheese board met here this afternoon; 11 factories boarded 1,510 boxes. Bull bought a selection of 705 boxes at 8 3-16c, Cope bought a selection of 455 at 8½c; Reid bought one factory, 100 at 8c; balance unsold; market brisk; Board meets again in two weeks.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 6.—On the market today there were 1,350 boxes of white cheese; prices advanced this week to 8½c; some were shipped to Montreal house.

Iroquois, Ont., Aug. 6.—At the cheese board, to-day, about 1,000 boxes were offered; colored sold at 8½c; white at 8 5-16c.

South Finch, Ont., Aug. 6—At the regular meeting of the South Finch board, 1,081 cheese were boarded, 886 white, the balance colored. Both sold for 8⅜c to 8 1-16c; very few sold, factory men holding for 8½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago wheat opened at 76¼c to 76⅛c Sept.; corn opened at 26⅞c to 26⅝c Sept.; oats opened at 17¼c to 17⅛c Sept.; pork opened at $7.90 Sept.; lard opened at $4.32 Sept.; short ribs opened at $4.82 Sept.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Aug. 7, 1897.—Spring wheat, 7s to 7s 1d; red winter, 6s 10½d to 6s 11d; No. 1 Cala., 7s 2d to 7s 3d; corn, 2s 11d; peas, 4s 6d; pork, 46s 3d; lard, 23s; tallow, 18s; bacon, heavy, 27s to 28s; light, 27s; cheese, 39s 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 7. — Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 21,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 34,306; shipments, 5,357; left over, 4,000; estimated to-morrow, 33,000; light mixed, $3.70 to $3.90; mixed packing, $3.60 to $3.87; heavy shipping, $3.45 to $3.80; rough grades, $3.45 to $3.55. The receipts of cattle were 200; market steady; sheep, 3,500; market steady.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Aug. 7, 12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money, 113 3-16; account, 113¼.

HIS FIRST ORDINATION SERVICE.

Archbishop Bruchesi will hold his first ordination service in the Church of the Gesu, on Sunday, Aug. 15, when the following members of the Jesuit Order will be ordained:—Rev. Fathers Grenier, Nolet, Couture, Robichaud, Pare, Lamy, Leonidas, Hudon, Prince, Sigouin, Colter and Fox.

THE RAILS ON PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

The 'Minerve' protests against the placing of rails on Place d'Armes Hill between St. James and Craig streets, and holds that, considering the steepness of the hill, and the large number of persons who use that thoroughfare, the place will become a most dangerous one.

VISITING BISHOPS.

Archbishop Begin of Quebec went to Oka yesterday, and will return to the city this evening.

Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, went to see the members of his family at St. Isidore yesterday, and will also return this evening.

THE LEFEBVRE FAILURE.

The list of creditors of the insolvent firm of Lefebvre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, has been produced and shows the total liabilities to amount to about $175,000. A number of the largest creditors are secured.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. send out two steamers to the Old Country this morning with full general cargoes, including cattle. The Otteman sails for Liverpool, and has 874 cattle on board. The Straits of Menai is bound for Manchester and has cattle on board also.

The Allan SS. Laurentian, from Liverpool, passed Heath Point, Anticosti, yesterday morning, and is expected here to-morrow morning.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) line SS. Lycia sailed from Avonmouth yesterday morning for Montreal.

The SS. Craftsmen of the Johnson line, from Greenock, passed Father Point yesterday morning.

RAILWAY ELECTRIC SIGNALLING.

Three trains of cattle for exportation arrived at Hochelaga, via C.P.R., from the West yesterday morning, and two more trains were expected to arrive last night. It is reported that on one of these latter trains Professor Devine's new electric signalling apparatus for freight trains is being tested and Father Devine himself was to have come forward on the train from Winnipeg to superintend the test.

DISPLACED BUOYS—NOTICE TO PILOTS.

Mr. Robertson, secretary of the Harbor Board, has received the following telegram from Quebec:—

'The red cylinder buoy at Baptiste Simon beach is half mile below its position in mid-channel. N. C. Dufresne, pilot.'

The secretary, immediately on receipt of the telegram, issued the following important notice to pilots:—The semaphore is now being erected at Cap Sante, and will be put in operation as soon as ready, which, it is expected, will be within a day or two. Further notice will be given when it is being operated, and meantime pilots with deep draught vessels are cautioned against passing Cap Sante, St. Croix and St. Augustin shoal without sufficient rise of tide on the shallows at these points.

SS. VANCOUVER PASSENGERS.

Rimouski, Que., Aug. 6.—(Wharf)—List of saloon passengers per R. M. S. Vancouver, from Liverpool inward yesterday evening:—Mr. Adams, Mr. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Dr. Ashworth, Mrs. Ashworth, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Baker, Master Barclay, Master Barclay, Miss Barnet, the Rev. — Bartram, Mrs. Bartram, Miss Bartram, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Bellerby, Miss Beveridge, Mr. Black, Mrs. Blakeley, Miss Blakeley, Dr. Borden, Mr. Brayne, Mr. Bristol, Dr. Brookhouse, Captain Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Lt.-Colonel Burland, Mrs. Burland, Mr. Buttor, the Rev. Father Callaghan, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. Cartor, Mrs. Chamberlain and maid, Master Chamberlain, Master Chamberlain, Miss Chandler, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clay, Miss Cook, Miss Bustrill, Mr. Collins, Mr. Coulson, Lieut. Courtney, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Cox, Professor Crookshank Mrs. Crookshank, Mr. Crossweller, Mrs. Crossweller, Miss Thomas, Miss Currie, Miss Deacon, Mr. Dubray, Mr. Duckett, Miss Dunlop, Mr. Eakins, Miss Edwards, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Ethier, Miss Evans, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Sir Malcolm Fraser, the Rev. De La Wrenay, Mr. Dixon, Galpin, Miss Galpin, Mrs. Garner, the Rev. — Gauthier, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Good, Mrs. Good, Mr. Green, Lieut.-Colonel Gregory, Mr. Grieve, Mr. Grimwade, Mrs. Grimwade and maid, Miss Grimwade, Miss Grimwade, Dr. Halliburton, Mrs. Halliburton, Mr. Hansard, Mr. Harris, Major Henderson, Miss Holland, Mrs. Hooper, Miss Hall, Professor Hudson, Mr. Hughes, Major Hurdman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kellog, Miss Kellog, Mr. Kerr, the Right Rev. Bishop Kingden, Dr. King, Mr. Langford, Dr. Laurie, Master Leach, Mr. Leclaire, Mrs. Lepalme, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Loeb, Lieut.-Colonel Labelle, Miss Lovell, Miss Lyman, Mr. MacAulay, Mr. Macpherson, Miss Mallock, Mr. Marks, Mr. Master, Mrs. Master, Master McDougall, the Rev. — McNally, Mr. McRae, Miss Mencilley, Mr. Meredith, Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Micklebarrough, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Montgomery, the Bishop of Moosonee, Professor Lloyd Morgan, Mr. Morgan, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Delmar Morgan, Master Morgan, Master Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Norman, the Rev. — Bruce, Mr. Odell, Mr. Patterson, Captain Pelletier, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mr. Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Riggs, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Roberts, Master Roberts, Miss Robertson, the Rev. — Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Shadwell, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Simpson, Miss Skillen, Master Smith, Dr. Spanton, Miss Spanton, Mr. Stanwood, Mr. Stewartson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Swinburn, Lady Swinburn, Miss Taylor, Mr. Letley, Captain Thompson, Miss Toothill, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Trotter, Dr. Tweedie, Mrs. Tweedie, Sergeant Wallbridge, Mr. Western, Miss Weld, Mr. Whittaker, Miss Williams, Mr. Willson, Mr. David Willson, Miss Wylde, Mr. Zimmerman, the Rev. — Prior, Mrs. Prior, Miss William; 191 cabin, 73 intermediate and 281 steerage passengers.

OUR GOOD NAME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Expecting better things, it is difficult for the Chinese laundrymen to comprehend the present state of affairs in this 'English' city, as he considers it. He has an idea that there must be a 'company,' a monopoly about the City Hall which evidently has designs against him, and the present official opposition as to the laundry tax increases the popular dislike and prejudice; so the small boys and larger ones are free to smash windows and abuse and impose upon him generally. Two cases occurred in the past two or three days, though window-breaking is no uncommon occurrence over the city, entailing considerable expense to the Chinese. The difficulty is in catching or identifying the culprits; but in this case the boy was caught in the act, and was simply held for arrest without abuse of him; but a rowdy comes along and assuming a threatening attitude, forces the Chinaman to let him go. So the boy runs away, to return another day. In the other case, a Chinaman walking quietly along the street, is suddenly knocked down, cut about the face and hand, clothes torn, and robbed of five dollars. At least one of the assailants has been arrested, however, and our detective force is to be commended lately for apparent willingness and some good results. T.

OFF TO KLONDIKE.

This morning's Pacific Coast train from the Windsor street station took with it some gold-seekers from Montreal. One party, which was being sent out by a syndicate in this city, was composed of about half a dozen young men, and was under the charge of Mr. E. B. Scroggie, of this city. A large number of friends and relatives of the young men came to see them off and the partings were touching to witness. As for the prospectors themselves, they all looked cheerful and resolved; a photograph was taken of the party just before leaving. Besides this party were some other young men proceeding to the gold fields on their own account, amongst them being Messrs. Hepburn and McDonald of this city. All the prospectors will travel by way of Victoria and Dyea. Mr. W. H. Scroggie, the well-known dry goods merchant of St. Catherine street, desires it to be known that there is no truth whatever in the report published by a contemporary which stated that he was organizing an expedition to go to the Klondike gold fields.

MGR. BRUCHESI.

RECEIVES A VALUABLE PRESENT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Some years ago, Canon Bruchesi represented Archbishop Fabre at a grand religious demonstration at New Orleans, and the favorable impression which he left there was such that the archbishop of the southern city, who is unable to attend the consecration, has sent a special delegate who brings with him a fine mitre worth $700 as a gift from Roman Catholics of New Orleans to the new Metropolitan of Montreal.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT BROWNSBURG.

Lachute, Que., Aug. 7.—Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock an explosion took place in the detonating room of the Dominion cartridge factory, Brownsburg, whereby John Bill, in charge of the room, met his death. Fortunately, no others were injured, and the precautions taken since the previous accident prevented further loss of life. Very little damage was done to the building. The deceased, who was a young man, left a widow and one child. He comes from St. Albans, Vt. The Dominion Cartridge Company's picnic, which was to have been held to-day, is postponed in consequence.

CHICAGO BUILDERS ORDERED OUT

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Union workmen employed on the forty-seven public school buildings in course of erection in Chicago will be ordered out on strike on Monday morning. The building trades council has decided on this action in the hope of forcing the Board of Education to recognize organized labor. Two thousand workmen will be involved.

CHILD IMMIGRATION.

New Ontario Legislation

PROTESTED AGAINST BY MR. QUARRIER.

HE SAYS IT IS ANTI-BRITISH.

On March 31 of the present year there was put on the statute books of Canada a law regulating the immigration into Ontario of certain classes of children. The act provides, among other things, that the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor must be obtained for bringing children into Ontario under a penalty of not more than $100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. Every society or agent authorized to carry on the work of bringing children into the province for the purpose of providing them homes, is ordered to maintain a record in writing showing the full name of every child; the name and address of the parents or guardians, or other persons from whom the society or agent received such child; the date on which the child was brought in, and the date of its birth, and other particulars.

The passing of this act has aroused the indignation of Mr. William Quarrier, among others, who has been engaged for twenty-six years in bringing children into this country—well-trained, honest and industrious children.

Mr. Quarrier remarked, in conversation with a 'Witness' reporter last evening, 'I hold I have a right to enter into this country with these children, because they are honest, industrious and healthy; and because they are British subjects they have a right to enter on their own account. Besides, we at their back hold ourselves responsible that not one of them shall ever become a charge on any municipality. The act I hold to be anti-British because it deals with a child up to the age of eighteen, whereas in Britain and Canada, no one can control a child above fourteen unless with its consent, so that the act is against Canadian law, and if ever a case is entered to be tried, I do not believe the Ontario Government could secure a conviction. The act is anti-British also in its insisting on all the antecedents of every child being kept on record, and if you should fail to keep this record—this is the penal character of it—you are liable to a fine of $100 or three months' imprisonment. Now, just imagine that! Then it is anti-British because the government takes power over an institution that it never gave a cent to. Now, at home, the government cannot control any institution that it does not support, but here they hold the power to imprison me if I do not register all the bad about the child. It is unjust for a poor child that cannot defend itself to have all its faults blazed abroad. I say without fear of contradiction that this new act was hastily framed and is the most inquisitorial law that was ever put on the statute books of a British colony.'

'In twenty-seven years Miss Anni MacPherson of London, England; Mrs. Birt of Liverpool, and myself have brought into Canada about fifteen thousand children and young people whom we had trained and tested, and the results show that not two percent have ever become criminals or paupers, and the annual death rate is only four per thousand. We have ever held ourselves responsible for every child we brought out, and where failure has come we have returned them to the old land. We have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in conducting this work, and have never asked the government at home or here to help us financially. The work has been carried on in dependence on God, and is a purely voluntary and religious movement. We hold tenaciously that government has no right to interfere with religious work which it does not support, and that before framing this law we who have spent our money, time and energies in furthering the welfare of the land to which we have brought our children, should have been consulted. Instead of that this new stringent law was passed before we were made aware that such a measure was thought of. We feel that we have been unjustly treated, and that an unmerited stigma has been put upon our work.

'After my arrival here in June I put myself in communication with the premier of Ontario to see if the law could be amended in such a way as not to interfere with our principles as voluntary Christian workers, but so far there seems to be no other course open but to refrain from bringing out children until it is amended. It is unfair for the representatives of the Ontario Government to say that they have a bad lot of children there. I asked who was responsible for such an anti-British act being on the statute books of Canada, and in reply the premier said that "it would be invidious to specify any particular agency as more guilty than others in the matter of bringing in undesirable children." Now if they have evidence there is nothing invidious about it; while if they have no evidence what need is there for the act? I believe that the act is really the outcome of the talk of the Knights of Labor. It was originated by a lot of men who want to keep labor out of the country.

'My proposal is for the government to satisfy itself that each child is a proper child before it leaves the old shores, and get a promise by those bringing the child in that they will be responsible for it. We are prepared to do this, but none of us are prepared to accept of a license to do good to Canada and to do good to the children. The government has no right to make these children different from any others.

'Canada's premier has been telling us that he would like to get hold of our congested population and bring them out here to a land of freedom. For twenty-six years I have boasted of the British colony of Canada, and I have told my people that the laws here were equal to the laws at home. But I will go back now to advocate a different state of matters and declare that the laws of Canada are unjust and anti British in their character.'

FIRST PRESIDENT,

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We understand an order has been given for a portrait of the first president of this institution, the Hon. John Richardson. It has long been missing in the governor's board room and will be a fitting companion to that of the late Mr. Redpath just placed in position.

A RUMOR DENIED.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—A rumor yesterday gained currency in the city that a strike was threatened on the Grand Trunk Railway, and that the visit of representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railway Trainmen to Montreal was in connection with it. The officials of the order declare that there is absolutely no truth in the report, saying that the visit is simply to settle a few trifling grievances. Such a visit is practically an annual affair and has absolutely no significance.

ROW AT ST. SAUVEUR

WAS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE PLACE AND A NUMBER OF CIRCUS EMPLOYEES.

EIGHT PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE MELEE.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—The St. Sauveur suburb of this city was the scene last night of a disgraceful disturbance which almost attained the proportions of a riot and in which tent pins, revolvers, sticks, knives, stones and iron bars were freely used. The wonder is that the list of the injured is not a longer one and that several were not killed outright. The trouble was between the people of the locality and the hands of Wasnburn's circus which performed there yesterday afternoon and evening near the entrance to the new Victoria park. How it originated is not very clear, as the most conflicting stories are current on the subject. It is said to have been precipitated by a man attempting to crawl under the canvass when a circus hand threw a tent peg which hit him on the back. He got up and ran across the enclosure pursued by his assailant, to whose aid a number of the other employees were called by the sounding of whistles, which led to a preliminary skirmish with the mob of outside and in the course of which numerous revolver shots were fired and some blows struck. One of the circus men knocked down a citizen and was striking him when three of the city police on the grounds interfered and arrested the assailant, whereupon his confreres interfered and forcibly released the prisoner, the policemen being so badly handled in the melee that two of them had to be carried away to the nearest station. These were Constables Marceux and Blackburn. Assistance was summoned and the whole police force of the city were quickly conveyed to the scene under Deputy Chief Walsh.

Meanwhile, during the fighting, a panic began among the spectators inside the circus tent, children clinging to their parents and women screaming, but with the temporary cessation of the firing and stone-throwing outside, this was quieted down and the circus performance continued without interruption for about half-an-hour longer, when the trouble began again with the cutting of the tent-ropes by some of the toughs and the resumption of the firing, stone-throwing, yelling and fighting outside between them and the circus hands and the police. The panic in the tent then set in in earnest when it was further intensified by the report that the circus people had let loose their huge elephant to disperse the crowd and that it was trampling people to death. That the animal was loose was true enough, but it is not clear whether he was set free or made his escape. Certain it is that the elephant got out of the enclosure and into the streets, and made its way almost from the western limit of St. Sauveur to near the foot of Mountain Hill in Lower Town, where it was followed by a howling mob and where it was finally captured after it had broken down a wooden gate in a small back lane, but as far as can be heard yet, no one was injured by it. Such was not the case, however, from the fighting. Besides the two constables already mentioned as knocked hors de combat, Sergeant Bussiere was also badly handled by the mob, Constable Coleman was stabbed over the heart, but fortunately the dagger only cut through his tunic. A young lad named Lachance had his cheek cut open by a revolver ball, Jos. Vaillancourt was knocked senseless with a tent picket, Alfred Verina was struck with a stone in the face and badly hurt. A man named Lemieux had his head split with a steel buckle, and it is reported that many others, Quebec and circus men, were stabbed and otherwise injured. One of the latter is said to have had his arm broken and also to have been battered about the head terribly that he is not likely to recover. Some of the circus men and their wives had to fly for their lives and take refuge in adjoining houses. The circus people left Quebec by the Lake St. John Railway for St. Raymond, Roberval and Chicoutimi.

PROFESSOR FREDK. GODET, D.D.

A GREAT STUDENT AND COMMENTATOR.

(From 'The Christian.')

... region of biblical scholarship ... living man to whom the evan... is under greater obligations ...ssor Godet. With a learning ...s copious than any of the Ger... and a critical talent cer... superior, he combines that spiri... which so few of them have ..., with a personal appreciа... revelation of divine grace, ... aroma and reality to his ex... scripture.

... have had, not a few be... in Germany, who, as cri... ..., have dealt reverently ... and have shown a pro... him to whom Moses and ... witness. But there have ...ther hand, quite a host ... who have not only ...ruthlessly as if it had ...o their respect, but ...ss, all but incompre... r and characteristic ... of divine grace and ... wanders over the gospels



PROF. FREDK. GODET, D.D.

... example, in company with Strauss or ..., one is positively amazed at their ...cess in reducing a heavenly garden to a ...ren wilderness, not only by ignoring ... that is spiritually glorious in the life ... Jesus, but as being likewise blind to ... charm of the poetry, the pathos, and ... sublimity which the gospels unfold so ...ely to believing hearts.

It is one of the strangest phenomena of ... time that scholars of the profoundest ... should often bestow the hard and ...ceasing labor of their lives on an old ...k, just as if it were an ordinary trea..., and, as they proceed, annihilate ev...thing in it that kindles the gratitude, ...auges the sorrows or inspires the hope ... believing men. It is as conserving the ..., hallowed, view of scripture, and as ...owing that, when read in the light of ... most exact and careful exegesis, it is ...re full than ever of divine beauty and ...ritual glory, that Professor Godet ap...rs to us to have done such useful ser...e to the Christian world.

He is an old man now—a veteran of ...early eighty-five. Neuchatel was the ...ace of his birth, and as it has been the ...ne of the most important labors of his ... His mother was a woman of remark...le gifts and culture, energetic and em...ently Christian. Under the ministry of ... Du Pasquier, who had himself been ...ch influenced by the 'reveil' at Gene..., he was seriously impressed. At Berlin ... had for instructors Neander, Heng...enberg, Tholuck, and other leaders of ... believing school. While here, the 'Life ... Zinzendorf,' by Spangenberg, produced ...profound impression on him. It was not ...thout much struggle and earnest con...deration that he now made his choice as ... believing man.

Ordained to the ministry in 1836, he ...ent a couple of years as assistant pas...r at Valangin. In 1838 a new and im...portant sphere of usefulness opened to ...m, as tutor to the Crown Prince of ...russia, the late Emperor Frederick of ...Germany. For six years he held this po...sition, inspiring such respect and love as to lay the foundation of a friendship which terminated only with the Emper...or's death. M. Godet paid many visits to the Prince, who showed him every mark ...of respect, and continued to acquaint him ...with all the details of the family history to the very end. Godet held the Emperor to be an upright, earnest, sincerely pious ...man, understanding well the wants both ...of the church and of society, and ever de...irous that the church should enjoy the ...fullest possible measure of independence. ...Probably we shall never know the extent ...of the loss which both Germany and the ...world sustained by the death of the Em...peror Frederick.

After leaving the royal family of Prus..., M. Godet spent the next six years as ...pastor in the Val-de-Ruy; from 1851 to ..., he was pastor at Neuchatel; from ... to 1873, Professor of Exegetical and ...Historical Theology in the National Church, ...and from 1873 to 1887, when he retired, ...professor of the same subjects in the ...Normal school of the Independent ...Church of Neuchatel. In 1868 he got the ...degree of D.D. from the University of ..., and in 1884 from Edinburgh. The ...year of the disruption of the National ...Church of Neuchatel, in the words of Pro...fessor Godet himself, 'was an audacious ...attempt through the government of the ...day, composed of some freethinkers, to ...force the church to a new law, which was ...based on the free preaching of unbelief in the pulpits of the church.' More than half the pastors of the Canton, along with three professors, separated from the state, and threw themselves on the free-will offerings of the people, rather than compromise their position as servants of Jesus Christ and guardians of the purity of his Church.

In this movement Professor Godet had a conspicuous share. He was indeed the mainspring of the movement. His apologetical papers, in reply to the attacks of 'the liberal Christianity,' made a great impression. During its short history the Independent Church of Neuchatel has maintained a high character for evangelical earnestness and activity, and besides engaging in other evangelistic work, has borne its part in the too little known mission of the 'Suisse Romande,' in the South of Africa.

The busy life which he led while both pastor and professor at Neuchatel did not prevent him from engaging in many other labors of a kindred character. He was one of the founders of the old Home Mission of Neuchatel, the Evangelical Alliance there, the Normal Evangelical School of Pesaux, a great helper in the organisation of Sunday-schools, and the Society for the Sanctification of the Lord's Day. In 1871 he took part in founding the Society of Neuchatel for Promoting Evangelisation in France. He was an active promoter likewise of the dispensary, a society for building workmen's houses, a home for convalescents, and other charitable and social institutions. While most friendly to foreign missions, he has not had a conspicuous share in that work.

But beyond all doubt his chief service to Christian objects has been his writings and especially his New Testament commentaries. It is not necessary in this place to give a complete list of his various works, amounting to well-nigh twenty volumes. But two of his commentaries deserve special mention—that on the Gospel of St. John, and that on the Epistle to the Romans. For an exposition of St. John's Gospel M. Godet had eminent qualifications. It is delightful to find such a book handled with all the exactness of the scholar, and at the same time with all the spiritual insight and feeling of the saint.

Professor Godet is not far behind Mr. Gladstone in point of age, and though, compared to what he once was, he is now feeble in bodily strength, still he is so fresh and vigorous in mind as to be able to continue his studies, and prepare fresh works for publication. He lately passed through a very severe illness, and his friends could not but dread that the end was coming; but through his vigorous constitution and the blessing of God he rallied, and has been enabled to resume the labors of his desk.

HYGIENE AT THE NASHVILLE FAIR.

(New York 'Independent.')

Quite a third of the Government Building in Nashville is devoted to a sanitary and hygienic exhibit. An attempt has been made to show the farmer what the insidious and invisible microbe is doing to defeat his best efforts at cultivation. A large display is made by fine papier-maché models of the visible insects that attack and destroy his crops. In alcohol jars are shown portions of the lungs of cattle dead of tuberculosis, and beside them portions of healthy lung-tissue; and the same with other diseases, like lumpy-jaw and glanders. Then pictures of cultures of all these enemies, in all stages of their development, are shown in a most convincing array, and will probably do much to enlighten the men of Tennessee, unless they are given over to what the old theologians used to call 'judicial blindness' like the Massachusetts man who, in spite of all the labors and discoveries of an army of scientists, has risen in the legislature of 1897 and said: 'They didn't talk about these things when I was young, and I don't believe there are any.' But the interesting bacteriological exhibit was made by Dr. Kinyoun of Washington, and the Marine Hospital Service, who shows in a frame, illuminated from behind by an electric light, fifty of the various microbes of disease that have been identified, described and figured. These are all magnified sixteen hundred times, and here it can be seen how utterly different they are in shape and size. Just now the bacteriologists are very much occupied in the study of the parasite which produces chills and fever, and have succeeded in demonstrating what it is that produces the 'tertian' and the 'quartan' types of the disease. They find that the point of attack is the red corpuscles of the blood, and that the microbe really eats out its heart, and that when the inner substance is entirely gone, the poor victim must shiver and shake, and then burn with fever, and then drown, as it were, in his own perspiration. But the great point is, that by drawing a drop of blood from the finger and placing it under the great revealing lens it can be predicted very nearly at what moment the above process of shivering and burning will begin. Nothing in modern progress is more wonderful than the science of bacteriology, that has been wholly built up from its feeble beginnings twenty-five years ago.

Another interesting section of the government exhibit was the showing of how disinfection has hitherto been accomplished in the navy, by the use of superheated steam. But a still better method is now, apparently, to take the place of that—the disinfection of articles, without injury to color or texture, by formaldehyde gas. In this the vapor of wood alcohol is passed over incandescent platinum wire, and the result is a deadly and mephitic gas, generated in an apparatus outside of the apartment to be disinfected, and introduced by a copper tube of the size of a lead pencil, through the keyhole; and many experiments go to show that it is far superior to any process previously in use. Dr. Kinyoun's experiments seem to show that it is the ideal process. His whole outfit is about the size of an oxygen cylinder, and when not in use can be set off in any unobtrusive corner; and it costs about ninety dollars.

The sanitarians of the country know what superior work has been done in the twenty years of its existence by the Tennessee Board of Health, and that state has furnished some of the most striking hygienic object lessons ever seen anywhere—notably the epidemics of cholera and yellow-fever that have scourged her two chief cities, and the truly scientific manner in which one of them was fenced out of Nashville in 1876, and the still more instructive permanent lesson afforded by the demonstration in Memphis of the way in which a notoriously insalubrious city has been transformed by a pure water supply and a perfect system of sewers into one of the model cities of the union. In Memphis, among a population of eighty thousand in April only three children under five years old died.

Here are gathered specimens of all the latest appliances for the most advanced surgery, and all the modern inventions in the way of appliances to mitigate the inevitable sufferings of long illnesses—invalid beds and invalid chairs, and all the aseptic appliances that will surely circumvent and defeat the ubiquitous microbe who, as if it were not bad enough to be wounded and bruised, is on the keen scent to put in his oar, or his bill, and make the sufferer more miserable still. Then there is a fine exhibit prepared by Dr. Gihon, one of the medical directors of the United States navy, to show how medical and surgical emergencies are met on shipboard, where the operating table must swing instead of standing, etc. He also has a most instructive display of what may be called archaic plumbing, exhibiting faulty plumbing as formerly practised, and the accidents that have come to the best-intentioned pipes, in the days when they were sedulously concealed behind walls. Holes two inches in diameter have been gnawed by rats through thick lead pipe; carpenters have carelessly perforated them with nails or jammed them flat with heavy timbers. In another section we see the remedy for all these evils in the beautiful enamelled iron baths of all sorts, and washbowls of all descriptions, fitted with pipes that can be inspected from end to end; and the last desideratum seems to have been supplied by the firm who now make iron waste-pipes enamelled throughout their interiors.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation. 7

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TELEPHONE 2618

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FARM FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—200 acres, one mile west Brome Lake, 3 miles from Knowlton; one mile from post-office, church and school; 100 acres cleared and 100 acres in wood, of which are 400 trees for sugar bush. The farm is capable of keeping 40 head of cattle all year round, and has dwelling house and good buildings for all kinds of stock. All the stock goes with the farm, and comprises twenty milking cows, two horses, and other stock, together with all the hay, fodder, corn, and all farming implements. Price, $5,000. Terms, $3,000 cash, balance can remain at 6 percent. Present growing crops can be purchased at a valuation. This offer is only for a limited time. THOS. H. WALSH, Temple Building, Montreal. 7

ON BEST PART DRUMMOND STREET—Frontage, 98 feet with house, or divided into three parts if desired. J. FAIRBAIRN. 7

FOR SALE, AT WESTMOUNT, ON Selby street, one of the prettiest new houses, 3 flats; rent guaranteed; solid stone and brick; easy terms; $4,700. Address T., 96, 'Witness' Office. 4

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FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS PLANING Mill and Sash and Door Factory combined, doing a good business in the thriving town of Peterboro; will be sold cheap. Apply to Box 258, Peterboro, Ont. 6

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1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	2½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15¾ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
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For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

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GEO. W. REED & CO.,
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INSOLVENT NOTICE.

CANADA.
Province of Quebec,
District of St. Johns.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of
RANCOURT & TRUDEAU,
St. Johns,
Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 770 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that on this day, I, JOHN McD. HAINS, of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was by order of the said Court, appointed to be Curator to the property and effects, real and personal, of the said Insolvent, in this matter, abandoned by them for the benefit of their creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days.

Dated at Montreal, this fifth day of August, 1897.

JOHN McD. HAINS,
Curator.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has gone to the Klondike; doubtless he has taken with him a goodly supply of "Imperial Embrocation," to ward off Rheumatism and Colds; so sensible. Why not do the same 25c. All chemists.

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at the "Witness" Office

Brethren who, when they give, give cheerfully, and in proportion to their ability, are a comfort to the pastor. The difference between one who thus gives and another who gives grudgingly, is the difference that exists between a pump and a living, flowing spring. The one is spontaneous, the other forced. The water as it flows from the spring seems to say: 'I come from one who delights in giving. Giving, he lives; cease giving, he would die.' The water flowing from the pump seems to say: 'I come from one whose principle is, 'Never give till you are compelled. Hold on to the treasure you have till some outside pressure constrains you to yield it up.'" Theoretically we are all one in the belief that, not only we ourselves, but all that we have and are, belongs to God. The hymns we sing are just full of it. I have only to remind you of such hymns as 'Fade, fade each earthly joy,' or 'All for Jesus,' or 'When I survey the wondrous Cross,' and there is not one of you but will admit that it is so. Sound enough in theory, but what about practice? Are we sound in that, too? Ah, when it comes to practising our belief, how many of us act as if what we had was our own instead of God's. When asked to give to the many objects that lie so near the heart of Christ, there is heard the creaking of the pump, instead of the welcome sound of the flowing brook. Christians who have not to be urged to give, but give for the same reason that the sun shines, or the spring flows, are in every church a great joy to the pastor. How, my brethren, is it with you? Are you each giving as God hath prospered you? Were we all doing this, what money there would be in the Lord's treasury to evangelize the world.—Rev. D. Hutchinson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY TWO

years ago the Rev. Job Roadhouse, of Seeley's Bay, Ont., wrote us:—'Allow me to tell you of my high appreciation of the K. D. C. The state of my stomach was affecting my throat; at times, I feared the loss of my voice, but K. D. C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a Godsend. It is the best stomach medicine I have met with.'

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Home dyeing is now one of the true home arts, a work that is artistic, an occupation that has become pleasant and fashionable. People in easy circumstances who give their attention to the work of home dyeing also find it a most profitable recreation.

This increased interest in dyeing work, and the great success that attends it, comes from the use of the celebrated Diamond Dyes that are so easy to use, so true to color, so pure and brilliant, so fast and unfading.

A costly wool or silk dress that has become spotted or faded can in a very short space of time be made equal to new. No garments or materials need be thrown away or sold to the second-hand dealer because of lost or dingy colors. An outlay of from ten to twenty cents for Diamond Dyes will recreate every piece and save many dollars.

If you have not yet begun the easy work of home dyeing, let us assure you that you miss a pleasure and lose money as well. Look up your faded and discolored garments at once, and use the Diamond Dyes: you will be surprised with your success.

A City Man's Wail.

There Are Thousands Like Him in Canada.

'To be candid and truthful, I am miserable, used up, nervous, and can't sleep these days; I feel as if life was not worth living. I have tried country air, and have strictly followed my doctor's advice, yet here I am, fast wearing away.'

This confession, made by a resident of one of our largest Canadian cities, truly represents the condition of thousands of men and women, old and young, at this time of the year.

It is almost certain that such weakly and broken down men and women have not yet heard the joyful news that Paine's Celery Compound is the great life renewer and builder, the medicine that makes the weak strong, that gives vim and true activity to the languid and despondent, that makes the blood pure and red, that gives digestive vigor and sweet refreshing sleep.

Are you, dear reader, amongst the afflicted ones? Are you pining in misery and suffering and full of dread and fears? If so, let us point you to the only medicine that can meet your case without a fear of failure. It is Paine's Celery Compound, nature's medicine for the tired and worn out body and unstrung nerves. The virtues of this medicine strike right at the seat of the trouble, quickly bringing health and happiness. It has a marvellous record of cures, a fast and enduring fame won by rescues and life-saving. Will you test its efficacy? You must if you desire health and robustness as well as extended years.

UNMATCHED.

(By Edith E. Smyth, in 'Hand and Heart.')

CHAPTER I.

Aunt Anne and I were sitting together in the drawing-room having a chat; I cannot now recall the half of what we said to one another, but I remember that the subject of our conversation was governesses—governesses in general, and my governesses in particular. 'Necessary evils,' Aunt Anne denominated the race, and I was inclined to agree with her. In the four previous years I had had a succession; one had disagreed with the servants, another with the children, a third with myself; of three who had not manifested such combative propensities, one had proved unfit to teach, another unfit to walk, and a third had carried on a courtship which, if pleasant to herself, had been unpleasant to me.

I was in low spirits with my many failures; my husband had not scrupled to tell me that I must be a bad manager, though affording me no clue as to my weak point. Aunt Anne had likewise given a verdict against me, but she had been very demonstrative as to the cause of my non-success.

'My dear,' she had more than once said to me, 'you are too familiar with them at first; you do not sufficiently keep them at a distance.'

I was willing to accept both condemnations. I resolved to act on Aunt Anne's advice, and to keep my next arrival at a distance; and if my husband had vouchsafed any special hints, I should have made myself ready to put them into practice also. The failures had given me a great deal of trouble, and to be told that oneself is the cause of one's trouble is about getting the top stone put to it. I had a very great longing to show my husband and Aunt Anne that I was not such a very bad manager. As I faced my difficulty, and tried for myself to discover any possible rocks on which I had made shipwreck, I came to the conclusion that I had, perhaps, not been sufficiently careful in making my selection, and I purposed to scrutinize closely the next candidate for my situation, and fathom her down to the very depths.

Miss Prendergast just then arrived to offer me the opportunity of carrying out these resolves, and I quitted Aunt Anne's presence in order to interview her. I looked at her as much and as earnestly as I could without transgressing the bounds of politeness. Mindful of my past experiences, I tried to discover from her countenance, her speech, or her manner, whether she would prove combative, on the one hand, or too amorously inclined, on the other. I endeavored to extract from her any confession of delicacy, or inability for peripatetic exercise; I scanned her testimonials to make sure that she could teach. In the great amount of experience which I felt I possessed, I was almost confident that on one or another of these charges there would be a breakdown in the examinee. When this did not occur, swiftly as lightning passed through me the conclusion that perhaps every governess had a different failing. I had found out to my cost the failing of six; the seventh would exhibit some new symptom.

Ten years' experience in teaching, good testimonials, the manners and accents of a lady—all these suited me well. I looked at the candidate again. I saw dark hair with a silver streak or two in it, a broad forehead, rather large grey eyes, a nose straight, thought not slim enough for beauty, a mouth with pleasant curves, and cheeks not destitute of color; all these offered an agreeable exterior, and middle height matched moderate good looks.

'Your age, Miss Prendegast?' I enquired.

'Twenty-eight.'

I started internally, if not externally. Would a want of truth be the failing? If so, I felt I should decline a venture. I was thirty-eight myself, the mother of six children, and I had but two grey hairs that I knew of. Could she be ten years my junior? It was not only on the silver streaks I was basing my ideas, but the whole appearance seemed to me to tell of a longer life. She possessed a gravity I should have taken to be the growth of years. I talked on, endeavoring very especially to discover anything else which might seem to display a want of truth. The face told no story of falsehood: her speech was the ready speech of one who had nothing to hide.

I was in very great distress for a governess. My baby was ill; the doctor had ordered that the house should be kept quiet. Though fearing I was doing a foolish thing, and going against my own previous resolves, I engaged Miss Prendergast to come the next day, at the same time stating I should write a letter of enquiry to her last employer.

I returned to Aunt Anne, feeling almost ashamed of what I had done, quite expecting she would consider I had been over hasty.

But Aunt Anne proved lenient on this point. She kept true to her one idea—'Just keep her at a distance, Dorothy; make her understand her place from the beginning, and you and she will get on all the better for it. I quite understand you could not afford to wait.'

'I do hope she will turn out well,' I said. 'She has a nice face, and a very good countenance. I don't think she looks as if she would fight. I wonder what her failing will be!'

CHAPTER II.

The next day I watched Miss Prendergast walk up the pavement to our house. She impressed me far more favorably than on the preceding day, and with almost a feeling of thankfulness I introduced her to her four pupils. She and they set to the usual routine of work. The schoolroom resounded with 'as, es, is, os, us,' in Latin, 'a, e, i, o, u,' in French, one, two, three, four, in music, and various other tokens of various other studies. For the first week I lived in daily expectancy of the appearance of the failing. Not finding it, my immediate apprehension lessened. Aunt Anne, who was spending the winter with me, commented from time to time on Miss Prendergast, and not unfavorably, on the whole.

My husband did not like the presence of the governesses in the evenings, so they only appeared in the drawing-room when specially invited. I was wont to take a peep into the schoolroom and have a few minutes' chat, thinking this would be a break in their loneliness. But, mindful of Aunt Anne's advice, I was in no hurry to bestow any special attention on Miss Prendergast, and I did not make my way to the schoolroom for an evening visit until she had been with me some little time. When I went, I found her sitting reading a rather large-sized book. I had no intention of inquisitively looking to see what it might be, but I could not help perceiving that it was not English. My curiosity was roused. I looked again, and saw it was not German. She made no attempt to put it away, and after having talked of other matters, I inquired the subject of her study.

'The Greek Testament.'

'Do you know Greek?'

'Enough to read the Testament.'

'You will not find Greek of much use to you?'

'I like reading the Testament,' she simply said.

'Not tired of books after spending the day over them?'

'Not tired of this one.' A smile played over her mouth as she said these words, and her eyes looked down with affection at the pages.

I did not visit her again for a little while; I was determined to act on Aunt Anne's advice. The next evening I went to her. Another surprise met me.

'I have a favor to ask of you,' she said.

I wondered what was coming, expecting, probably, leave of absence.

'The children are always with you and their father, Mrs. Gloster, on Sunday afternoon. Would you have any objection to my taking a Sunday-school class?'

I was astonished, so much so that I did not know what answer to give. This which she sought would have been very far from my desires had I been in her place.

'Surely you have teaching enough to do all the week?' I said.

'This would be a different kind of teaching.'

'Well, I must think about it.' I could not make up my mind as to whether Yea or Nay would be best.

I confided to Aunt Anne the request which had met me, Her surprise was not so great as mine had been.

'I suppose,' said she, 'that there is some attraction—somebody to be met, a curate's acquaintance to be sought, or something of that kind.'

I thought myself very innocent then for not having made a similar guess.

'Shall I say No?'

'As you like yourself; but I fancy you would be as well off with her not going. She may bring infection to the children.'

I caught at this latter idea as a help to back up my refusal, for I did not like having to say No. When I did say it, I tempered it with a 'not at present.' There were one or two epidemics prevailing just then; I thought this would leave the way open for a permission at another time. The denial I could see was a disappointment.

My four middle children were Miss Prendergast's charges; below them was my baby, and above them my eldest son, Jack. His father had assumed an oversight over his studies, so he had passed in some measure from under my jurisdiction, but he generally learned his lessons in my presence, and I was his confidant in his troubles concerning them, possibly all the more so since his father had taken the censor's chair. Jack rather dreaded his father's displeasure, and much appreciated the rewards he could bestow.

'It is this horrid Greek I am behindhand in!' he one day ejaculated. 'I believe I should get the exhibition only for it.'

I took up the book he had thrown down in such disgust. It was double Dutch to me.

'Could father not help you in it?'

'I should be afraid of going to him, he would think me stupid, and now me so.'

An idea struck me. 'Would you like Miss Prendergast to help you? She knows Greek.'

'Does she? Why, I did not think women knew Greek!'

'She does.'

'Oh, I say, it would be tip-top if she would give me a lift.'

That evening I visited Miss Prendergast in her schoolroom, not for her benefit, but for my own and my son's. I had a little conjunction on going to ask her a favor when I so lately had denied her one; but I made myself brave for Jack's sake. My request met with a ready consent. We discussed Jack and his school prospects, and his father's desires for him. A mother waxes enthusiastic over her sons, or over nothing! It curiously strike me on leaving the schoolroom that I had rather committed an error, and perhaps not sufficiently kept my governess at a distance. But I grew happy at the thought of getting help, and I resolved to be extra careful for the future.

'Mother, Miss Prendergast is a brick.'

This declaration I understood as being the highest possible commendation that I could bestow, and as day by day passed on, and I ceased to hear lamentations

... Greek, I could appreciate his ... for Miss Prendergast's spe... had not so far met with suc... still determined to be wary. ... given up my particular scru... ...ything pointing towards un... ..., for I was by degrees com... to the idea that twenty-eight, ... Miss Prendergast might ..., in spite of the silver streaks ... appearance of gravity. ... me she remained, but now ... had opportunities of seeing ... children in their times of ... I had abundant evidence ... possessed a considerable ... 'Prendy,' the children ...ing her; they all loved

...rtain conclusions concern... ...themselves upon me: one ... seemed such a heart in ... Jack's Greek down to ... Dorothy's affections which she aid... ...the children in mak... ...was, that she seemed to ... wonderful habitual ... Mrs. A ...ness's life must al... ... children, with very ... perverse beings, yet ... that Miss Prendergast was ... certainly had taken no great ... like her so, nor had any one ... house. I had a husband and ... comfortable means, a nice ...blishment of my own, as much ... as I desired, everything that ... supposed to make up a woman's ..., and yet strangely and contin... idea was borne in upon me that ... Prendergast, without any one of ...vantages, was a happier woman ... was. Sometimes a notion arose ... me that she must be in love, and ... the hope and joy which that ec... state awakens resided her bright... From the children I learned much ... her; a crippled sister was her one ... near relative; details were af... me as to how the others had died, ... mention was made of any one ... would be likely to fill the lover's ... I concluded that probably, both ...priety and propriety's sake, he ... kept in the background. A strange ... of curiosity to know the truth took ...session of me, but Miss Prendergast ... I were getting acquainted with one ...er but slowly; I think I was the ... person in the house to appreciate ... Aunt Anne excepted. This was not ... an unwillingness to appreciate good ... my part, but my previous disappoint...ts had made me sadly sceptical.

...y husband did not fail to manifest ... pleasure when Jack came out success... in his examination, and gained the ...hibition. Jack—dear boy, I shall al...ways honor him for it—explained to his ...ther what a great help Miss Prender...gast had been.

'You have made a good hit, Dorothy, ...s time,' said my husband. 'Ought we ... to give Miss Prendergast some little ...en of our appreciation? If there is ...thing she would like, be sure you ...nt it to her.'

I pondered over in my own mind what ...iss Prendergast would like. Then there ...curred to me the request she had made ..., and I wondered if she still had the ...me desire. In accordance with my own ...as of gratitude, as well as with my ...sband's express wish, I sought her ...t evening to find out what I could do ... her. I tendered her our hearty ...anks, with which she was evidently ...uch pleased; then I endeavored to dis...over if there was any way in which we ...uld oblige her.

She replied that she was more than ...ompensed by Jack's success and our ...nd thanks.

'You once asked me what you called a ...vor. I at the time refused it. Do you ...till desire it?'

'Yes.'

'I think there is no objection to your ...gaging in such work now. You will be ...areful about infection?'

'Certainly.'

I wondered at the glow of pleasure ...hich I saw at once manifested itself. ...ot altogether forgetful of Aunt Anne's ...ggestions, I queried as to its cause. The ...swers I received were not quite com...prehensible to me.

The granting of this, in my opinion, ...questionable favor was not, I knew, any...thing that my husband would consider ...dequate recompense for what Miss Pren...dergast had done, and I concluded that a ...ttle extra payment on her departure for ...her holiday would be the best form in ...which to put our thanks. She accepted ...gratefully what we gave her, but it seem...ed to me as if the bestowal of the other ...favor had been to her a cause of greater ...joy and satisfaction.

After a month's holiday, Miss Prender...gast returned, and resumed her work. On ...her reappearance some of my old misgiv...ings also reappeared, but one by one they ...went to sleep again.

The months rolled on, and nothing ...nderful seemed to happen, unless it ...ight be said that the schoolroom ma...chinery working well and profitably was ...something wonderful. Miss Prendergast ...ad the knack of making the schoolroom ...a pleasant place. I noticed how even ...ook frequently visited it. I ventured a ...ttle absence from home, and returned ...o find things had not gone to wreck and ...ain in my absence.

My husband praised me for my im...proved administration. I was glad he ...as pleased, but in my heart I took his ...commendation very humbly, for I felt ...is praise was not due to me, but to Miss ...rendergast. She still remained very ...a mystery to me, but there came a ...time when a revelation occurred. Illness ...came to my household, not from infec...tion brought by Miss Prendergast from ...Sunday-school, for it commenced in ...her holidays. One of my little ones after ...another was laid low. I summoned Miss Prendergast back to my help, and she did not fail to come.

The stars are best learned in the dark, and it was when things were very dark with me I learned Miss Prendergast. For the first time in my life I became intimately acquainted with one who lived a life in God, leaning on him, living to him, walking with him, talking with him. She did not know how she was teaching me, nor how I was watching her.

That dark time passed away, leaving one shadow to be a lifelong one across my path. A little grave in the churchyard was filled with one of my darlings. But my sorrow was not without hope. I was an old scholar, but I was learning great lessons of faith, and hope, and love.

(To be continued.)

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

Why go I mourning?—Ps. xliii., 2.

Though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; . . . if thou prepare thy heart, and stretch out thy hands toward Him, thou shalt forget thy misery, or remember it as waters that pass away. —1 Peter i., 6; Job xi., 13, 16.

Return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee. —Ps. cxvi., 7.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.

What is my strength, that I should hope?—Job vi., 11.

The Lord is my strength and song; therefore will I hope in Him.—Lam. iii., 24.

Spiritual laws are not less definite and certain than natural laws; and an experience of many years in God's work has more and more conviced me that cause and effect are as certain in spiritual things as in natural things. A given number of atoms say of sulphuric acid combined with a given number of atoms say of carbonate of soda, will produce a definite number of atoms of sulphate of soda. In like manner a given amount of spiritual power operating according to spiritual laws will always produce like and definite results. There is no change since Apostolic times in this respect. Spiritual cause and effect operate exactly now as they did then, for God is unchanging. These spiritual laws may be discovered by the prayerwul study at the word of God in dependence on His Spirit as a true interpreter. And here I would urge on my young friends the importance of bible study. We all desire to be truly prosperous men. God desires that we should prosper—not in some of our undertakings merely, but in them all. In the first two verses of the first psalm we have the path that leads to unerring prosperity: 'Whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.' While the first verse points out the negative side—the avoiding of the evils that would hinder—the second verse gives us the all-important positive side: 'His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night.' It is very easy to ascertain in what a man takes delight. Those who are fond of athletics will be talking about them when not engaged in them. Those who are fond of science have their hearts full of it, and are always glad to speak of their favorite pursuit as well as to engage in it. Do our friends discover that our delight, our hope, is in the law of the Lord? If they do, we shall not fail of prosperity. In pursuits, literary or commercial, in the home life, in things great and small, we shall prosper in whatsoever we set our hand to, if we carry out this great law of God.—Rev. Hudson Taylor.

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Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss JUSTINE PAQUET

Writes: "I am thankful that Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS were placed in my way, I owe my good health to them alone."

We are told that money will not purchase health, but judging from the manner in which some people pay the doctor, we should say that many did not believe it. Health can be purchased, but there is a vast difference in the price asked. Our method of home treatment has rendered it possible for the poorest to avail themselves of our remedies. There is really no excuse for much of the suffering that exists to-day. We see people daily who are bending beneath the yoke of disease, who seem to be utterly regardless of their condition, and prefer to endure the disease, rather than adopt the remedy. There are very few remedies on the market, good, bad or indifferent, that can be had for less than a dollar, and when one can purchase one like ours for fifty cents, the most economical of persons should be satisfied.

But all this is naught when no cure is effected, but happily for our patients the greater percentage are cured, which permits us to say (not boastingly, however), that in Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, sufferers from female weakness have at last found a remedy, that is not only inexpensive, but reliable and absolutely safe in effect.

Miss Justine Paquet writes us as follows:—



Franco-American Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen,—For over a year I was almost constantly ailing. I had sick headache frequently, which often made it necessary for me to go to bed. I was also very dizzy at times, caused, I suppose, from the violent headache. But that was not all, I had a constant sense of weakness, that made it very difficult for me to get around and attend to my work in the mill, where I am regularly employed.

In looking over the 'Independant,' (a paper published here), I read a testimonial from a lady who had been cured by taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, of a complaint so like my own that it seemed to describe it exactly. This encouraged me to try them; I did so with the best of results, for after taking them two weeks only, I felt much better, and at the end of six weeks I felt that I was cured.

I do have at times an attack of sick headache, and for that I always keep the pills on hand, but my general health is now very good, and I am thankful that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills were placed in my way, for I believe I owe my good health to them alone.

JUSTINE PAQUET,
Witness, H. R. Surles. 524 Ferry street, Fall River, Mass.

The above is a case of female weakness. Had the lady resorted to the Red Pills in the early stages of her complaint, we are certain that she would have had nearly a year's good health credited to her, and have been spared the pain and suffering she alludes to in her letter. Don't wait, but go at the trouble at once. If the periods are irregular in their happenings, these pills will correct them. If you are a sufferer from back or side ache, they will relieve you. If your complexion is bad, with dark circles beneath the eyes, these pills will restore your natural color. Remember they are for pale and weak women, and when either or all of the conditions exist which we have mentioned, they will be found ever reliable in effect.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c per box, 6 boxes $2.50, mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address:—FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
Free Vaccination.

Drs. Daze and Coyle will vaccinate, free of charge, all persons applying at the Health Department, City Hall, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m. daily. They will also vaccinate at their respective offices, as follows:

Dr. H. Daze, No. 392 St. Andre street, from 7 to 8 o'clock p.m. daily.

Dr. H. W. Coyle, No. 62 Coursol street, from 7 to 8 o'clock p.m. daily.

The following physicians have been appointed public vaccinators, and will vaccinate free of charge all persons calling at their respective offices, from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 to 3 o'clock p.m., and 7 to 8 o'clock p.m. daily:

Dr. Therien, 1313 St. Denis street.
Dr. T. Lamarche, 462a Rachel street.
Dr. G. E. Roy, 45 Moreau street.
Dr. J. A. Barolet, 292 Craig street.
Dr. J. Chevalier, 916 De Montigny street.
Dr. L. A. Gagnier, 1643 Ontario street.
Dr. L. F. Wilson, 545 Wellington street.
Dr. W. J. Reilly, 51 Park avenue.
Dr. DeJersey White, 70 Cathcart street.
Dr. J. J. Ross, 637 Wellington street.

Extract from the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec:—

Sec. 3068. The father or mother of every child born in any of the said cities, shall, at some such appointed time within three calendar months after the birth of such child, or in the event of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, then the person who has the care, nurture or custody of the child, shall at some such appointed time, within four calendar months after the birth of such child, take or cause to be taken the said child to the medical practitioner in attendance at the appointed place in the ward in which the said child is resident, according to the provisions of this sub-section, for the purpose of being vaccinated, unless such child have been previously vaccinated by some legally qualified medical practitioner and the vaccination duly certified; and the said medical practitioner so appointed shall, and he is hereby required, thereupon, or as soon after as it may conveniently and properly be done, vaccinate the said child.

Montreal, 5th August, 1897.

L. LABERGE,
Medical Health Officer.

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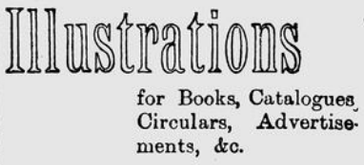
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A SUITABLE PROFESSION.

Rector's Daughter—'What do you mean to do with your son James, Mrs. Blobb?'
Mrs. Blobb—'Well, Miss, he's going to work for Mr. Light, the butcher, which is fortunate, for James be desperate fond of ani mals.'—'Punch.'

'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.

AN EXPLANATION.

'It's dreadfully queer,' said the housewife, 'that the potatoes you bring should be so much bigger on the top of the basket than they are at the bottom.'

'Miss,' said the vegetable raiser, 'it comes about this way. 'P'taters is growin' so fast right now that by the time I git a baskitful dug, the last ones is ever so much bigger than the fust ones.'—Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST.

Gentlemen,—I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my family. We would not be without it for twice its price. I say it is the best (not merely one of the best—but the best) medicine ever brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhœa, either in children or adults.—John Underhill, License Commissioner, Strathclair, Man. 3

WOULD GIVE CHEERFULLY.

'You've got an awful cold, Smithers. Why don't you go to a doctor and get him to give you something for it?'

'Give me something for it? Man, he can have it for nothing and welcome.'—Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.'

STEALING WHEELS.

Bicycle thieves are plentiful. It is pleasant to know that even if your wheel is stolen you'll get another free of charge. That is what a $2.00 policy in the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. gives you. Office, 181 St. James street. Telephone 1234. 7

BY THE ROADSIDE.

'The trouble with your machine,' said the scoffer in the buggy, 'probably is that it was tired when you started out.'

'Yes, sir,' answered the cyclist by the roadside, still plying his air pump vigorously; 'but it's getting it's second wind.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S. 26

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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To the Department Stores, as we find that they ask too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two.
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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 street.

WHAT HE SAW.

The bright boy's mother is cultivating his bump of observation.

'Now, Johnny,' holding up a picture card, 'shut your eyes and tell me what you saw on this card.'

'A cow, a barn, a horse,' rattled off the bright boy glibly.

'What else?'

'Nothin'.'

'Oh, yes; think now, what did you see behind the cow?' referring to the trees in the back ground.

A moment's reflection. 'Her tail,' shouted Johnny, ecstatically.—Chatauqua 'Assembly Herald.'

THE FRIEND.

Wallace—Hargreaves had the impudence to accuse you of laughing at your own jokes, but I called him down all right.

Ferry—That was very kind of you—oh, by the way, what did you say to him?

I told him that they were not your own jokes at all.

A SUMMER SPECIFIC.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, canker of the mouth, and all bowel complaints of children or adults. It is a soothing, effectual and never failing medicine, which gives immediate relief, and speedily effects a cure. 3

LIKELY TO BE.

'The honeymoon may be said to be over,' said the Cumminsville sage in a fine burst of alliteration, 'when the bills for bacon begin to be bigger than the bills for boxes of bonbons.'—Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

LOCK YOUR STABLE.

Don't lock your stable after your horse is stolen. Investigate the offer of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company of Montreal now. It's not safe to leave your city house vacant before you have a policy. Office, 181 St. James street. Telephone 1234. 7

NATURAL SELECTION.

'I don't know what's going to become of that boy of mine. He was never known to get anything right.'

'Make a weather prophet of him.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

For six years I suffered from cancer, and got no relief until I used Burdock Blood Bitters. I used seven bottles faithfully, when the cancer gradually dried up, and finally disappeared. I am now entirely well, and rejoice that by using B.B.B. I have escaped death either from the surgeon's knife, or from the cancer itself.—(Signed) Mrs. Eliza J. Tufford, Paris, Ont.

MONEY WASTED.

'Dah is two ways o' wastin' money,' said Uncle Eben. 'One is to spend it so fast it doesn' hab time ter do no good; an' de yuthuh is ter hol' onter it so tight it nebber gits a chance.'—Washington 'Star.'

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
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EXTREMES MEET.

It seems strange that when a man is taken in he usually feels put out about it.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE C.A.A.O. REGATTA.

L. A. W. BICYCLE RACES.

TO-DAY'S INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 6.—The Canadian Association's annual regatta closed here to-day under the most successful conditions with good water, very little wind, lots of splendid racing and thousands of spectators. The Toronto Argonauts have made a record which it will take many years of rowing to beat, capturing no less than seven championship events out of a possible nine on the programme, and out of eight starts. The races for senior, junior and intermediate fours, intermediate and junior singles, junior doubles and senior pair oars all fell to the lot of that club, the Torontos winning the other two. The Dons, of Toronto, for the first time in many years, failed to land a winner, and the same lot fell to the Lachines and Grand Trunks of Montreal, and Brockvilles and Ottawas. Excepting in the race for junior fours no fouls occurred to spoil the sport, and only one accident happened which in any way could have interfered with the result of a race. This was in the race for the senior doubles between the Dons and Torontos, when the stroke oar of the Dons team broke off at the blade a short distance from the start, and threw him out of the event. The race for the senior singles was the finest of the regatta. Goldman was too far out in the current to have any chance, and Marsh was also handicapped from a like cause. Alward, Marsh and O'Connor fought the last quarter like demons, and the result was in doubt until the gun fired, the men crossing the line in the order named. The Argonauts' big junior four won both junior and intermediate races in an easy fashion and in good time. The programme was completed by a race for war canoes representing the Vaudreuils, Brockvilles and Argonauts, and was won by the first named. The Argonauts went in to fill up, but never had a look in at all, as their big canoes required twice the strength to drive it along as did either of the others which were built as racers. The visiting oarsmen have all enjoyed their stay here, and have been well treated by everybody. The Toronto men left to-night on the steamer 'Tyman' for home. The detail of the races is as follows:—

Senior single-sculls, final—1, Alward, Torontos; 2, Marsh, Dons; 3, O'Connor, Dons; 4, Goldman, Argonauts.

All got away to a splendid start, Alward gaining a slight advantage when the quarter was reached, with O'Connor second. At the mile O'Connor had come up with Alward, and Marsh was gaining. Goldman slowed up and rowed slowly home from this point. Alward put on a final spurt in the last quarter and crossed a short length in front of Marsh, who was about two feet ahead of O'Connor. Time, 10 27 2-5.

Junior four—1, Mackenzie, Kingston; Duggan, Doherty, Argonauts; 2, Raymond, Auburn, Harwood, Scott, Grand Trunks; 3, Wilkinson, Ritchie, Sheriff and Ritchie, Brockvilles.

Three starts were made before the race was got off, the Grand Trunk and Brockvilles each in turn fouling the Argonauts about three hundred yards from the start. The latter raised no objection and the third start was successful. At the quarter the Argonauts were a length in front of the Grand Trunk and Brockville stopped rowing. From this point on the race was easy for Argonauts, who won by about four lengths. Time, 9.21 1-5.

Intermediate fours—1, Mackenzie, Kingston, Duggan and Doherty, Argonauts; 2, Lawless, Scott, McDougall and Wright, Ottawas; 3, Wilkinson, Ritchie, Sheriff and Ritchie, Brockville.

The Ottawas and Brockvilles were fresh for the day, but the Argonauts quickly jumped to the front and a procession started for home. Ottawa beat out Brockville for second by a couple of lengths, the Argonauts being in front of both by about sixty yards.

Senior double sculls—1, Alward and Russell, Torontos; Marsh, O'Connor, Dons.

This should have been a splendid race with chances even, but unfortunately, the breaking of a Don oar at the quarter mile when both boats were even, threw their crew out and the Torontos rowed home alone.

Senior fours—1, Wright (stroke), Thompson, Boyd, Heron (bow), Argonauts; 2, Wise (stroke), Rame, Kennedy, Sullivan (bow), Dons.

This was a terrific race from the start to the finish. The Dons rowed in better form, but the Argonauts slashed their boat through the water as though their oars would break. The first seven strokes of both crews were exactly together, and big Joe Wright had to spurt hard at the quarter mile to gain any lead. The Argonaut boat showed a length in front at the three quarters and two lengths at the mile, which lead they maintained to the finish, winning the seventh event at this regatta for their club. The time was some twenty seconds faster than any time yet made over this course and against a strong current. Time, 8.59 1-5.

The boys are enjoying themselves at the Brockville Boat Club to-night, and congratulations on all sides are being showered in on the victors. The banners and medals were presented to the winners to-night. Altogether this year's regatta has been the most successful in many years.

WINNIPEGGERS WINNING.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 6.—At the North-Western Regatta at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, to-day, Winnipeg crews captured everything in sight. They were entered in senior singles, junior double and junior four and won them all. The regatta continues to-morrow.

REGATTA AT VALOIS.

The fifteenth annual regatta of the Valois Boating Club will be held to-day and will afford yachtsmen and lovers of aquatic sports an opportunity of spending a pleasant day on the water.

AMERICAN CANOE CAMP.

Clayton, N.Y., Aug. 6.—The camp of the American Canoe Association was opened on Grindstone Island this morning with about twenty-five in tents.

AT THE A.C.A. CAMP.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 7.—Kingston will be represented at the A.C.A. camp, which opened yesterday at Grindstone Island. Mr. F. H. Macnee, purser of the Northern division, went down to assist in the formal opening of the camp. The sailing yacht 'Hustler,' with its owner, Mr. Arthur Macnee, and Messrs. Montgomery and Allen, Peterboro, aboard, passed down on Thursday. Mr. W. C. Kent left to-day with his sailing yacht the 'Geisha,' which will be manned by a crew of young men bound for a pleasant outing. Mr. J. E. Cunningham sailed down to-day in his cat boat. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Norton-Taylor and about twenty-five other Kingstonians will be present and go under canvass. Mr. A. J. Macdonell will take down his steam yacht.

THE WHEEL.

L. A. W. RACES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—The afternoon races opened with the postponed trial heats. The first of these was the one mile championship amateur run in eight heats, first two to qualify.

First heat, only five started—Ray Dawson, Boonton, N.J., 1; W. A. Lantz, Harrieburg, 2. Time, 2.25 2-5.

Second heat—1. A. Powell, New York, 1; H. W. Middendorff, Louisville, 2. Time, 2.15.

Third heat—Charles Nuss, Milwaukee, 1; F. W. Peabody, Chicago, 2. Time, 2.16 2-5.

Fourth heat—Fred J. Morse, Chicago, led the six men all the way to the stretch. Charley Ertz of New York here forged ahead, winning easily by five lengths; H. C. Gardiner, Philadelphia, 2. Time, 2.16 2-5.

Fifth heat—Fred Schade, Herndon, Va., 1; J. J. R. Howard, St. Louis, 2. Time, 2.16 1-5.

Sixth heat—John S. Johnson, Worcester, Mass., 1; Bert Ripley, Newark, 2. Time, 2.15

Seventh heat, seven starters—R. A. Miller, New York, 1; O. V. Babcock, New York, 2. Time, 2.17.

Eighth heat—In the last lap E. C. Hausman, New Haven, went ahead and finished winner; Ed. Stevens, Buffalo, 2. Time, 2.15 3-5.

The last event in the trial heats was the one mile championship, professional, divided nto four heats, first two in each heat to qualify. The time limit in this event was 2.20.

First heat—Eight starters—Eddie Aker, Philadelphia, led the push for two laps, with Arthur Gardiner at his heels. At the tape the cracks went out for place, and Major Taylor again showed his mettle by a gallant spurt with the other riders close up. The Major had a great race to the finish, when Fred. Loughead of Sarnia, Ont., lifted his wheel and crossed the line a winner by inches, the colored boy second. Time, 2.14 1-5.

Second race—Johnny Johnson, who was entered in this event, was still too stiff to start and was excused. Howard P. Mosher, Boston, 1; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, 2. Time, 2.16.

Third heat—There were eight starters. The bunch ran the fastest heat of the day. Eddie Bald of Buffalo made a great spurt and landed a winner; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, 2. Time, 2.13.

Fourth heat—Little Earl Kiser of Dayton, Ohio, crossed the line a winner after a pretty spurt; C. R. Newton, 2. Time, 2.15 2-5.

This ended the trial heats.

With the last event ended the preliminery trials and the first semi-final in the one-third mile open amateur was pulled off, first three to qualify in the final—F. W. Peabody, 1; W. H. Fearing, 2; Chub Nelson, 3. Time, 43 1-5.

Second heat, semi-final—Ed. Llewellyn, 1; John S. Johnson, Worcester, 2; A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, 3. Time, 47.

Third heat semi-final—J. A. Powell, 1; F. J. Morse, 2; R. A. Miller and A. M. Zimbrick, dead heat for third place. Time, 47 2-5.

The next event was the final heat in the one mile championship, professional. Bald had the pole, with Kiser, Loughead, Mosher, Callahan, Taylor, Newton and Sanger in the order named. Seaton and Weinig were the pacemakers. At the crack of the pistol the men got away well together. At the end of the first lap Callahan and Major Taylor were behind the pacemakers and going at a good clip. On the second lap the Major took the lead, with Bald close behind. Then the races commenced in earnest. Kiser, Callahan, Bald and Sanger began to gather around the colored boy, and they came down the stretch riding free and fast. Loughead, the Canuck crack, came like a flash when near the finish and crossed the tape a wheel ahead of Bald, with Kiser a close third. Time, 2.03 3-5, breaking the state competition record of 2.04 4-5.

The semi-finals in the one-mile national championship, amateur, was the next event; first three to qualify. The first heat was won by E. W. Peabody; H. W. Middendorf, 2; Charles M. Ertz, 3. Time, 2.18.

Second heat—John S. Johnson, Worcester, 1; F. D. Stevens, 2; J. J. R. Howard, 3. Time, 2.09.

The next event was the final heat in the one mile, 2.05 class, professional. The starters were: Mertens, McFarland, Nat Butler, Titus, Simms, Callahan and Oldfield. Mertens had the pole. There was one false start. At the second attempt they were gotten off. Oldfield jumped from the outside to the pole, direct, following the pacemaker at a rapid pace. Titus fell out in the first lap. Oldfield held the lead into the stretch, when Mertens and Butler came up. The men raced three abreast to the tape, Mertens crossing the line a winner by about three feet. Butler was second and Simms third, with McFarland fourth. Time, 2.11.

The final in the one mile championship amateur was called. There were six starters. Ertz led the bunch on the first start, with Howard second. On the last lap began a beautiful run, in which all hands made a play for first place. Stevens caught Ertz in the stretch, and, shoulder to shoulder they came home, Ertz winning by an inch from Stevens; Middendorf taking third place. Time, 2.16 2-5.

The final quarter-mile championship professional was the next event called. There were five starters, Gardiner, Cooper, Randall, Bald and Loughead. Loughead, 1; Cooper, 2; Randall, 3. Time, 32 seconds.

Final one-third mile, open, amateur, nine starters—The race was finally given to Ed. Llewellyn of Chicago; W. H. Fearing, New York, 2; Chub Nelson, Springfield, 3. Time, 43 3-5.

A triplet ridden by Appel, Kammer and Haight of Rochester tried for the one-third mile flying start, record of 30 seconds. They finished in 33 seconds.

THE NAPANEE RACES.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 6.—The circuit bicycle races were held here to-day on the Napanee Driving Park, half mile track.

First race, one mile, novice—F. W. Smith of Napanee, 1; T. M. Nash, Belleville, 2; R. S. Ham, Napanee, 3.

Second race, one mile, open, amateur—R. Thompson, Toronto, 1; R. E. Axton, Brantford, 2; D. Wilson, Toronto, 3. In this race Axton finished first, but was set back.

Third race, one-third mile, open—F. Smith of Kingston, 1; F. E. Boulter, Picton, 2; K. Thompson, Toronto, 3.

2.35 class, one mile—D. Wilson, Toronto, 1; F. E. Boulter, Picton, 2.

One mile, club handicap—F. W. Smith, Napanee, 1; J. P. Anderson, 2; R. S. Ham, 3.

Two mile open handicap—R. E. Axton, 1; D. Wilson, 2; R. Thompson, 3.

Half mile, heats, professional, two in three—T. B. McCarthy, 1; C. Greatrix, 2.

Two miles, open, professional—Angus McLeod, 1; H. Davidson, 2.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

Queen's Royal, Niagara, Ont., Aug. 6.—The Niagara battle of flowers and decorated bicycle is an event as pretty in execution as it is unique in conception and the first days passed off successfully. The floral parade of decorated wheels was the feature of to-day's programme, while to-morrow the sports with a novel and interesting programme will take place. The procession to-day had a novelty at its head in the shape of the Durea motor car kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. William Williams of New York. It was most handsomely decorated with English and United States flags and red, white and blue ribbons, streamers and bunting, and over all an enormous Japanese parasol shaded a gay party, which included fashionable New Yorkers.

There were over sixty decorated wheels in the parade, and the number was swelled by a contingent of twenty firemen in, red shirts and white trousers. The array of flowers was quite remarkable, and every one of nature's blooms seemed to have been called in to aid the general beauty of the spectacle.

LONGUEUIL BICYCLE RACES.

The bicycle races at Longueuil are the centre of attraction for wheelmen to-day.

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL BEATEN BY TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 6.—The Torontos have scored their eleventh consecutive win to-day. Montreal was easily defeated.

Toronto.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, c	6	0	1	2	0	1
White, lf	6	1	0	3	0	0
McGann, 1b	6	2	2	1	1	0
McHale, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Freeman, rf	5	4	4	2	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Wagner, s.s.	5	0	3	2	3	1
Taylor, 2b	5	1	2	3	5	0
Williams, p	3	1	1	0	1	1
Total	11	15	27	10	3	

Montreal.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Shannon, s.s.	4	0	0	1	3	2
Lynch, lf	4	1	1	6	0	0
Shearon, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Richter, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1
Henry, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	1
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	1
Berger, c	3	0	2	6	1	1
Gannon, p	3	0	1	0	2	1
Total	7	27	11	7		

Score by innings—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Toronto	4	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	—11
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 2

Summary.

Two base hits—D. Smith, Wagner, Williams, Freeman, Henry, Berger.

Three base hits—McGann.

Home runs—Freeman, 2.

Bases on balls—By Gannon, 3.

Stolen bases—Freeman.

Struck out—By Gannon, Casey; by Williams, Gannon.

Left on bases—Toronto, 9; Montreal, 4.

First base on errors—Toronto, 4; Montreal, 1.

Time of game—1.40.

Umpire—Swartwood.

TORONTO VERSUS MONTREAL.

The Toronto and Montreal teams will play a match on the St. Catherine street baseball grounds this afternoon.

LACROSSE.

SHAMROCKS VERSUS TORONTOS.

The match on the Shamrock Athletic Association grounds to-day between the Torontos and Shamrock lacrosse teams will be the most interesting sporting event of the day. The large advance sale of reserved seats is an assurance that there will be a large attendance, and the game is sure to be an exciting one.

THE TORONTO TEAM.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—All reports about the three ex-Capital lacrosse players, who are now under the ban, joining the Torontos and playing in Montreal, against the Shamrocks are untrue. The Torontos say that as long as there is an action against these men, they will certainly not play, so Devine, Murphy and Carleton, will not put on blue shirts at present. Shea will play. Read, who did not show up well on Monday, will retire; otherwise, the team will be the same as last Monday's. It will be as follows:—Goal, Allan; point, Patterson; cover point, Shea; defence, Griffith, Murray and Moore; centre, Downey; home, Galo, Moran, Burns; outside, Smith; inside, Nolan.

FIREMEN VERSUS RAILWAY MEN.

Quite an interesting game of lacrosse took place on the Exhibition grounds on Thursday afternoon between teams representing the Montreal Fire Department and the Street Railway. The latter team will do battle against the Cornwall Electric Railway men in Cornwall on Aug. 14. The game was very interesting throughout, and was won by the Street Railway men by the score of seven games to two.

THE BLACKS AND GREYS TO-DAY.

The second match in the club series between the people with different lacrosse opinions in the M.A.A.A. will take place this afternoon. The Blacks will be under the command of Captain Andrews, and Captain Paterson will direct the Greys. The ball will be faced at 3.30; bicycles will be admitted, and the game will be played rain or shine.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE ENGLISHMEN DEFEATED.

New York, Aug. 6.—The American tennis cracks established their supremacy over the visiting English team on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club at Hoboken to-day before a thousand spectators. It was the final day of the tournament and the crowd was much larger and more enthusiastic than at any of the previous contests. The result of Wednesday's play had left the two teams tied, each with three victories won and three lost. Consequently the outcome of to-day's matches was watched with intense interest.

R. D. Wren defeated H. S. Mahony, 7—5, 6—0, 6—2.

W. A. Nesbit (England) beat G. L. Wrenn, jr., 9—7, 6—2, 6—4.

W. A. Larned defeated W. V. Eaves, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

FOOTBALL.

THE CALEDONIA CUP.

The team to play against the Points to-day in the semi-final for the Caledonian cup will be selected from the following players:—Reiper, Coates, Lawrence (capt.), Kyle, Crawford, Banger, Messer, Ahern, Chalmers, Burnett, Harwood, Nelson and Doig. Kick-off at 3 o'clock on the Points' grounds, Verdun.

CHESS.

NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Murray Hill Isle, Thousand Islands, N.Y., Aug. 6.—The final rounds in the New York State Chess Association tournament are being played here to-day. Pillsbury has won the first prize, for the highest individual score in the inter-state team match. H. D. Wright of Cloversville, has won first prize in the third-class general tournament. The score at the end of the sixth round of the inter-state team match, New York vs. Pennsylvania, is 22½ to 19½ in favor of New York, with one more round to play. In the cup tournament, Lipschuetz of Manhattan, leads, but if Steinitz can defeat him in the final round to-day, the score will be a tie and another game will have to be played.

NAPIER DEFEATS STEINITZ.

Murray Isle, N.Y., Aug. 5.—Members of the New York State Chess Association were startled to-day by the remarkable playing of the sixteen-year-old champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, William Ewart Napier, in his game with the veteran William Steinitz in the cup tournament. The game was commenced yesterday and adjourned twice. When it was resumed the position seemed a draw, but the lad won in good style.

Napier lost to both Steinitz and Lipschuetz in the first round, and has no chance for the cup. Lipschuetz leads, and the final game between he and Steinitz to-morrow will have to be played before it is decided. In the problem solving tournament held to-day for a gold chess pin, Mr. Pillsbury won the prize.

The team match between the New York and Pennsylvania Chess Associations is running very close. Pillsbury leads in the individual scores, Hodges being second. The results of the fourth and fifth rounds of the team match in detail are:

Fourth round—Hodges beat Shipley; Hanham beat Newman; Kemeny beat Ruth; McCutcheon beat Delmar; Bampton lost to Pillsbury; Stuart lost to Schieffelin; Young drew with Devisser, the New York man having the move.

Fifth round—Shipley lost to Hanham; Newman beat Ruth; Kemeney beat Delmar; McCutcheon lost to Pillsbury; Bampton beat Schieffelin; Stuart lost to Devisser; Young lost to Hodges, the Pennsylvanians having the move.

The team scores are—Pennsylvania, 17; New York, 18

The individual scores at the fifth round are:—

New York.	Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	4½	½
Hodges	4	1
Hanham	3½	1½
Devisser	2½	2½
Schieffelin	2½	2½
Delmar	1	4
Ruth	0	5

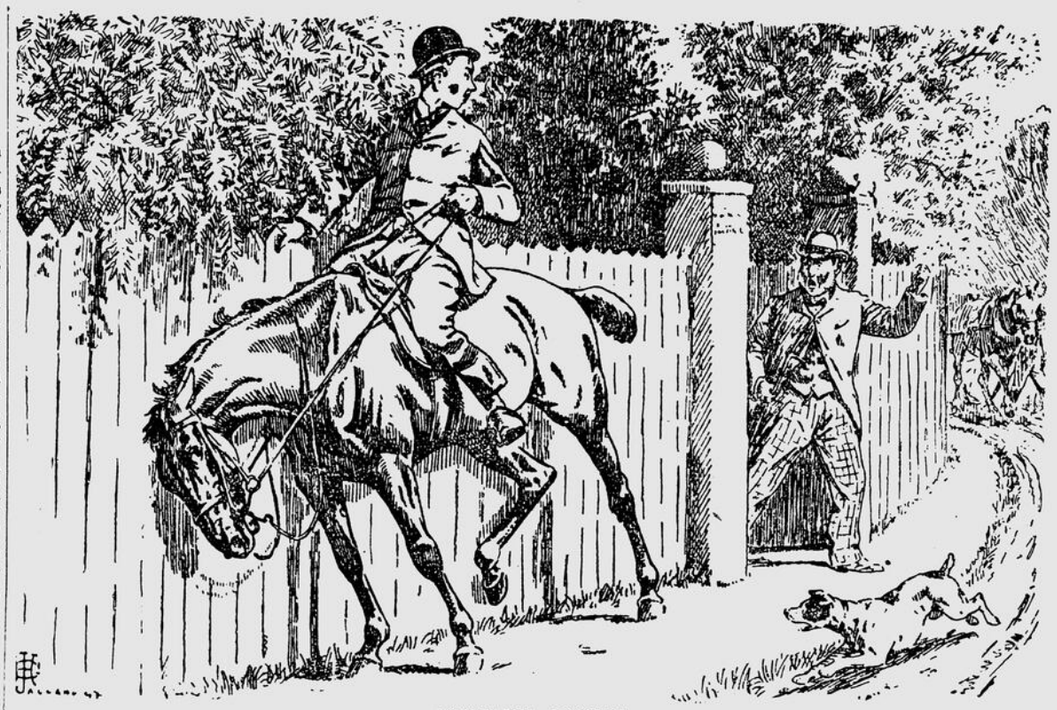
Pennsylvania.	Won.	Lost.
Kemeney	3½	1½
Bampton	3	2
McCutcheon	2½	2½
Newman	2½	2½
Shipley	2	3
Stuart	2	3
Young	1½	3½

In the general tournament the scores are:

First class—Karpinski, 3½; Rogers, 3; Elwell, 2½; Scripture, 1; Searle, 0.

Second class—Weeks, 7; Waller, 4; Boehm 3½; Dixon, 3; C. Watson, 2½; McMartin, 2½; Orvis, 2; F. Watson, 1½; Wright, 1½; Tanner, 1.

Third class—H. D. Wright and Pieczonka are tied for first place with 5½ each; Wood being third with 5.



UNWILFUL DAMAGE.

Irate Householder (to Gent, whose steed is trying to scrape him off). 'Hi! Confound you! Get away from that fence! Can't you see it has just been fresh painted, you fool?'—'Punch.'

WILL KNOW IN OCTOBER.

London, Aug. 6.—The British Government has informed the American Bimetallic Commission that it will probably reply to the proposals of the Commissioners on behalf of the United States in October. The commissioners have been waiting in London since their conference with the Cabinet, and desiring to know the exact position of England before opening up negotiations with other governments, and wrote yesterday to the Cabinet enquiring when they might expect a decision, as they were anxious to arrange their future programme.

TENNYSON MEMORIAL BEACON.

London, Aug. 6.—The Rev. George C. Bradley, dean of Westminster, unveiled to-day on Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight, the Tennyson memorial beacon. The beacon which will take the place of one that has long stood there, is in the form of an Ionic cross and is visible for miles. Its site is in the immediate vicinity of the poet's favorite walk. Although the family preferred not to issue many invitations to the ceremony there was a large gathering.

AN IMPERIAL FEDERATIONIST.

Mr. George R. Parkin, principal of Canada College, Toronto, is now in London seeing through the press a 'Life of Dr. Thring, the famous headmaster of Uppingham School, a kind of latter-day Arnold of Rugby.' The family of Dr. Thring intrusted the work to Mr. Parkin, who, however, is best known as an ardent advocate of imperial federation. At one of the public dinners given to Sir Albert Milne before his departure for South Africa, the present Governor of the Cape stated that he had been much influenced when a young man at Oxford by the eloquent exposition of imperial federation made by 'a young Canadian' to the university, meaning Mr. Parkin.

R. Y. M. C. A.

At a meeting of the members of the R.Y.M.C.A., in their hall, Richmond street, Point St. Charles last evening, Mr. W. H. Blackaller, in the chair, the question of increasing the membership was discussed. Each member present promised to add at least five new members to the list by Sept 1. If this is accomplished the hall will be opened every evening of the week, and a permanent secretary placed in charge. There are at present about eight members, all of whom are much interested in the work. The stipulated number required before permission will be granted to open the hall every evening, is 120. It was stated that when the present building became too small for the purpose for which it was intended the Grand Trunk Railway management would give a grant of land and a subscription towards the erection of a building, which would cost about fifteen thousand dollars, part of that amount to be raised by those interested in the work. As has been stated, before the new building will be equipped with all the latest improvements, games, etc., in addition to a lunch counter where railwaymen can obtain hot tea or coffee at any hour of the night.

Several publishers of railway journals, it was also stated, would furnish gratuitously their periodicals, while others would furnish them at a reduced rate.

The success of the hospital visitation work was referred to, and showed where much practical good had been accomplished. The meeting adjourned until Friday, Aug. 20th.

THE WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Owing to the increasing work of this hospital it has been found necessary not only to provide a home for the nurses, but the Board of Management are now erecting a fireproof laundry building on the west side of the present premises. At the same time the board have decided to repair and paint the entire hospital inside and outside, which is now being done, and which, when completed, will put the hospital in excellent shape and make it in every way equal to its growing importance. There are now five private wards in the hospital, all completely refurnished, and, as is doubtless fully known, these wards are open to the reception of private patients of any city physician who may personally attend the patient. The private wards are all occupied just at present. It is worthy of notice that the entire indoor staff, and such patients as are in condition to stand the ordeal, have been recently vaccinated. The medical board evidently believe in the 'ounce of prevention' theory.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE CONCERT.

The concert held last night at the Sailors' Institute proved like all the others given this season, successful in every respect. The hall was well filled, and a thoroughly good programme was rendered. Mr. A. A. Murphy superintended the arrangements and had to assist her Miss Peebles, Miss Craig, Messrs. Charles Murphy, Robert Crawford, G. Alexander and William Grant. The seamen from the vessels in port who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were: Messrs. John Wain, SS. 'Ottoman'; Thomas Summers, R.M.S. 'State of California'; I. Williams, SS. 'Lake Superior'; John Donnelly and James Wilson, SS. 'Keemun'; W. Kellie, Stuart Duncan and Patrick Lannon, SS. 'Baltimore.'

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

Children, under fifteen years of age will be admitted free to the exhibition on Saturday, Aug. 21, up to one o'clock. The admission will cover both the exhibition grounds and the grand stand. Last year, on a similar occasion, upwards of twelve thousand children availed themselves of the privilege. This being the Jubilee year the exhibition authorities intend presenting every child with a handsome souvenir medal.

DEATH OF A VETERAN ORANGEMAN.

The death took place recently in Ottawa of Hugh Hinds, a veteran Orangeman. Mr. Hinds was a native of Perth, Ont., where he was born on Aug. 6, 1836. His father was a United Empire Loyalist, who distinguished himself during the rebellion of 1877-78.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL.

The members and friends of Hope of Quebec Lodge, Lady True Blues, held an ice cream social in Unity Hall, Wellington street west, last evening. A pleasant evening was spent by all concerned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CAPITAL CASE.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—From papers in the British Columbia capital case it would appear that Wood is a desperate criminal. The blacksmith, his victim, lived over his shop, and was awakened by a noise made by Wood, who was evidently seeking to effect an entrance for the purpose of procuring some tools with which to commit a burglary. He asked a man he saw on the sidewalk what he wanted in that shop. For reply Wood drew a revolver and shot the blacksmith, who lived long enough to identify Wood after he was pursued and captured and brought before him. In jail Wood prevailed on the cook to let him see his revolver, and when the guard came Wood held him up, took his rifle from him and walked out. Presuming that he would take the railway track towards the boundary, his pursuers sent a body of men around to the spot agreed upon where they were to lie in ambush and wait for Wood. Another party of constables disguised themselves as sportsmen and went down the track on a hand car. Catching up with the murderer, they pretended for a while to be repairing the track. They then said to Wood that they were going further, and offered him a ride, which the hunted man eagerly accepted. They pumped the car down to the ambush, and one of them seized Wood and told him that he was again a prisoner. For reply Wood tried to fire his revolver, but owing to a defect in the hammer the weapon would not go off, although he snapped it three times. By this time the men in ambush had rushed out and helped to secure the outlaw, and he was again lodged in jail at Nelson. Although there is no probability of any interference with the sentence, the case has to be passed on by the executive here. The date of execution is Aug. 11.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

THEN ENDED HIS OWN LIFE WHILE ON HIS WAY TO PRISON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 6—H. A. Dailey, a well-to-do Jenison man, shot his wife last midnight. This morning he took poison and died while in charge of the officers. The woman may possibly recover. Last April Dailey sent a letter to Mayor Swift of Chicago saying he wanted a woman of mature years as a wife. The Mayor gave the missive to the newspapers as a literary curiosity. The result was that Dailey received nearly five hundred answers from women who wanted a home. Out of the lot Dailey selected Mrs. Hattie Newton, a Chicago widow. Three months ago they were married. Dailey was seventy years old and his bride forty-five. Their life was unhappy. Dailey became very jealous when his wife returned to Chicago for a long visit. They quarrelled bitterly, and finally separated. Dailey gave his wife three days to return to her allegiance as his wife. The time was up last night, but she refused to do so. He forced his way into her chamber, and pressing his army musket against her heart, fired as the woman seized the muzzle and pushed it aside. The charge penetrated her right side. She staggered from the house in her night-gown and fell bleeding on the doorstep of Luman Jenison's house, where she was found. Dailey was arrested, and as there is no jail in Jenison, he remained in custody of officers until morning, when he was taken to Grand Haven. Before taking the train he was allowed to enter a saloon and drink several large glasses of beer. At the bar he fell backward in spasms. He had managed to slip strychnine into the beer unperceived and was dead in a few minutes.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The government has appointed Edouard Gaumond to be wharfinger of the government wharf at Berthier in the room of Damase Larochelle, who has refused to accept the position.

The Hon. Messrs. Parent and Dechene have returned from their official trip to the Lake Temiscamingue district, where they went to adjust some disputes between settlers and the owners of timber limits. The Commissioner of Crown Lands said he was much pleased with his trip and the country around Temiscamingue. They were accompanied by the Hon. George Bryson and Messrs. O'Sullivan, Cormier and Lavoie. The ministers left at four o'clock yesterday for Montreal, and will attend a Cabinet council to be held in Montreal this morning.

Mr. Turner, the new consul general for the United States, was this morning installed in office. The retiring consul, Mr. J. B. Riley, will this evening be presented with a service of silver and Mrs. Riley with a diamond ring by friends.

REMAINS LIBERAL.

London, Aug. 6.—The Parliamentary elections to fill the vacancy in the Brightside division of Sheffield caused by the death of the Hon. A. J. Mundella (Liberal), who had represented the division since 1885, took place to-day and resulted in a victory for the Liberal and Radical candidates, Mr. Frederick Maddison, who polled 4,289, against 4,106 polled by the Conservative candidate, Mr. James Fitzalan Hope. Mr. Maddison is a well-known labor leader, was president of the Trades Congress in Hull in 1886, and was for several years a member of Hull Town Council and president of the Hull Trade Council. He now has charge of the 'Railway Review,' the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The defeated candidate is a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, postmaster-general.

ESTIONS & ANSWERS

...ries is on all possible subjects of general ...ch we shall do our best to obtain correct ...l insert such queries and replies as we ...n for. This must not be used, however, as ... in or as an enquiry bureau for ... of public interest. Every query must be ...ied by the name and postal address of the ...writer will be taken of anonymous com-

MEDICAL.

... should be addressed ... Montreal." Should a ... which is not suitable for ... by mail if a stamped ... physician's fee, be enclosed

...KING WATER.

... is supplied by water ... liable to be contamin- ... as well as by organic ... probably to blame for ... and diarrhoea so com- ... during the month of ... weather decay, fermen- ... ation of organisms are ... warm, moist conditions. ... drink is liable to con- ... aves and many kinds ... it during the winter. ... thus induced is with- ... household. Boil all ... water and allow no drinking ... which may be drawn from the tap ... rooms for washing purposes. ... and preventive measure is so ... is difficult to enforce its value on ... of those on whose vigilance the ... a family depends to so great an ... Bedroom water-jugs are simply ... and sometimes very carelessly with- ... soap or drying with a clean ... Crockery for table use is washed in ... soapy water well rinsed and dried. ... difference in these two methods is very ... as any vessel containing even a few ... or the least debris of stagnant water ... breed organisms very fast. Cleanliness, ... the water, and the use of spices, ... milk puddings and boiled milk will be ... sufficient as a rule to prevent the ... weakening outbreaks of diarrhoea and ... cholera common at the present ...

... doubt Hindoos who have been always ... supplied with very unhealthful water kept ... so-called 'sacred' tanks, but much con- ...minated, have found rice and curry a ... useful food. Rice is demulcent, its ... gummy character repairs the denuded ... irritated mucous membrane. Curry is a ... stimulant calling out the digestive ... and inducing active circulation and ... muscular movements. Without rice ... curry one might conclude that the ... of drinking water full of organisms ... dirty tanks must have been fatal to a ... Cinnamon, ginger, mint, cloves, ... nutmeg, peppermint and other aromatic and ... substances are antiseptic as well as ... stimulating to digestion and prevent colics ... diarrhoea. Rice, boiled milk and soda ... with a few strong peppermint lozen- ...es will often cure a severe case of diar- ...hoea. Soda water or soda mint tablets ... correct a highly acid condition of food, as ... as acting as a sedative to the stomach. ... spoiled food should be allowed to pass ... before giving any remedy containing ... anything to stop the diarrhoea. The reme- ...dies just recommended do not check the ... departure but correct the condition of mat- ...ters which nature desires to expel. A clear- ...ing dose of magnesia and rhubarb was a ... favorite remedy of Dr. Campbell's for sum- ...mer cholera. It is celebrated under the ... name of Gregory's powder and is mixed and ... sold under that name. A rather disagreeable ... medicine but efficacious. Astringents and ... opium are not suited to attacks of diarrhoea ... until the spoiled food has all passed off, ... and if an attack is taken early, need seldom ... be resorted to at all. Diarrhoea caused by ... a chill is a catarrh which warm flannels, ... rest and five to twenty drops of paregoric ... will usually cure if given at once.

INDIGESTION OF INFANCY.

Helen.—Constipation of a nursing baby. How cured. Ans.—Indigestion is shown by the passage of unchanged curds. The milk should probably be rather more rich in cream or salts or sugar. That is, the proportion of casein may be large. Dr. Angel Money, of London, advises mothers to drink a cup of rich cream and milk before nursing when babies are constipated, and to use oatmeal for their breakfast. He suggests a teaspoonful of Mellin's food as a laxative given to the child, besides nursing it, if the mother's altered diet has no effect. This is to act as molasses or salts do in an older person, by stimulating a flow of the digestive juices into the food canal, and also to supply a possible lack in the natural food. All foods changed from starch to a sweet, easily digested sugar, act well as laxatives. This food is a form of carbo-hydrate between sugar and starch, which requires very little digestion. Other remedies suggested by him for infants under two, are half a teaspoonful of manna dissolved in the food. Five to ten grains of phosphate of soda in milk three times a day. Oatmeal water from meal boiled four hours, and strained through muslin, or a small dose of cod liver oil or salad oil. In the case mentioned the smallest doses should be tried, and baby's abdomen rubbed gently with the hand after the bath, keeping the child warm. The rubbing, which should be circular in direction, stimulates muscular action in the digestive tube, and will do more than medicine to form a regular habit for the child. Anise fruit, made into tea, with scalding water, and strained, is very suitable to dissolve phosphate of soda, which is a salt valuable for its action on the liver. It should be given mixed with this aniseed tea to nursing babies before nursing them. Maltine and twenty grains of phosphate of soda, three times a day may correct the whole trouble if taken by the mother in milk. The maltine jelly needs to be fresh, and is then similar to the Mellin's food in character.

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

Lesley.— Unmarried lady, twenty-seven years of age, troubled with weakness in the small of the back and knees (especially in the knees), which at times hinders me greatly in doing my work. I live at home on a farm; do average work of women in such place. Have had eczema on hands and ankles for over ten years, which I keep healed with Cuticura ointment. In all other respects health is good. I both eat and sleep well. About three or four years ago I averaged three or four hours per day on horseback, which made me very tired. Later, I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, trying to cure my hands, and it made me very weak. I live on very plain food, drinking very weak tea. This numbness, or weakness, is worse in certain kinds of weather, especially on close days, before rain. Could you give me a remedy or some tonic that would help. Ans.—Cocoa would be better than tea. Perhaps you need more nutritious food, and less starch and sugar. Perhaps breadstuffs and cereals, as oatmeal and Indian meal, are not agreeing very well. A change of diet sometimes does wonders. Eczema and slightly stiff joints may both depend upon some defect in digestion. Phosphate of sodium, twenty grains, three times a day, with half a teaspoonful of maltine, in warm milk, or a dose of pancreatine, to ... your breadstuffs, or better still, chewing ... bread to mix it with saliva, or a ... spoonful of syrup of rhubarb, and ten ... of soda bicarbonate, taken be- ... meals, as a stomachic, might any of ... prove, by your improvement under ... use that some want of proper altera- ... tions in food swallowed caused weakness of the whole body, and showing in places most worn upon. No other or more serious cause need be considered till this is excluded. You need to digest a fair quantity of starch or sugar, as on these the working force of muscle depends, but to half digest it means want of strength and various discomforts, according to the daily work and constitution. Milk, meat, fish or eggs, butter, one vegetable, and one sort of fruit, should enter into the daily diet if possible, as they build up good, strong tissues.

COATED TONGUE—OFFENSIVE BREATH

E.R.—In summer my tongue gets coated. Have offensive breath. I get thin and suffer with headache. In winter I am rosy and fat. Ans.—When people suffer from a disagreeable breath with indigestion it is usually caused by spoiled food in the stomach. The commonest cause of this is eating one meal before another has left the stomach. The meals at your house may not be so wisely arranged in summer as in winter, or you may eat too little at your meals and so fall into the bad habit of eating between meals. Allow five hours for a fair meal to digest and take only hot or cold water between. Tablets of pepsin, sodium bicarbonate and peppermint are good for headaches coming with indigestion. Take one when the first symptoms are felt.

INFLAMED NERVES.

Constant Reader,—I am troubled with a pain in the nerve in my chin. 1. What is the cause? What is the cure? Ans.—1. Nerves ache when pressed upon, irritated or inflamed. Pressure is caused when vascular excitement in the part supplied as in case of a gumboil from an ulcerated tooth, distends the blood vessel passing with the nerve through the bony canal where there is no room to spare. This makes face-ache or tic-douloureux so unbearable. Any branch of the great nerve of sensation supplying the face may be a cause of tic. Rheumatism occurs in nerves and makes serious trouble, causing actual changes in the nerve, the nerves become swelled with severe pain after exposure to cold raw wind or a chill of some sort, or in a person suffering from rheumatism. This is to be treated like the beginning of any inflammation. Light milk diet, rest and a dose of salts, with hot applications to the place, followed by anointing with suitable liniment. A mixture of them is useful. Opium liniment, two parts; belladonna liniment, one part; chloroform liniment, one part; mixed by a druggist. One part of soap liniment may be added in most cases or two parts if the skin is tender. If the drugs are of the prescribed strength. The object of all this treatment is to prevent the inflammation from becoming chronic. After it is chronic counter irritants, liniments, iodine and massage, with bathing in warm salt water may be tried. If the pain began with a heavy cold and swelled face, and no toothache or other apparent cause, such as enlarged glands or a new growth was present, you might try this treatment. Many severe sciatic and tic cases, and cases of local paralysis of muscles might have been saved by immediate and active treatment during the first attack.

Neuralgia is pain caused by some irritability of the nerve, usually dependent on a low state of general health or overtired nerves. Food, rest, change, tonics such as ten drops of tincture of chloride of iron in a tablespoonful of water three times a day after meals, through a tube, or some form of iron which agrees will be apt to build up a neuralgic patient so that the pain disappears. Very many things are used to soothe the pain. Bromide of potash, ten grains in a tablespoonful of water three times a day, may be taken internally; menthol can be rubbed on externally

NASAL CATARRH.

Port Arthur.—I have to be constantly hawking and spitting. I have severe attacks of catarrh after playing lacrosse very likely owing to the night air. I become heated and perhaps getting quickly cooled aggravates the trouble. Is there a possibility of getting completely cured by medicine? Ans.—No medicine will be apt to cure this catarrh which is due to taking fresh colds, each one probably leaving the lining of the nasal cavities more swollen, irritable and tender than before. Night air would not be a cause of catarrh, if the clothing protected sufficiently from a chill. If woven underwear of mixed cotton and wool is worn while playing which clings to the skin and so protects it from a sudden change, a warm enough coat can be put on before standing or sitting to rest If chills cannot be avoided in playing it is better not to play in cases where violent catarrh results.

GENERAL.

UNITED STATES ELECTORS — CONGRESS—SENATE.

A. B. Griswold.1. How did it occur that in the last Presidential election in the United States, the separate States, with one exception, voted solid? It is said that the President is elected by the votes of the members of the Electoral College, who are elected by the people. By what means then can one party capture all the votes of a State? Would not one elector have the same power as forty to represent the State? 2. How many members of Congress are there in the United States? 3. How many senators? 4. How long are their respective terms of office? Ans.—1. The number of Presidential electors varies in proportion to the population of the State. Some States have only three electors, others have many more, the State of New York having thirty-six. If all the electors for one party are popular with the voters, all will be elected though the popular majority in the State be very small. In that case the State would be said to vote solid, whether its electorate was represented by three or by thirty-six. But if one or more of the names were not voted upon the candidate, or candidates of the opposite party, would go in. The State would not in this case cast a solid vote, even though its majority might be very large, for one side. One man, if elected, would, of course, represent the State as well as forty, whether his majority was great or small. But in the case of the forty candidates, if one were dropped by the voters, the State could not be said to vote solid. Each State is allowed to elect as many members to the Electoral College as it has representatives and senators combined. The whole number of Presidential electors throughout the United States, therefore, is equal to the total number of senators and representatives in Congress combined; that number at present being 447; representatives, 357; and senators, 90. 2, 3 and 4. Each of the forty-five States is entitled to two senators, who are elected for a term of six years. In 1882 it was enacted that the total number of representatives should be 325; with the proviso that each new State, as it entered the Union, should be allowed representatives on the basis of its population, such representatives to be added to the existing 325. Representatives in Congress are elected for a term of two years, the President and his Cabinet having a term of office of four years, so that they cannot be removed even though before the expiry of their term the majority in both Senate and Congress, should be strongly against them. The ballots are sent to Washington after the Presidential election has taken place in the different State capitals. The candidate who has secured a majority of all the electoral votes is declared President; in case of no candidate having a majority, the House of Representatives, before which the election is declared, selects the three candidates, who have obtained the three highest numbers of votes, and one of the three is elected by the representatives; only one member voting for each State. The ballots from the polling stations are sent directly to the different State capitals, where the electors make their choice of President, and then forward the result to Washington as above described. In the event of the death of the President occurring before the expiry of his term, the Vice-President assumes the office for the remainder of the period; after him, in the event of his death, comes the Secretary of State, and then the different officers of the Cabinet, according to their precedence. A State is allowed one representative for each 173,901 of its population.

EAR TRUMPETS—TIMBER ON ANOTHER'S LAND.

M.W., Wingham.—1. Please state some particulars concerning ear trumpets and conversation tubes. 2. How should they be made? 3. Of what materials? 4. Are they usually found useful? 5. According to the laws of Ontario may a man, after a certain lapse of time, appropriate to his own use timber grown upon his neighbor's land, when the trees are uprooted and blown across the boundary line upon his own land? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Ear trumpets are often made of tin, with a bone ear-piece. Conversation tubes are made of fine mohair, with india rubber lining. They have a bone ear-piece at one end, and a trumpet-shaped funnel at the other, into which the person with whom conversation is desired, speaks. Dome trumpets, shaped like the upper part of a pepper castor, are best adapted for hearing public lectures, for use in church, etc. The funnel curves up from them to the ear like the spout of a teapot. Dome trumpets are especially useful for persons who are unusually deaf, as they conduct the waves of sound to the ear with greater directness. Audiphones are made of hard rubber or zylonite; they are fan-shaped, the smaller end being held between the teeth, instead of being applied to the ear. These appliances also are adapted for the use of those who are very deaf. Auricles are ramshorn-shaped trumpets connected with fine steel springs passing over the crown of the head. They are flattened on one side to fit close to the ears on either side of the head. They are not conspicuous, and are of great convenience to persons who wish to hear general conversation without having to use a trumpet; the latter being used for conversation with one person. It would scarcely pay to undertake the making of any of these appliances as they could not be brought to the perfection of the manufactured article. Ear trumpets cost from $2 to $6; dome trumpets, $5.50 and $6; conversation tubes cost $5 and $7.50; audiphones, $10; auricles, $5 and $6. All these different appliances may be ordered from Messrs. Hearn & Harrison, 1640 Notre Dame street; Harrison & Co., 140 St. Peter, and Henry Grant & Son, 2445 St. Catherine street, Montreal. Necessary repairs can also be made by these opticians. 4. Appliances of some kind are found useful in all cases. The atmosphere has much to do with the hearing; damp air being injurious to deaf persons. It is to be remembered that sounds may be conducted by means of vibration, independently of the external ear. This is the principle by which the audiphone, above described, does its work. 5. Consult a lawyer in Ontario.

A LIST OF CANADIAN POETS.

J.M.R., Brockville.—1. Who are the principal and best known of the Canadian poets? 2. State where their works may be obtained? Ans.—1. We have selected some of the better known of the Canadian poets, many of the names having been taken from Lighthall's 'Songs of the Great Dominion,' which contains short biographical notices of some of those herein mentioned. Others have come into prominence since the publication of that compilation in 1889. Particulars concerning many of the older Canadian poets may be gathered from the Rev. Hartley Dewart's 'Selections,' published in 1867. Also from Seramus's 'Canadian Birthday Book' a good idea of the work of our earlier and contemporary poets may be obtained. Ernest Gagnon's 'Chansons Populaires du Canada,' contains all the more popular French Canadian poems, written up to the time of its publication. The following list contains most of the better known names, but does not profess to be a complete one. The names of numerous poets of considerable local celebrity are of necessity omitted. Some, too, of those whose names appear are more noted for their contributions to other branches of literature Major John Richardson, born in 1797, died in 1860. Wrote Indian epic 'Tecumseh'; in 1823; published, 1828. Charles Sangster, born at Kingston, Ont., July 18, 1822. Poetry, patriotic and historical. Also descriptive. Was a great lover of Nature, and has been compared to Wordsworth, but had more life and fire. During periods of newspaper work Mr. Sangster published two volumes of poems, 'St. Lawrence and Saguenay and Other Poems' (1856); 'Hesperus and Other Poems and Lyrics' (1860). Charles Heavysege, born at Liverpool, 1816. Was news editor of the 'Daily Witness,' of Montreal. Published 'Saul,' a drama in 1857; 'Count Filippo,' 1860; a copy of 'Saul' was read by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and was much praised by that novelist. Heavysege was pronounced by some critics to be the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare. The 'North British Review' for August, 1853, says of 'Saul' 'The work is indubitably one of the most remarkable English poems ever written out of Great Britain.' The Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, 1825-1863, wrote national and historical poems. Other of the older poets and poetesses are Mrs. Moodie, born, Dec. 6, 1803. Published 'Enthusiasm and other Poems' in 1829-30. Miss Murray. Mrs. Leprohon, 1832-1879. The Rev. J. A. Allen published 'Day Dreams' in 1854. Lt.-Colonel John Hunter Duvar, born Aug. 29, 1830, wrote local and legendary poems suggested by places in the lower provinces. Alexander McLachlan, born 1820, has been called the 'Burns of Canada.' His poems are full of life and vigor, and very democratic in tone. The Rev. Arthur John Lockhart, of Nova Scotian descent and sentiment, published 'The Masque of Minstrels' in 1833. Mrs. Sarah Anne Curzon, of Toronto, born 1833, came to Canada in 1863 published 'Laura Secord,' a patriotic poem, or rather, drama. Mrs. Curzon has also written for the 'Leisure Hour.' Charles Dawson Shanly, writes legendary and historical poetry. George Murray, B.A., F.R.S.C., is celebrated as a translator of French lyrics, and has published a volume of poems of his own. He resides in Montreal. John Reade, F.R.S.C., of Montreal, has published a volume of poetry. His verse is remarkable for sweetness and smoothness. The Rev. William Wye Smith, born 1827, has written many poems of a hearty, national character. George Frederick Cameron, 1854-1887, wrote poems strongly expressive of the love of freedom and hatred of oppression; was a Nova Scotian by birth. The Rev. J. L. Stuart wrote poetry descriptive of sports and out-door life. He flourished between 1849 and 1881. He died in Florida, but his remains were, at his request, brought to Toronto, and interred there. Charles Mair, born 1840, has written verses descriptive of prairie and Indian life. Isabella Valancey Crawford (died at Toronto, 1887), wrote dialect poems, described domestic scenes, and wrote poems of the affections. She published a volume in 1885. Miss Crawford wrote at a time when native talent was less appreciated than at present; her book attracted little notice, and its poor reception is said to have shortened her days. She was about thirty years of age when she died. James D. Edgar, barrister and politician, writes on Indian and Canadian subjects. John E. Logan (Barry Dane), of Montreal, writes Indian and legendary poems; one of his best is 'The Injun,' written in dialect, and illustrative of the respect felt for the British flag by the Indians. Other poets are Isidore G. Ascher, published 'Voices of the Hearth' in 1863. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P. George Martin, of Montreal, photographer, was a friend of Charles Heavysege, whom he helped to publish 'Saul.' Published 'Marguerite and other Poems' in 1887. Mrs. Pamelia Vining Yule of Woodstock, Ont., published 'Poems of the Heart and Home.' Among the younger generation of poets and poetesses are Bliss Carman, born 1861, writes lyrics. Is a native of Fredericton, N.B. The Rev. Arthur W. H. Eaton. The Rev. W. F. Campbell wrote 'Lake Lyrics.' The Rev. F. G. Scott, B.A., born 1861, educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Wrote the 'Soul's Quest and other Poems.' Duncan Campbell Scott of Ottawa. 'Seranus,' Mrs. J. F. W. Harrison of Toronto. Mrs. M. J. Katzman Lawson wrote 'The Gaspereau.' W. D. Lighthall, Montreal, wrote various poems, and edited 'Songs of the Great Dominion.' Archibald Lampman wrote 'In the Millet,' (1889). William McLennan wrote 'Songs of Old Canada' (translations of chansons), and other poems. Miss E. Pauline Johnson, Miss Katherine L. Macpherson, Agnes Maude Machar ('Fidelis'), writes on national, domestic and contemporary events. Charles G. D. Roberts, born Jan. 10, 1860, Professor of English Literature in King's College, Windsor, N.S., published 'Orion and other Poems' in 1880. 'Divers Tones' in 1887. He has written much, both poetry and prose, since the last mentioned date. Mr. Robert's poetry illustrates the patriotic sentiment, and love of out-door sports possessed by its author. His poem, 'Canada,' published in the "Century Magazine,' has attracted much notice by its intensity of national feeling. Doctor Drummond, of Montreal, is at present engaged in the publication of a volume of dialectic verse, the language used being the broken English of the French peasantry. These poems are descriptive of a class of French-Canadians peculiar to the country, and devoted to outdoor pursuits; a class, rapidly diminishing in number, owing to the diffusion of education, and the tendency of the young men to seek for employment in the larger cities. Among French-Canadian poets may be mentioned Louis Honore Frechette, a member of the French Academy; Ernest Gagnon, above referred to; the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, Benjamin Suite, Pamphile Le May, Octave Cremazie and John Talon Lesperance ('Laclede'), who wrote in both French and English. Ans. 2. The works of most of the above named poets, together with those of Mr. E. B. Brownlow, may be ordered at from $1 to $2.50, from Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street; Messrs. Grafton & Sons, 250 St. James street, and from Mr. Wm. Foster Brown, 2323 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

'FARMER'S ADVOCATE' CORRECTION.

We are requested to say that the 'Farmer's Advocate' is now published in London, Ont., instead of at Toronto, and that the subscription price is $1 per annum, instead of $2, as stated in the 'Weekly Witness' of July 6.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

H.W.H., Garden Grove.—1. Please define the term belligerent, as applied to nations at war with each other. 2. Did Great Britain grant belligerent rights to the Southern Confederacy? Ans.—1. Two or more nations or parties engaged in a war are termed belligerents. The word is derived from the Latin 'bellum,' war; and 'gerens,' bearing. The operations of these nations must be carried on in accordance with certain accepted usages which are sanctioned by all the nations under the name of the 'Laws of War.' Whenever a State occupies the position of a belligerent, it is vested with the rights, and charged with all the obligations incident to a state of war. The opposing parties in an internal war, or rebellion, are also called belligerents. The revolutionary faction is held to acquire belligerent rights as soon as the central government resorts to warlike methods for the suppression of the insurrection. The recognition of such rights by the central government, or by foreign powers, in no way involves the recognition of the rebellious government as a separate political organization. It only implies that the 'Laws of War' are to prevail in the military operations undertaken for the purpose of putting an end to the rebellion, enforcing the laws and restoring the supremacy of the national government. In wars with savages, and to a certain extent, in wars with nations which do not acknowledge the sanctions of 'International Law,' it is impossible for a State to be guided in all respects by the 'Laws of War.' This is so because one of the belligerents having a different standard of morals, or being without such a standard, declines to recognize the rules of civilized warfare. This does not, however, absolve a civilized State from its obligation to observe those laws. Indeed, it rather strengthens such obligation; and the civilized State will be justified in resorting to retaliatory measures only when such measures are rendered absolutely necessary by the barbarous or inhuman conduct of its enemy. This was the case, for instance, during the Indian Mutiny. The right of declaring war is an essential attribute of sovereignty. It is the act of the supreme governmental authority of a State, and is limited in its exercise only by its constitution or fundamental law. In former times this power was delegated to colonial governments, and even to commercial corporations; at present however, such delegation of authority is not recognized, and the positive power of declaring war is held to be lodged exclusively in the sovereign power of a State. This, however, does not prevent distant dependencies from recognizing the fact of war declared by another power; and they may resist invasion, or even carry the war into an enemy's country. Wars have been classified according to their causes, as wars of opinion, religious wars, wars of independence, of conquest, or of subjugation In a military sense, they are either offensive; that is, when the belligerent power pushes forward its armies; or defensive, when merely protection and defence is aimed at, and no forward movement or invasion takes place. In a political sense, wars are either external or internal. Internal wars being again subdivided into, first, civil wars, in which the belligerent factions are distributed over a large part of the territory of a State, the object aimed at being the securing of a change of government, or laws, but not at the expense of national unity; second, rebellions or insurrections, in which a portion of the inhabitants of a State rise against the central government, sometimes with the design of securing a separation from it; sometimes with a view to resisting the execution of laws deemed to be harsh or oppressive. The civil war of the United States of America in 1861-65 partook of the characteristics both of a civil war and of a rebellion. 2. The agents and partisans of the Confederate States tried to secure the recognition of their government at the hands of the European powers. They were not, however, successful; although, in the case of France they met with considerable encouragement. On one occasion the French Government declared through its representatives that it would recognize the autonomy of the South unless General Butler were withdrawn from the command at New Orleans. The Federal Government, however, complied with the wishes of the French. Great Britain, as a nation, did not recognize the independence of the Southern Government. It might have done so had the South continued to be successful beyond the midsummer of 1863. (See Justin McCarthy's 'History of our Own Times.') Some of the Conservatives, and many of the Liberals, sympathized with the South. Mr. Gladstone declared that the President of the Southern Confederacy had made an army, a navy, and more than that, had made a nation.' Lord Russell (Liberal), described the struggle as one in which the North was striving for empire; and the South for independence. Mr. Roebuck (Liberal), introduced a motion in the House of Commons of June 30, 1863, for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Other Liberals, however, were not so well disposed towards the South; and Mr. John Bright made a vigorous speech against the motion, which was never voted upon by the House. Justin McCarthy believes, however, that the South would soon have secured recognition but for the disastrous results of the midsummer campaign of 1863 during which General Lee was defeated at Gettysburg and Vicksburg was captured by Gen. Grant, both events occurring the same week. The institution of slavery, to which the Confederates were committed, weakened their cause with the European powers.

AGRICULTURAL.

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

SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

A Reader, Doe Lake, Ont.—By answering the following questions through the columns of your most valuable paper you will greatly oblige several readers:—1. In packing butter for shipping, what is the best kind of tub to use? i. e., of what kind of wood are the best tubs made? Would you recommend the use of tubs lined with tin? 3. How can the tasto and smell of the wood be removed from the tup to prepare it for use? 4. A farmer kills a sheep in summer for family use. What is the best way of curing it so as to keep it fresh and good for use? 5. A white worm eats its way into the onions thus causing the tops to die and the onion to rot. What could be done to prevent this? Ans.—1. White ash. 2. Yes, if pure tin could be got, but it cannot. It is more or less alloyed with some other metal which salt or lactic acid will corrode. 3. By the use of brine. Soak the package with strong brine made with pure salt, for two or three days; then this brine must be turned out and boiling hot brine poured in filling the package to the brim. When this has stood till it gets cold, the cask will be fit for use. The heads or covers of packeges require the same treatment as the packages themselves. 4. Keep it in a refrigerator or ice house. 5. Change the position of the onion bed every year, putting it some distance from where it was the preceding season. Coop a hen with a brood of chickens near the onion bed. The chickens will soon learn to catch the fly while in the act of laying the egg which produces the maggot.

THE CARE OF BEES.

M.C., Beckwith or Carleton Place, Ont.—I should feel very grateful to you if, through the Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' you would give me all the information you can about the care of bees, or the name and address of some paper which would give us the information required. By answering you will greatly oblige. Ans.—It would be a long job to give all the information necessary to the proper care of bees through the columns of the 'Montreal' Witness,' and happily it is not necessary because this enquirer requests me as an option to furnish 'the address of some paper which would give the information required.' 'The American Bee Journal,' published in Chicago, Ill., exactly fills the bill. This publication is a weekly, and besides finding its way 52 times a year to any party subscribing for it, will send a manual of bee-keeping, entitled 'Bees and Honey,' to any and every new subscriber. This is an octavo publication, well printed and largely illustrated, containing over 150 pages. All this the publisher offers to do for one dollar. I do not know how he can afford to do so much for so little money, but he knows his own business best, and I can vouch that he will fulfil his offer. If this correspondent has any doubts let her send the dollar to me, and I will take great pleasure in forwarding it to its destination. Address George W. York & Co., Chicago, Ill. I like the phrase in the foregoing letter of enquiry, 'the care of bees,' and augur from its use that the writer bids fair to make a successful bee-keeper. Bees need care, and cannot reasonably be expected to do well without it. The 'American Bee Journal' and the instruction book given along with it, will tell you all about it.

MAKING CIDER VINEGAR.

The following answer has come to hand from W. J. Whitney, Abbotsford, Que., in reply to a query from J. G. Lansing, Ont., on the above subject: Good vinegar can be made in about two years from cider which has been treated with salycilic acid by filling barrels three-quarters full or so, removing bungs and keeping in warm place. A generator would be preferable to the above process.

TROUBLE WITH PLUM TREES.

H.J.—I have several excellent varieties of plum trees which every year blossom profusely. Quite an amount of the blossoms develop plums and the plums grow apparently quite healthy for a while; but from now on the plums begin to fall off. The trees seem healthy, but the plums simply wither slightly, and then fall off. Those which fall off earliest, dry up, and those which fall off later rot on the ground unless taken away. 1. How can I prevent their falling off? 2. What is the trouble? Kindly answer this in the 'Witness.' Ans.—The trouble is probably some defect in the soil. What is the nature of the soil in which these trees are growing? If it is light and sandy that is probably the secret of the difficulty. The addition of pure yellow loam or yellow clay in the place of manure to the soil, will be likely to correct the mischief. Very heavy clay, burned slowly by mixing it in large heaps with brush of faggots is at once an admirable manure and alterative for such soils. Swamp muck is also one of the best substances, and especially that from the salt-water marshes. Common salt is also one of the best fertilizers for the plum tree. It greatly promotes its health and luxuriance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OPEN LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY AND THE CITY.

To His Worship, R. Wilson-Smith, Esq., Mayor, etc., Montreal :

Sir,—I take the liberty, on account of its pressing importance, of pointing out what appear to me some good reasons why the Montreal Street Railway should immediately complete the unfinished portion of the Centre and Cote des Neiges line from its present terminus near Sherbrooke street, to the city limits, as contracted with the city, or have its contract revoked. As you are aware it is now over four years since the company made a contract with the city to have, along with other lines, a regular street car service running from St. Catherine street along Guy street up the Cote des Neiges hill to the city limits, as is laid down on the plan of routes, and signed by Mr. Forget, president, and Mr. Lusher, on the part of the company—the whole to be in operation on or before the first day of September, 1895, under penalty of forfeiture of $25,000 deposited with the city, and $25 a day for every day's delay thereafter, which would amount to a total of over $42,500 now due the city on this account.

The non-completion of this line, which was to enable the public from all parts of the city to reach the Park entrance at the top of Cote des Neiges hill, and to get within easy walk of the Cote des Neiges Cemetery at a single fare, has not only been a serious inconvenience to the public, from the benefits of which it has too long been unjustly deprived, but a direct loss to the city treasury of many thousands of dollars, that would have been received by the city on the proportion to be paid by the company from the gross receipts of such an important line running to the city limits, now returning a mere trifle on account of its improper curtailment at Sherbrooke street.

Nor is the reason that was given to me by the company's manager, Mr. Cunningham, that 'owing to the expense of operating this portion of the line it would not be profitable to the company, as it would get the fares anyway, and only be carrying the people up this hill for nothing,' any just excuse for its non-construction, but rather showed a deliberate intention on the part of the company to defraud the public of this promised service. Nor is it satisfactory to know that the company is ready to extend a service into the park by another route for an extra fare,as was proposed in Council last year, or even to be told that people can reach the park by paying one fare to the company and another to the Park Incline Railway, or that they can get to the rear of the cemetery by paying this company one fare and the Park and Island Railway ten cents additional. The company contracted with the city to give a regular street car service along this route to the city limits for a single fare from all parts of the city, and should either keep its engagements or forfeit its franchise.

Indeed, good faith being an essential principle in all business affairs, apart even from the inconvenience and loss to the public, one has a good right to know from the company why, after this contract was made, the time of any one, and especially the valuable time of the City Council, that has so much important business to transact, should be wasted in thwarting its endeavors to shirk this part of its agreement: actually from reports seen in the press it would appear that fully one-fourth of the time of the City Council last year was taken up by this company's shameless efforts to deprive the public of this promised service, to the serious detriment of the public business, and a scandal on commerical morality.

Nor is its contract one in which the city has any advantage over the company,but on the contrary it can be shown that it got from the city, without anything like adequate compensation, a franchise worth at the present price of its stock fully eight million dollars over any necessary cash outlay on the part of the company, and the whole cost of this uncompleted portion of the line would not exceed five days average profits. But there is special reason why this company should not expect the council, who are trustees for the public interest, to permit of an hour's further delay in this matter, as delays are only used to enable the company to devise schemes for getting some advantage of the public, as may be seen from the statement now made that Alderman Prefontaine, who appears to act as the company's spokesman, is bringing forward a motion to have this line stop at Pine avenue, and thus cheat the public out of one-half of this service. The company knew perfectly well what it had undertaken to do when it made the contract with the city, and if it had not agreed to give this service up the Cote des Neiges Hill to the city limits, about which considerable discussion then took place, it would not have got the franchise.

You will doubtless remember that when its old contract was about to expire and it wanted a renewal, the feeling against the company was so bitter, on account of its previous exactions and the abominable service it had imposed on the city for so many years, that many intelligent members of the Council strongly objected to having anything further to do with such a rascally corporation; and it was only by promise of amendment that its friends in the Council succeeded in getting it the franchise, instead of Mr. Williams of New York, who had deposited a large sum of money with the city in evidence of good faith, who agreed to the terms of the contract, and to whom in fairness it should have been given, for it was to his offers of reduced fares, tickets and transfers, and not the present company, the public is indebted for such concessions. Indeed, so pronounced was this feeling at the time, that the Hon. Mr. McShane, who was then Mayor, to his credit be it said, refused to sign the contract, and it had to lie over for weeks for the signature of the incoming Mayor, the Hon. Mr. Desjardins. And the sequel has unfortunately shown that although the company then changed its name, it has not changed its character.

Not only is a cheap, easy and comfortable means of reaching the top of Cote des Neiges Hill necessary for the public convenience, but it is indispensable for the public health, for I am satisfied that more injury is done to delicate people, and especially to women and children, by the bracing air of the mountain top after getting heated and enervated by the fatigue of walking up this hill, than any possible good to be derived from the change of air. So through the dishonesty of this company this grand park, of which all are so justly proud, and that would otherwise be a blessing, is unfortunately to many turned into a curse, and any attempt to deprive the public of this full service should be at once condemned, and especially the motion of Ald. Prefontaine now before the Council to order the company to go to Pine avenue, which is intended as a trick to relieve the company from this penalty of $42,500, already forfeited to the city in its efforts to cheat the public out of the full service to the city limits, when it is found that Mr. Cunningham's cut-off at Sherbrooke street meets with public disfavor.

It now lacks only a few days of a year (Aug. 18, 1896) since the City Council unanimously passed the following by-law, No. 226:—'Route No. 14, (Centre and Cote des Neiges road) double-tracked on Centre, easterly to Shearer, to Seigneurs, to Notre Dame, to Guy, to Sherbrooke street, to continue up Cote des Neiges Hill to the city limits, giving transfers on Centre, Notre Dame, St. James, St. Antoine and St. Catherine streets. This route shall be completed and opened to the public on or before the first December next.' (1896.) This was the service promised in so far as the Cote des Neiges portion is concerned, over four years ago, and should have been completed by the company at the latest by Sept. 1, 1895, under the penalties prescribed, and which the company was ordered by the Council to complete last year in accordance, first, with its contract, and subsequently with the above-mentioned by-law. And this is the service the public expect Ald. Prefontaine and every other alderman to get from the company, under the penalty of the payment of this $42,500 forfeited to the city, and in the event of non-payment or non-completion of this work at once, the forfeiture of its franchise, and not Ald. Prefontaine's proposed Pine avenue abortion. The company should either keep its agreement or have its franchise revoked.

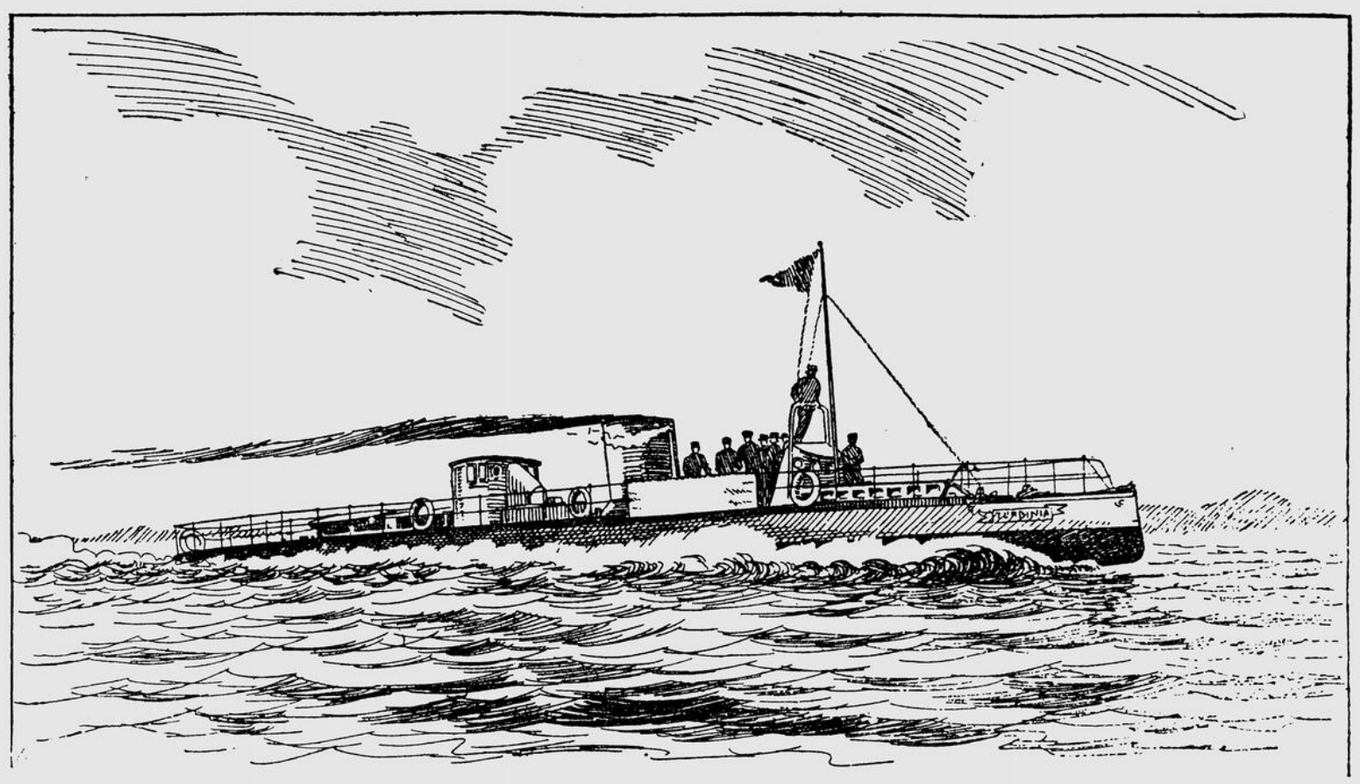
Trusting you will see that the public interest in this matter is not to be sacrificed to the rapacity of this company.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Aug. 5, 1897.



THE TORPEDO BOAT 'TURBINIA,' THE FASTEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

The new torpedo boat 'Turbinia' recently arrived at Spithead, England, is a marvel in the way of speed and lightness.. She is 100 feet in length over all, 9 feet beam and 44 tons displacement. She is the fastest vessel at present in existence, having made on trial off the Tyne recently a mean of thirty-two and three-quarter knots. The principle used is that of the turbine; a fluid (in this case steam) strikes an inclined, or curved surface, and produces rotary motion. The 'Turbinia' has three turbines, which directly drive three propeller shafts. In order to work these motors efficiently, a high speed of revolutions is required. The revolutions at full speed are at the rate of 2,100, a rate never before attempted in any vessel. This high rate of speed necessitates the employment of several screws in order that a firm grip upon the water may be obtained. The 'Turbinia' is therefore provided with nine screws, three for each shaft. The working of the engines produces scarcely any vibration. Their weight is but three tons thirteen hundredweight, and they develop 2,100 indicated horse-power. Ordinary engines of the torpedo class would weigh between fifteen and twenty tons. The boiler is of the water tube type and the hull is modelled on the usual lines of torpedo craft. Two cylindrical condensers of ordinary make are used. Owing to the difficulty of reversing the turbine, this vessel will move astern at a speed of but three knots. Our picture is taken from a photograph by Messrs. S. West and Sons, Southsea.

THE PEANUT AS FOOD.

(New York 'Observer.')

The owner of a good peanut farm in Georgia or Virginia does not have much to complain of in these days of agricultural depression, for while other commodities seem to be suffering from lack of consumers, the demand for peanuts continues uniform and general. So long as the circus and country fairs hold sway in the rural districts dispensers of these popular nuts will find buyers, for they are indispensable articles for the full enjoyment of a cheap entertainment. Moreover, the confectioner and the physician have formed a league to promote a more general consumption of the peanuts and people who never liked this plebeian food product now find themselves almost forced to eat it. The latter issues a pronunciamento to the effect that good health is largely dependent upon the consumption of such nuts as the peanuts, which are rich in albumen, fat and nitrogenous matter, and the former taking his cue from the physician, deftly prepares the nuts in such attractive ways that we eat them without objection.

'Peanuts enter so largely into our trade that it would be difficult to explain all the processes by which we convert them into palatable articles of diet,' said a large confectioner recently. 'We are always experimenting with new compositions to attract trade, and the peanut forms the basis for very many of them. Old-fashioned peanut candy is still popular among certain classes, and we continue to make it by the gallon. A variation from the old-fashioned kind is that made with ground peanuts. First, we chopped the peanuts, and mixed them with the molasses candy, and then we tried grinding them almost to a powder. In this latter form many people like peanut candy who before could not endure it. They get the full flavor of the nut without being compelled to exercise the jaws for half an hour to reduce the pieces to a digestible condition.

'Powdered and ground peanuts are also used in ice-creams now with great success. The flavor imparted to the creams is so delicate and delicious that many prefer it to that obtained from ground almonds. Peanut caramel is another favorite product of the confectioner's art, and we produce large quantities of it to meet the demand. This is nothing more than ordinary caramel flavored with peanuts, either whole, ground or powdered.

'Salted almonds are very popular today, but salted peanuts are almost as good, and they are coming into great favor. They are prepared almost the same as almonds. They are shelled and halved and then heated while the salt is on them. When served fresh from the oven in this way the aroma is delicious, and the crisp, brown ones are very delicious. If allowed to stand a day or two, however, they lose their fragrance and peculiar nutty flavor.

'In catering to dinner parties and receptions we are called upon to introduce novelties, and anything that the guests have never tasted of before or ever heard of is pretty sure to be popular. Peanuts have come in as a very convenient article for making new dishes, and every caterer has his own ways of preparing them. For instance, there is peanut soup—something which you do not often see on your list of soups at the restaurant or hotel. Nevertheless, it is a very delicious and comparatively cheap soup. You soak a pint or quart of shelled peanuts in water over night, and then when ready to make the soup, add a little celery, onion, parsley and similar vegetables, and boil the mixture slowly for several hours. By this time the flavor of the peanuts is extracted, and a good soup is obtained. It should be strained through a fine sieve, and then be served hot, with a little salt and pepper to suit the taste. If you are fond of the flavor of peanuts such a soup will prove very appetizing.

'Peanuts are mixed with the dressing for all kinds of game and poultry, and give in some respects better results than chestnuts. They are cheap, and always in the market, so that confectioners rely upon them more than they do upon any other nuts. When used for dressing, the nuts are soaked in a very little water over night, just enought to swell them up and soften the meat, and then cooked a little before being added to the other ingredients. Peanut wafers, jumbles, crackers, and even sandwiches, are now made regularly by the trade. The nuts are reduced to a fine powder for all such work, as the powder can be worked up in almost any form that wheat flour can. The dough made from this powder is about as coarse as Indian meal. Good peanut wafers are made by mixing two cupfuls of powdered peanuts with half a cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, and a little cream. This compound is stirred thoroughly, and then baked in small moulds. Some add finely ground peanuts on top of the wafers while they are cooking.

'Sandwiches are made of peanuts in a variety of ways. One of the best methods is to take ordinary peanuts, toast them to a bright, crisp brown, and then roll them very fine. Take some good cream cheese and mix it with the rolled peanuts, add enough salt to make them palatable, and spread the mixture on the bread. Sandwiches like these are very good when served with greens, salads, or even lettuce.

'The Chinese bolted their peanuts, and made dough and bread out of the flour long before we thought of it. I obtained some points from the Chinese in Mott street. Finding peanuts cheap in this country, they soon adopted the methods in vogue in their own country, and a good deal of their bread I found was made partly of peanut flour. They also rolled the peanuts fine, and used them with milk, the same as Americans do mush. It makes an agreeable change from rice and milk, and the Mott street Chinamen are very fond of it.

'Even croquettes are made out of peanuts. This is made by mixing peanuts rolled fine with bread crumbs softened with cream, and then stirred up with two eggs. This mixture can be flavored with a little parsley, onions and celery. Then roll into small balls, and drop them into hot lard. Cook them a crispy brown, and serve hot with some appropriate gravy.

GEO. E. WALSH.

SCALED VICTORIA PEAK.

Laggan, N.W.T., Aug. 6.—Three members of the Alpine Club and Appalachian Mountain Club party, now staying at Lake Louise with Peter Sarback, the Swiss guide, made yesterday the first ascent of the great white peak at the head of the lake, known variously as Mount Green or Victoria Peak. It is some 200 feet higher than Mount Lefroy, first climbed on Thursday last. The party left the chalet at Lake Louise at 3 a.m., and reached the highest summit at 11.45, and were back at the chalet at 6 p.m. They report a superb trip of wonderful grandeur.

THE COMPANY MUST PAY.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT IN TORONTO REGARDING THE ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Judge MacDougall delivered judgment this morning in the case of the city against the Street Railway Company, allowing the appeal of the city to have the Street Railway Company assessed for $103,500 on rails, poles and wires owned by it in the Sixth Ward. In doing so Judge MacDougall said he was governed by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto against Toronto, in which Chief Justice Strong said all mains, poles, wires, rails and other property belonging to private companies situate on public highways were assessable in the same way as if situate on land belonging to private individuals. Judge MacDougall alluded to the deep interest felt by other municipalities in the outcome of this case, and the importance of the interests depending on it. In Toronto it involves assessment of private companies to the amount of a million and a half, and taxes of at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

FRENCH TARIFF REVISION.

LOOKS AS IF SHE WERE ANXIOUS TO HAVE CLOSER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

London, Aug. 6.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' reports an interview with the vice-president of the French Chamber of Commerce on the subject of tariff, in the course of which he admitted that France has no way at present of bringing pressure to bear upon the United States. 'But,' he said, 'the time has now arrived for France to reconsider the whole commercial position, and to readjust her tariff arrangements, particularly in the way of making special treaties with Great Britain and the British colonies.'

PASSENGER TRAFFIC HEAVY.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The steamship passenger traffic this morning over the G. T. R. from Chicago to Montreal was the largest this season. This is the first year in the history of the company that they have had this travel, and it is increasing every week. The Muskoka traffic is larger this year than on previous occasions. The train to-day had two hundred and fifty passengers on board, fifty of whom came from Buffalo.

THE BLACKEST CROW.

A THIEF THAT ASTONISHED NEW JERSEY POLICEMEN.

A messenger from S. S. Davis hurried into Chief of Police Kilstead's office at Nutley, N.J., a few days since.

'Hurry to the store,' said the messenger. 'We've caught the thief that's been stealing things all over town.'

Complaints of thefts had been pouring in on Chief Kilstead, and his men had been watching day and night for the thief. The chief put a revolver and a pair of handcuffs in his hip pocket and hastened to Mr. Davis's store.

'Here's the black rascal,' cried Mr. Davis, and he handed over to Kilstead a big crow. 'I caught that bird stealing my gold pen and penholder,' said the shopkeeper. 'He tried to fly away with them, but I grabbed him.'

The crow belonged to Baker Heinz. In the walls of its nest were found hidden handkerchiefs, sleeve buttons, rings, pins, spoons, pencils, a coin purse—and fish hooks, all stolen.—Chicago Exchange.

GOD WILL PROVIDE.

MR. QUARRIER SPEAKS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF PRAYER.

Mr John Currie presided at the missionary meeting held at the American Presbyterian Mission on Inspector street last night and introduced Mr. Quarrier to the audience.

The latter said that he would speak to the people about God's wonderful way of answering prayer. He said he would first read something from the bible, as it was always better to hear God, than man. He accordingly read a passage from Matt. vi., concerning almsgiving, 'When thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee.' 'When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.'

'Almsgiving,' Mr. Quarrier explained, 'did not mean merely the giving of a few coppers to the service of the church. Almsgiving meant the visiting and relief of the afflicted and the uplifting of the fallen.' Again, quoting from St. John's Gospel, he read, 'If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it.' Men should trust and rely upon God's 'shall' and 'will.' It is little use arguing with a man who says that he does not believe in the bible or a portion of the bible. To those who trust in God's 'shall,' a very small portion of the scriptures suffices for salvation. Mr. Quarrier spoke of his experiences in early life. When he was seven years of age he prayed that he might have sufficient means to help orphan children. At sixteen he prayed for £20,000 to help on his work. Subsequently he married, and God prospered him in his affairs. Afterwards he took charge of a relative's family in addition to his own. He then prayed that his receipts from business might be doubled. God answered his prayer. It was a great mistake, however, he said, for him to wait till he got the £20,000 before beginning his life work. When men wished to do a work for God they should not wait until they had laid by a certain sum and in the meantime grudge the giving of money to other worthy objects in which they were not specially interested. No; they should give liberally and trust that God would provide what was necessary for the carrying on of the work upon which the heart was set. Children should not wait until they were sixteen years of age before coming to Christ. He did not know how old Samuel was when he received the call to serve God. He himself felt the call to serve God before he was seven years of age. Mr. Quarrier spoke of the beginnings of his work in Glasgow. The man, he said, who expected great things in the way of money at the beginning of his work for Christ, would soon be discouraged and would break down; for God's way was at first the way of small things. When he began his Children's Home in Glasgow he had great difficulty in getting a house because landlords did not care to rent houses for this purpose. At length they obtained part of a house. The first boy who came did not wish to stay unless other boys were expected. So it is with children, they require society just as much as grown-up people; and the servants of God should see that they are supplied with Christian society. Soon after, they much wished for a jacket for one of their new boys. He and the matron prayed that a jacket should be sent to them. They had scarcely risen from their knees when an express parcel was left at the house in which, among other things, they found a jacket which exactly fitted the boy. At another time he wished very much for £100 for a particular purpose. A few hours after Mr. Quarrier prayed, he received £100 from a man who said that a friend of his had died lately and had bequeathed this sum for charitable purposes. He had much the same experience at another time when £5 was required. Even in the case of those who were not converted servants of God, he thought that the same thing applied. They should give liberally of what God had given them. He wished to say here that he took issue with the Government of Ontario which had passed a law forbidding him to bring a pauper orphan boy into the province unless he had a license. He would never, he said, take out a license for this purpose, as he considered this an un-British law. When nations legislated adversely to foreigners and put upon them burdens which they were unwilling to put upon their own people, then they began a system of tyranny. He was glad that they had no such law in the Province of Quebec. He thought, however, that all Canadians worked too late on Saturdays and were consequently too tired on Sundays. Mr. Quarrier says that in his treatment of the children he does not allow them to think of his homes as of an institution. He does not let them wear any uniform, but dresses them in a becoming manner to suit their size and complexion. His homes have rescued 11,000 children, of whom 5,000 were sent to Canada and the rest distributed in Great Britain. He has fifty-two villas which accommodate about thirty children each. The remainder lived with people who have received them into their homes. The central distributing home is in Glasgow.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, arrived in the city on Thursday evening and took up his quarters at the Grand Seminary. Owing to previous engagements, His Grace will be unable to attend the consecration ceremonies tomorrow, and he left for Plattsburg this morning.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 26.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Many questions have been received that require answering that I cannot give little else to my readers. In the answers given I am satisfied I will find much to interest them. I find that what is a difficulty with one is a difficulty with many, and in these columns I wish to help my readers. I am pleased, therefore, to answer any questions that may be sent.

HERBS.

About the end of this month gather herbs for winter use, such as sweet-marjoram, thyme, sage, etc. They should be on a dry day and placed in an attic room or out-house, somewhere where the sun will not get at them. When dried, tie them in bunches and put up in a dry place where they can easily get at when wanted. Before using make sure that the plants are free from sand or soil. If they are not clean use a watering can and give them a good washing overhead a day before they are cut. This will give you clean herbs to use.

VINES.

If any of my readers are growing vines I would advise them to examine every shoot and see if there is no surplus wood or leaves on the plants. All the young shoots which vines make now are useless and cumbersome to the plants. Rub them rub away; this will give your grapes room to air and sun, and they need every bit of sunlight they can get in order to ripen the fruit. Besides, this will give your plants less work and they will be the better able to ripen the wood for next year's fruiting. See that all weeds are taken clean away near the plants. Keep the surface raked and nice. This adds very much to help the ripening of the grapes. The reflection of the sun striking upon the clean soil returns the sun's heat upon the vines and fruit.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PRUNING CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

G.H.A.—What is the proper time to prune blackcurrant and gooseberry bushes? Ans.—The best time to prune blackcurrant and gooseberry bushes is after the leaves have fallen in the fall. Blackcurrants need very little pruning, only enough to shape the plants into proper form or to thin out where the branches have grown too close together. The more vigorous the plant the more fruit it will have. Gooseberries are different. The new wood should be pruned back, especially taking care to have the centre of the bushes well cut out and open to enable the sun to enter. For this reason do not cut but about a bud that is pointing outward. This will throw the branches out from centre of bush. The system practiced by the best growers is to allow a certain number of branches to grow enough to form a perfectly round bush allowing them to grow their full length, keeping them equal in height. Then the side branches are pruned back every year. This gives a very firmly formed bush, which enables one to gather the fruit in an easy way. After the bushes are pruned gather all the cuttings with a rake. Remove all weeds and leaves; dung and dig the soil, and afterwards give the ground a good dressing of air-slacked lime. This will kill all insect life which may have gone down round the stems, and sweeten the soil, assisting the plants to give you a better crop the following year.

SETTING OUT LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

A Subscriber.—What is the proper time to set out lilies of the valley and what kind of soil should be used? Ans.—Lilies of the valley should be planted out about the end of October in soil which has been well prepared beforehand. When you have determined where you are to plant, give the ground a good manuring, spreading it at least four inches thick upon the ground. Dig this in as deep as the spade can go, breaking up the soil and mixing the manure well with the soil as the work goes on. Plant the pips in rows one foot apart, and three inches between the plants. Be sure to pack the pips well in the soil. When the frost comes give them a slight covering of leaves or coarse manure-straw. This will protect them the first winter from the frost, before they become quite established. It does not matter what soil lily of the valley is planted in.

GERANIUMS—WHITE WORMS IN POTS.

Novice—Ans.—Had you given me the situation of the bed in which you have planted your geraniums I could give you much more definite information. I think your trouble arises from one or two causes, first, your plants may be growing in the shade of trees, or north side of a building. This causes them to grow in the way mentioned; or, secondly, you may have given the bed a heavy coating of fresh manure in spring which has caused growing nature in your soil. There is nothing more injurious to geraniums than a large quantity of green manure. The remedies mentioned are all good and give splendid satisfaction. I would advise that you make your cuttings for next year now. This will give you plants with much better texture, which will be sure to flower next year.

Whenever you are troubled with this small maggot at the bottom of your pots, take a piece of lime and place it in water. When all is dissolved water your plants with this once or twice a week. Or, take some soot out of the chimney, mix in water and water the plants. Do not allow either of these to come near the leaves. They are splendid fertilizers as well as insecticide. I would say to 'Novice' that this maggot comes from the manure which is in the soil not being rotted enough. In potting plants no manure but that which is thoroughly rotten should be used.

HOW TO MANAGE CALLA LILIES.

E.A.H.—Will you please tell me how to manage calla lilies? Ans.—There is no plant better adapted for house culture than the calla; it is largely grown for winter flowers by florists and private greenhouses. The culture is very simple indeed, but in order to have the best results the bulbs should be tried off every summer. The following is the treatment they receive at my nurseries: In spring, after they have finished flowering, or when we are pressed for room, they are taken from the greenhouses and placed outside in a dry place. This, of course, after all danger from frost has passed. The pots are all placed on their sides, and we take no further thought of them until the first of this month. At that time we turn them out of the pots, and shake every particle of the old soil from them. They are then potted into as small pots as will suit the size of the bulb, well watered and then placed outside to grow. This time the pots are put upon a board which is placed upon the soil. This is to keep worms from getting into the pots through the hole in the bottom of the pot. They are not watered much at first, only enough to keep the soil in the pots damp: but as soon as they show that they are growing freely, the supply of water must be increased. This enables the plants to become strong and short in growth, a sure indication of a vigorous constitution. When the roots fill the first pots, they should be potted into their flowering size which is generally about a six-inch pot, or, if very large, seven or eight. But one thing I wish you to remember and that is, that you do not put the plants into too large pots, as they are apt to give you nothing but leaves. It is better to have small pots and feed them well than to have them in pots where they cannot fill the pot with roots. When the weather turns cold, that there is danger of frost, the plants must be taken inside, but give all the air and light you can to them. The soil to plant callas in must be rather heavy and rich. The great secret, if there is any, in growing callas is to give them lots of water. The water to water plants with which is considered the best is to have it the same temperature as the place in which the plants are growing.

BLACK INSECTS THAT INFEST LILIES.

Ans.—If you had given a description of the black insect it would be much more simple to give you a cure. If it is the black fly, tobacco dust, dusted on the foliage is the best, as it does no injury to the foliage, and although it is somewhat unsightly at the time, it can be washed off with water. If your insect is the little turnip fly, air-slacked lime is the best remedy. We had a lot of double alyssum which were troubled with this fly this spring after being put out and we cleaned them in this way. I think the trouble with your hydrangeas is that they have not had enough of water and are dry in the centre of the pot. Steep your plants in water for half an hour and give plenty of water.

CALCEOLARIAS.

Ans.—The shrubby variety flowers for several seasons, but the hybrids had better be raised from seed every year. The flowers are very much finer and they are less trouble to grow. Sow now for spring.

PEST ON APPLE TREES.

S.M.L.—Your apple trees are destroyed by the apple tree aphis (Aphis Male). The trees should have been sprayed early in the season. Better do so now. Mix a small quantity of Paris green in water and spray on trees at once. They require strong treatment as they are old and the eggs laid this fall will give you such a crop next year that will give you little chance of growing trees, at the same time keep your trees clean from weeds, and this fall give them a good top dressing with fresh slacked lime, throwing the lime so as to dust the trees all over. The ants are your friends in this case; they are there to eat up the eggs of the aphis, when you get your trees clean they will go away.

GOOSEBERRY INDUSTRY.

The gooseberry has done well in most localities. There must be something wrong with your treatment, or your soil is not suitable. Give the gooseberry a good clear open space and it does well. I would advise you to get some other variety and try to get one that will do well in your ground. The best gooseberry I know is one which is grown on the island of Montreal by a few. It is very large, a splendid cropper and mildew proof. I do not know the proper name. We know it as the Dunbar.

BEST STRAWBERRY GROWN ON ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

This is a hard question to answer. Men differ so much in their tastes that what suits one is not liked by another. Soil and situation have a lot to do with the growing of any plant and this is true also of the strawberry. My advice to you would be to grow more than one variety as one might do better than the other with you. Marchall, Brandywine and Bubach I consider very good.

S. S. BAIN.



The Crown Prince.

THE KING OF SIAM AND HIS SONS.—'Black and White.'

King Chulalongkorn of Siam, now on a visit to Great Britain, is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1853. He succeeded to the throne at the early age of fifteen, in 1868, and during the nearly thirty years that he has governed the kingdom he has gained a reputation for good sense, patience under difficulty, and a cordial desire for harmonious relations with European powers that ensure for him a unique place among the rulers of Siam. It is not far wrong if the origin of his enlightened views is attributed to his early study of the English language under the charge of an English governess, and he has kept up that knowledge by reading the principal British newspapers and by expressing a preference for English conversation in his presence. He is described by one who has had ample means of judging as like a perfect English gentleman, and his dignified and affable manners will ingratiate him in every circle. The Crown Prince Comdetch was born in 1880 and is the son of the Queen of Siam, whose portrait we also reproduce. He has been a resident in England for about three years and came to the country knowing English pretty well. He has since received a most careful training at the hands of Mr. Basil Thompson. The younger son of His Majesty, shown in our illustration, is Prince Chakrapat, commonly known as Thoon Kramom Lek. He is the second son of the Second Queen, and one of the brightest of a very brilliant family.



THE QUEEN OF SIAM (REGENT IN THE KING'S ABSENCE.)

'Illustrated London News.'

THROUGH THE EARTHQUAKE.

Presbyterian Missions Uninjured.

Simla, India, June 29, 1897.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A destructive shock of earthquake passed over a wide area of India on June 12; even the great Himalaya Mountains were shaken. Calcutta suffered to a large extent although the shock there was not nearly so great as in other parts. The shock at Calcutta lasted five minutes, and occurred just as people in the ordinary course were preparing for their evening drives, and it caught them in various states of preparedness.

The effect of the rocking movement upon the more sensitive was very marked, begetting an instantaneous feeling of nausea; indeed, it is not easy to exaggerate the profound awe which the boldest must feel when the solid earth heaves and quakes beneath their feet. Had the oscillation continued much longer or the shocks been repeated, hardly a house of any size would have been left standing in the 'City of Palaces.'

Hundreds of houses are reported to have fallen and others to have been much damaged. There was a great crash as houses and church spires came tumbling to the ground, and many persons are said to be missing. All the clocks in the city stopped simultaneously. Buildings which were not levelled to the ground were rendered unsafe, and as a consequence thousands are rendered homeless. Families are living in their servants' houses or in their compounds, and the rains are driving many back into their unsafe houses.

The effects of the earthquake have been far-reaching. Each day brings more havoc to light, and as news comes in from other distant points it shows a great loss of life.

The following is a copy of a telegram dated June 16, from the chief commissioner, Assam, to the Viceroy, Simla:—'A terrible earthquake occurred at Shilong, on Saturday, June 12th, at 5.10 p.m. All the masonry buildings, including Government House, church, jail, public offices, and private houses, have been levelled to the ground.' The district of Assam seems to have suffered most, where four successive shocks were felt, each worse than the last, the whole continuing two and a half minutes. The beautiful grounds known as the Ward Lakes, were practically washed away. At this place from fifty to sixty natives were killed.

In the vicinity of Kurong the shock lasted from two to three minutes. Those who were walking at the time were thrown to the ground. Some described the sensation like the motion of a ship rolling.

The effects on dogs, horses, poultry, etc., was most peculiar. The former rushed out into the open, barking and howling. Horses trembled and poultry were greatly excited.

Nowhere has the loss of life been so great as in the Cherra Hills, which were dotted with numerous villages, and when the hills subsided between 4,000 and 6,000 people were buried in the ruins.

Along the path of destruction river banks were thrown open, water spouted up from the earth far from any river, large fissures can be seen into which a person could drop to his death.

News still comes in of the fearful work wrought by the earthquake, damage to mills, factories, etc. It seems that the work of destruction begun by the earthquake is to be completed by the monsoon rains, which have regularly set in. The rain following the earthquake did an infinitude of harm all over Calcutta, bringing down the shattered and dilapidated portions of buildings that in some cases overhung the streets, and further injuring the property that had almost escaped the original disaster. As was expected the rains have considerably widened the cracks and fissures in nearly all the affected buildings in Calcutta.

All over the city families are either living in their yards, with their servants, or have been driven back by the heavy rains to houses that are no longer safe.

The responsibility in the event of any disaster will certainly rest on the leaders of the community who will be seriously to blame if they do not take the necessary steps to secure some protection from the elements and from a haunting risk of horrible death for these helpless, forlorn families. This, however, is not a case of charity. The people in question are independent and self-respecting; their only trouble is that they cannot find a safe corner in Calcutta wherein to lay their heads. Houses within their means are not to be had for love or money, and their only chance lies in an appeal to government for the use of some public buildings which have escaped injury.

As I have said, the class who are vainly seeking a place of refuge in Calcutta do not stand in need of money assistance. But unfortunately, there are those who do. Throughout Bengal and Assam there are many who have been brought face to face with ruin by this appalling disaster. It would be strange, indeed, if one of the worst calamities of the kind that has befallen India in historical times should have left behind it no trail of misery and destruction. Already reports of acute suffering are to hand from various quarters, and as yet it is impossible to form an idea of the magnitude of the distress caused by the recent calamity.

Various acts of daring and heroism have been recorded in connection with the earthquake. As a class, the native servants may be said to have behaved with remarkable coolness.

Many instances of the quiet, steady performance of their duty during the crisis have come to light. But the conduct of the servant at the General Hospital, Calcutta, who saved his master's life is deserving of special praise.

Mr. Clive, a patient, was unconscious at the time and would certainly have been killed had not his servant carried him out of the special ward where he was lying, the walls of which caved in immediately afterwards.

Up to the present time India has been visited by the plague which has slain its thousands, by the famine, which has carried off nearly as many, and last, but not least, by the earthquake, which has not only slain its thousands but has rendered so many homeless and destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property. What are we to have next? Perhaps war!

India is not the home of the earthquake and none of the great earthquakes of the world have happened here, a fact which may be accounted for by the absence of volcanoes. The only earthquake in fact of notoriety in India those in which Bhooj, the capital of Kutch, was destroyed in 1819, and one near Lahore, in 1827, both of which were, as earthquakes go, not of much account.

We would be very grateful to Mallet or Mylne if from their researches some light could be thrown on the cause of the earthquake which has just visited us.

Providence has evidently determined that no drop shall be wanting to India's cup of sorrows during the present year. Plague and famine have been doing their deadly work. Now an earthquake steps in to complete the awful calamities.

I am happy to report that none of the property of the Presbyterian Church has been damaged, as the earthquake did not visit any of our Mission stations in Central India. 'He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth; he toucheth the hills and they smoke.' Pray for poor India.

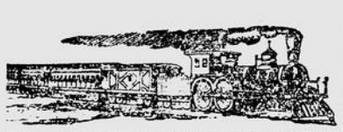
Yours faithfully,

C. R. WOODS,
Canadian Presbyterian Missio

MRS. TYTLER'S INDIAN FUND.

Mrs. Tytler having left Montreal for a few weeks desires all who are interested in the Indian orphan fund to kindly send in their donations to the present acting secretary, Miss Shonfeld, at the Y. W. C. Association, Dorchester street, Montreal, who will acknowledge the same in the 'Daily Witness,' the 'Gazette' and the 'Herald' as usual, in their Saturday issues.





INTERCOLONIAL RIALWAY.

Until further notice the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot	7.50	23.15
Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot		19.40
Leave Levis	13.40	8.30
Arrive at Riviere du Loup	16.45	12.55
do Trois Pistoles	17.10	14.15
do Rimouski	19.00	15.43
do Ste. Flavie	19.30	16.25
do Little Metis	19.52	16.50
do Campbellton	22.35	
do Dalhousie	23.25	
do Bathurst	24.20	
do Newcastle	1.25	
do Moncton	3.40	15.10
do St. John	7.15	12.10
do. Halifax	10.20	21.25

An express train will leave Montreal on Friday evenings at 20.40 o'clock, and run through to Little Metis, arriving there at 11.10 o'clock on Saturday.

An express train will leave Cacouna on Sunday evenings at 19.30 o'clock, and run through to Montreal, arriving there at 7.20 o'clock Monday.

The English mail train leaves Montreal at 7.50 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and arrives at Rimouski the same evening. This train stops at St. Charles Junction, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bic.

A passenger train leaves Cacouna on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock and arrives at Levis at 12.30 o'clock.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet, sleeping car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office Moncton, N.B., July 12, 1897.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

NEW ROUTE to CALEDONIA SPRINGS

DIRECT TO THE HOTEL.

Trains leave Montreal, (Windsor Street Station), **week days,**

8.50 A.M. AND 6.15 P.M.

Arriving Caledonia Springs at 12.35 p.m. and 8.50 p.m.

MANITOBA HARVEST.

FARM LABORERS WANTED.

Tickets will be sold from stations in the Province of Quebec to any point west, as far as Saltcoats, Moosejaw and Estevan, in MANITOBA and ASSINIBOIA for

$14.00.

On AUGUST 17th, 1897.

Tickets can be procured back to original starting point for $14.00, provided passengers have worked at farm labor for at least one month.

For tickets and information apply to

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office). 7



QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y LTD.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA"

1,790 TONS.

Is intended to sail from Montreal on

MONDAY, August 16th, at 2 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season. Leaving Quebec the day following at noon.

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

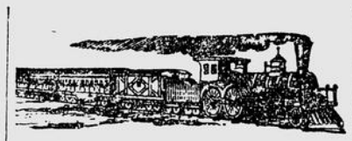
Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Montreal to Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence Points.

Leave Montreal 7.50 a.m., daily, 4 p.m., and 11.15 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

The 4 p.m. train is a new train, with parlor car attached, and reaches Quebec at 10.40 p.m. 7.50 a.m. train runs through to Halifax, but train leaving Montreal Sunday morning runs to Rimouski only. The 11.15 p.m. train runs to Little Metis. (Saturday night train runs to Quebec only.)

Gulf of St. Lawrence Resorts' Special.

A weekly business men's special will leave Montreal every Friday, at 8.45 p.m., for Cacouna and stations as far as Little Metis; this train will reach Cacouna in time for breakfast Saturday morning; returning, the Special will leave Cacouna every Sunday at 7.30 p.m., and Quebec at 11.55 p.m., reaching Montreal at 7.20 a.m., Mondays.

Portland and Old Orchard Beach Service

Leave Montreal 7.50 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 8.45 p.m. daily. The 8.45 p.m. train reaches Old Orchard Beach at 7.38 a.m.

THE SEASIDE AND WHITE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.

The Finest Passenger Train in the World leaves Bonaventure Depot every Friday at 9 p.m., and runs through to Portland and Old Orchard Beach without change, reaching Portland at 7.15 a.m., and Old Orchard at 8 a.m.

Returning, the Seaside Special leaves Old Orchard Beach every Sunday at 7.55 p.m. and Portland at 9 p.m. for Montreal, arriving at 8.05 a.m. Monday, and leaves Montreal for Chicago at 9.15 a.m., every Monday, reaching Toronto at 6.25 p.m., and Chicago at 10.00 a.m. Tuesday.

GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICES,
Montreal.



For Gaspe and Bale des Chaleurs Ports

The North American Transportation Co.'s

Steamer 'ADMIRAL.'

L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton,	Newport,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River
Bonaventure,	Cape Cove,
New Carlisle,	Perce
Paspebiac,	Point St. Peter,
Port Daniel,	Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie Junction on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot at 7.50 a.m. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS run through to Dalhousie Junction, without change, connecting with SS. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to

M. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, Quebec.
G. W. ROBINSON, Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James st., opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. 14

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO. WEST. SAGUENAY.

— TO —

PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE, $3.
ALEX. BAY, 1,000 ISLANDS, $4.
CLAYTON and KINGSTON, $4.
PORT HOPE, $7.
TORONTO, $8.

Meals and Berth Included.

Steamers leave week days, 10 a.m.

QUEBEC and Return, $5.
MURRAY BAY and Return, $9.
RIVER DU LOUP,
TADOUSAC, $10.
SAGUENAY and Return, $15.

Steamers leave Quebec week days at 8 a.m. for Saguenay.

For further information and tickets apply to

E. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
City Passenger Agent,
128 St. James Street (opp. Post-Office).
Tel. 1731



AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York (foot of Fulton street.)

St. Louis	Wed., Aug. 11, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Aug. 18, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Aug. 25, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Sept. 1, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Sept. 8, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, $100, and upwards.

Special cabin passage, $42.50 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to

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No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter st., Mechanics' Building.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
BENJAMIN & WESTON,
10 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY,
184 St. James Street, opp. Temple Bldg.,
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.,
MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE,
via Londonderry.

Steamer	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Labrador	July 31, daylight,	Aug. 1, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	Aug. 7, "	Aug. 7, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Aug. 14, "	Aug. 15, 9 a.m.
Scotsman	Aug. 28, "	Aug. 28, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Sept. 4, "	Sept. 5, 9 a.m.

R. M. S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston August 7th and Sept. 11th.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $90; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 and $23.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents
Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL.
Sat., July 24	Lake Superior	Wed., Aug. 11
Sat., Aug. 7	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Aug. 25
Sat., Aug. 14	Lake Huron	Wed., Sept. 1
Sat., Aug. 21	Lake Ontario	Wed., Sept. 8
Sat., Aug. 28	Lake Superior	Wed., Sept. 15
Sat., Sept. 11	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Sept. 29
Sat., Sept. 18	Lake Huron	Wed., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50, $50 and $60. Return, $95 and $114, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $66.75. Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.05.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast, $22.50.

NOTE.—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr., 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
July 21	SS. ALCIDES	Aug. 10
July 23	SS. KEEMUN	Aug. 12
July 30	SS. TRITONIA	Aug. 19
Aug. 6	SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Aug. 26
Aug 13	SS CONCORDIA	Sept. 2
Aug 22	SS. AMARYNTHIA	Sept. 9

Agents Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

From Newcastle.		From Montreal
July 22	SS. DEVONA	Aug 13
July 29	SS HURONA (cold storage)	Aug. 20
Aug. 5	SS. KILDONA	Aug. 25
Aug. 12	SS. GERONA (cold storage)	Sept. 3
Aug. 19	SS. CERONA	Sept. 10
Aug. 26	SS. IONA (cold storage)	Sept. 17

EAST COAST SERVICE.

SS. GANGES, for Newcastle and Leith	Aug. 20
SS. KENSINGTON, for Leith	Aug. 28
SS. ESCALONA, for Newcastle and Aberdeen	Aug. 29
SS. FREMONA, for Leith	Sept. 8

Agents CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CO., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; WM. THOMSON & SONS, Leith; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

Cold Storage fitted in Special Steamers of both Lines.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS. Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., or

THE ROBT. REFORD CO. (Ltd.),
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

ADIRONDACKS.

CLAWBONNY and COTTAGES
KEESEVILLE, N.Y.
Fine Location, beautiful Mountain Scenery; large airy rooms; sanitary plumbing; hot and cold water, bath rooms; terms moderate. Apply for particulars to E. A. JORDAN, Prop. 13

LAKEVIEW HOUSE,
In the Adirondacks. Capacity, 20 guests. For rates address D. S. MERRILL, Merrill, N.Y. 2

THE CASCADE,
CASCADEVILLE, NEW YORK
Elevation 2,045 feet; best of trout fishing in our own lakes; music, boating, tennis, bowling, etc.; telegraph and post-office in house. Send for circular.
S. F. WESTON, Manager.
E. M. WESTON, Proprietor.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
The 'Elmwood,'
Jay, Essex Co., N.Y.
Fine scenery; dry, pure, bracing air; terms moderate.
Illustrated circular on application.
C. S. SWEENEY, Proprietor.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE

AVENUE HOUSE.—PEAKS' ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
This popular Seaside House will open about June 24th to summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited. 4

KENNEBUNK PORT, MAINE, Cape Arundel; improved grounds; ocean and river view; terms reasonable. Address GEO. N. STEVENS, Kennebunk Port, Maine. 5

THE CURTIS FARM HOTEL,
FORTUNE'S ROCKS, ME.,
a pleasant, healthy and quiet summer resort; will be open for guests June 1; excellent table; good bathing and fishing. Send for circular.
Address Mrs. M. E. CURTIS,
Fortune's Rocks, Biddeford, Me.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAK'S ISLAND, Me. The house is now open, and is beautifully situated, with gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; a splendid view of bay and islands; away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to MRS. McDONALD, Peak's Island. 16

RIDGE HOUSE, L. M. HAMILTON, Proprietor, Cousins Island, Me. Opening July 1st, 1897. Cousins Island is one of the most beautiful islands in Casco Bay. It is situated nine miles from Portland, and six miles from Freeport. Two steamboats touch at the island, each four times a day, bringing the mail daily from Portland. There are good facilities at this island for bathing, fishing, yachting, etc. The Ridge House is 100 rods from either steamboat landing. 30

LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
TREMBLEAU HALL,
PORT KENT, ESSEX CO., N.Y.
Special terms for September. Write for pamphlet.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—An Ottawa correspondent says: Mr. Tarte, in reference to our harbor improvements said, 'I want to make the harbor up-to-date.' Whereas it is quite the contrary, and this in direct opposition to the views of the shipping trade, shipping owners, Board of Trade and our general business community, who have thoroughly studied this question for the last fifty years, from the very best engineering, shipping and commercial reports of the whole Dominion. Is it an outrage to this whole community, irrespective of politics, that this matter should have been allowed to go by without practical decision—through the persistent narrow, personal views of one gentleman, who by chance has become Minister of Public Works. The public is greatly indebted to you for your independent, public-spirited stand on this very important question.

SHIPPER.

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems indeed strange that so many are rushing blindly off to the Klondike regions at this time of the year; many with no provision made excepting to merely get there, where they think that all they need to do is to go out and pick up gold by the handful. There are many who will find a resting-place in that region this winter, far different from what they are looking for, if eighteen years in the far north has taught me anything of hardship, cold and starvation. Those who go out, as well as many who are there, will find themselves trapped, and will starve like rats in a hole. Any one who knows the difficulties of transporting supplies across country hundreds of miles from a railway, will better understand why there is great scarcity of food in these remote regions. If game was plentiful there would be a better chance for our would-be adventurers to thrive during the long, cold winter; as it is, however, the only supplies must come from the civilized world. Almost any one can endure the bitter cold when properly clothed, providing that they are well fortified with a good square meal, not ice cream and cake. I have seen it sixty-five degrees below zero and am still very much alive, which might not be the case had my breakfast consisted of a pint of east wind. I should take great pleasure in giving any one information regarding the north at any time during the evenings of this month.

FREDERIC S. LAWRENCE.
1105 Rosel street, Montreal.

ALLEGORICAL EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It having been some time since I have imposed on the columns of your excellent paper, I would, after years of silence, ask you to kindly afford me space sufficient in which to make a few inquiries regarding an article in the 'Methodist Magazine,' of July, 1897, as written by Dr. Shaw, LL.D., principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, on 'Dr. Workman and the Old Testament.' He tells us that 'Dr. Workman has made large concessions without surrendering his faith.' Then he tells us that Dr. Workman, in his book, informs us that the account of the fall in Genesis, which was once explained by theologians as actual history, is now explained by Christian scholars as religious allegory.' Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to inquire how we poor modern theologians who are not 'schoiars,' can tell which is correct. The teaching of such men as Dr. Watson in his Theological Institutes and others or those modern 'Christian scholars,' who tell us that the account of the fall is all allegory. Well, it the account of the fall is allegory, it appears to me that the account of the creation must be allegory, too, because it was the man of the creation who was the man of the fall. Now, if the fall is religious allegory, the man who fell in such fall must have been not an historical, but an allegorical man. Hence, we have an allegorical man created and placed in an allegorical garden, planted with allegorical trees bearing allegorical fruit, which garden was part of the allegorical earth which brought forth allegorical grass and allegorical herbs yielding allegorical seed. On the allegorical earth were allegorical rivers running into allegorical seas, in which was created allegorical whales and living creatures, one of which allegorical whales swallowed an allegorical Jonah, and all this must have been created by an allegorical God. Now, Mr. Editor, it does seem so strange to me that this wise allegorical knowledge had not been discovered when we older men were studying our allegorical theology. Hence we have unfortunately become so established in our 'literal history' theory that it is hard work for us to relinquish it and accept the allegorical. I wonder if the next advancement made will not be that of the improvement of the multiplication table. Will it not be discovered that its numbers are not mathematical but allegorical? Then our money will be composed of allegorical gold and silver procured from allegorical mines in the allegorical earth. One hundred allegorical cents will make one allegorical dollar. Our dollar bills will be issued by allegorical banks, on allegorical paper, bearing allegorical signatures written by allegorical pens, in the hands of allegorical men. I wonder how much of this allegorical teaching is endorsed by our respected Chancellor Burwash, in his allegorical preface to this allegorical book. I would like to know whether the teaching done by this worthy chancellor in good old, or what is now new, Victoria, is allegorical or real. This knowledge might have some effect as to where some of us would send our sons, or perhaps our daughters, in the near future. Of course, Mr. Editor, some of your allegorical readers may deem this communication not possessed of the greatest amount of common sense, but you see it is written on allegorical paper by an allegorical pen dipped in allegorical ink.

ALLEGORICAL IDIOT.

THE JEW AND THE CHRISTIAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Observer,' touches upon so many points in his recent letter, that it would be impossible to discuss each one of them in a communication of reasonable length. I shall therefore confine myself to his assertion that the Reformed Jew denies the divine inspiration of the Jewish bible (the 'Old Testament' of the Christian), because Orthodox Judaism does not read in it the divinity and atoning sacrifice of the Messiah.

Before replying to this statement, however, let me remark that 'Observer's' assertion that until the end of the second century the Jewish Church held the doctrine of the Trinity of the God-head and the divinity of the Messiah, and applied the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah to the Messiah, will be news to most people, and to none more than to your Jewish readers.

But to return to the main point in 'Observer's letter: The doctrine of the absolute unity of God is held as firmly by Reformed Jews as by the Orthodox. If 'Observer' will take the trouble to enquire of the Reformed Rabbis, he will soon ascertain that if there be one article of the Orthodox Jewish creed to which they still firmly adhere, it is that which declares the absolute unity of God.

Nor do Reformed Jews believe any more than the Orthodox in the atoning sacrifice of the Messiah. According to the Reformed Rabbis, the whole system of sacrifices was condemned by the prophets.

If, then, the Reformed Jew firmly believes that God is an absolute unity, and if he is opposed to the very idea of an atoning sacrifice, is it not absurd to say that he denies the divine inspiration of the Old Testament because Orthodox Judaism does not read in it the divinity and atoning sacrifice of the Messiah?

But a few words in conclusion. 'Observer' fails to perceive that even although the Orthodox Jew believes that the prophecies of the Old Testament relating to the Messiah have not yet been fulfilled, that the advent of the Messiah has not yet taken place, and that consequently inspiration did not extend to the New Testament, he agrees with the Christian in this: that the revelations of God mentioned in the Old Testament actually took place, and that the Old Testament is a divinely inspired book. But, as already shown in your columns, the reformed Jew regards it as a man-made book. Is it not evident, then, that the divine inspiration of the Old Testament is common ground upon which the Orthodox Jew and the Christian stand, but in which the Reformed Jew does not share?

JUDAEUS.

August 5, 1897.

THE REV. MR. HORNER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few months ago I was very much interested in reading letters written by the Rev. Mr. Mallett against the Rev. R. C. Horner. While looking over some old papers ('Guardians') my eyes fell on the following letter written by Mr. Mallett, which is quite a contradiction to his latter letters. No doubt his letter will be read with much interest by all the readers of the 'Witness.' As the Rev. R. C. Horner never tries to defend himself, no matter how grossly he may be misrepresented. I think it only fair to state, that it is the opinion of many honest-thinking people that jealousy is the greatest cause of so much bitterness and slanderous writings against that gentleman. It is a pity Mr. Mallett should injure himself by permitting anger and jealousy to overcome him, for it is painfully evident his letters are far from being written in the spirit of the Master.

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

ELDORADO CIRCUIT.

Dear Sir,—Many readers of the 'Guardian' will no doubt rejoice with you to hear that God is doing a wonderful work for us here. The spiritual state of the circuit was very low last June when the Lord sent me here. Attendance at class-meetings was very small, notably at the Union Church, our principal appointment. Out of about fifty members, only seven or eight would stay to witness for Christ. On my recommendation, the Quarterly Official Board, at the August meeting, requested me to invite the Rev. R. C. Horner of the Montreal Conference to come and help us in special meetings. On Sabbath, October 23rd, Rev. Messrs. Horner and Waddell commenced work in our beautiful and commodious church at the Union. Brother Horner preached the glorious doctrine of entire sanctification with great power and effect, for about two weeks, every afternoon and evening. When he started, very few of the members were sure that they were living in a justified state. Bro. Horner and his singing companion in labor, Bro. J. Waddell, only remained a month, but the work goes on with wonderful power. We are in the tenth week of the mightiest revival I ever saw. On a recent Sabbath, seventy persons rose professing entire sanctification, and forty more rose expressing an earnest desire to obtain the blessing. People come to the meetings from many miles around, and many of them go home converted, others sanctified, and others 'endued with power from on high.' Eight or nine people over sixty years of age, two of them over seventy, have come out strong for Christ.

The influence of this mighty meeting is being felt in Madoc, Queensboro', Malone and Marmora Circuits. Many of the converts have wonderful liberty and power in prayer and testimony. Special prominence has been given in these wonderful meetings to three things: Pardon of all sin, cleansing from all sin, and power for service.

Young people and heads of families by scores have been converted. 'Glory to God in the highest!' Brother Horner preaches the grand old doctrines of the gospel and Methodism as Wesley taught, with great liberty, unction, directness and power.

We have done our best now for six weeks to follow along these lines, and God has mightily worked with us. Praise his holy and glorious name! We are expecting to see the whole circuit moved with the mighty power and blessing of God. 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake!' Amen.

R. MALLETT.

Eldorado, Dec. 28th.

PITY THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sorry for our Street Railway Company, I think the city should supply a few cabs free of charge to help them out with their Guy street line. Here they have the rails laid to McGee bridge, but, if you want to go up Guy street, if only to St. Catherine or Sherbrooke, you must travel from Centre street to Ogilvie's Mill before you get a car, and then you do not usually have to wait more than half-an-hour for the convenience, or, if coming to Point St. Charles, you get a transfer, not having to walk much more than half-a-mile to Centre street. Awful obliging of the company!

Notwithstanding the rails being laid, they cannot afford to go to the trouble of conveying passengers along Shearer street (it may not pay, you know), but the conductor will give you ten minutes extra grace (if he thinks of it), so that your transfer will be good.

Evidently we have got to make a row. Our aldermen do not seem to count at all against this company, and the only way I can see is to force them to do as we want, or go out of the business. To force the hand of the City Council right away, to see how many of them are owned by this company, public meetings should be held and petitions presented to every alderman, to find out which side he is on. If we, the public, owned the street railway, we could travel to the top of Cote des Neiges Hill or any other street for two cents, and make a profit, as proved by other places both larger and smaller than Montreal, and if there is any backbone in our citizens they will stop begging and beseeching a soulless corporation to do what they can do much better themselves.

A CITIZEN.

OUTREMONT CAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly spare me a little of your valuable space to supplement your very accurate report which appears in your issue of Aug. 5 under the above heading, referring to matters in connection with our electric car service, and which formed part of the business of the council at their regular meeting on Wednesday last. As you say, Outremont is indignant. It has never been accorded good treatment by the Park & Island Railway Company. Numerous indignation meetings have been held by the residents as far back as February, 1895, which, so far, have not been productive of any results, principally for the reason that no contract has ever been signed by the company in question binding them to furnish a regular service, and to the issue of tickets, etc., such as is done in every place except Outremont in which such railway companies operate. For two years the municipal council maintained that they had a contract, made and signed, between the municipality and the railway company, which, imperfect as it was (being simply a copy of the by-law granting the franchise) would have been better than none. An open confession was made prior to the elections in January last, that this statement which had done duty for two years, was not true, and, as was remarked by the Mayor on Wednesday evening, 'we are virtually in the hands of the Park and Island Railway Company.' For this state of things the Mayor is primarily responsible, as he, in 1895, manifested a good deal of sympathy for the said company when the people were up in arms against them. The following letter from him, published in the 'Gazette,' will corroborate my pretensions:—

Outremont, Feb. 15, 1895.

A. J. Corriveau, Esq., Manager the Montreal Park and Island Railway Co.:—

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 4th instant, was duly submitted to our council at a meeting, held on the 11th inst., and the system of tickets agreed upon by your company and our committee, approved of.

We admit and appreciate the fact, that we have been provided with a service some months in advance of the time stipulated, that the number of trips per day has been more than double what we were entitled to by contract; also that in the matter of adopting a reduced fare for children attending school, your company has met us in a fair and liberal spirit.

With reference to the articles in the local press referred to and directed against your company, we regret that such should have appeared, but we have not been in sympathy with, nor are we in any way responsible for same.

Yours very truly,
(Signed), W. W. DUNLOP,
Mayor.

The people of Outremont feel themselves badly treated, as they were particularly liberal towards the Park & Island Railway Company in granting them a franchise, and in giving them the right of way through the town, without any cost to that company, and which right of way has, up to the present moment, involved the town in an outlay of over forty thousand dollars, for which, unfortunately, we have no asset. The very road upon which all this money has been expended is not the property of the town of Outremont, but belongs to the Turnpike Trust. It would be wise for the company to deal in a more liberal spirit and not to take the sentiment of the letter above quoted as that of the people of Outremont, who require more substantial food than our Mayor's humble pie.

I would also like to make your article on the subject of 'Who Owns the Building?' a little more clear. Your report is very correct but not more so than we expect from the 'Witness.' A little explanation will, however, make it more intelligible to your readers, who are unacquainted with the details and which could not be gathered from what was said at last night's council meeting. To be brief, then: The building in question, now called the municipal hall, was purchased by the Board of Protestant School Commissioners some years ago. A mortgage remained on the building at the time of such purchase of two thousand dollars. It was found by the board that with the limited revenue derived from the village for educational purposes it would not be possible to pay the interest and carry on the school as it ought to be. It was resolved, therefore, to sell the building and in the year 1890 a sale had been arranged between the council and school board, duly sanctioned by the Department of Education by a letter dated Oct. 22, 1890, in which it was stated that the price of the building was to be $2,500 and further that a portion of the building should be set apart for educational purposes. The whole matter was left in abeyance until 1893. Early in that year a deed was prepared on the basis of the terms mentioned in the letter of the Department of Education. On April 14, 1893, the following gentlemen went to the office of the notary to sign the deed: Mr. W. W. Dunlop, mayor; George Cooke, secretary-treasurer for the corporation, and Mr. Thos. Hall for the school board, but before putting their signatures to the document a large portion of the deed was eliminated, changing the features and nature of the contract entirely. It had been prepared at the price of two thousand five hundred dollars, and it was stipulated that two thousand dollars should go in liquidation of the existing mortgage, and that five hundred dollars should remain as a 'bailleur du fond' claim in favor of the school board, upon which amount the council was to pay interest at six percent. According to the minute books of the school board and corporation, no authorization was given either of the gentlemen to change the conditions, and if such had been given I contend that it could not prevail against the express directions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec through the Department of Instruction, contained in the letter of Oct. 22, 1890, and which is now attached to the deed. Everything pertaining to the five hundred dollars was eliminated, and the sale of the building by the deed in question, made for two thousand dollars only. I cannot discover any one in Outremont who was in possession of these facts except the three who signed, and these gentlemen are blessed with very poor memories. The secret was so well kept that the people were always under the impression that the council was indebted in the sum of five hundred dollars to the school board, and the council even went so far in order not to disturb that belief as to pay yearly to the board thirty dollars interest upon this sum of five hundred dollars, which they claimed to owe, in the face of the deed which declares the sale was made for two thousand dollars only. Your space will not permit, neither would it be interesting to your readers, to give a reason why this peculiar transaction was made, but as you say, 'the matter may yet come before the courts.' Of this there can be no doubt, and with the Superintendent of Public Instruction as the plaintiff. This matter involves some very serious questions. The Council of Outremont conducted the business of the town against the wish of the people sometimes, but it was never thought they aspired to be above the legislature, and that they could with impunity ignore their instructions, as has been done in this case.

It will no doubt appear singular to the readers of the 'Witness' that I should write a letter to the council regarding remarks that had been made detrimental to my character. I just wish to say that I have been brought somewhat prominently forward in connection with an association here, who have been organized for the purpose of ascertaining why the town of Outremont with all its natural advantages lags behind, in the pursuit of this object. I was requested by some of the leading men of the town notwithstanding my inability to do so, to edit a paper devoted entirely to the best interest of the place, who at least felt assured that if I lacked the ability to shine in the journalistic world, I did not lack the power to speak the truth, nor the courage to do so when circumstances required that I should speak at all. The truth is not always pleasant. It is sometimes a two-edged sword, and the paper in question has proved such. No statement ever published in its columns has been successfully contradicted. The old-fashioned excuse that your opponent is a nobody and you would only lower yourself by noticing him, etc., is being worked for all there is in it. In order to strengthen this view of the case, a great deal of mud has been thrown and I felt that the depot was somewhere near the council chamber. There was one member, Councillor Denman, that denied having participated in this elegant pastime of mud-throwing. The rest by their silence gave consent. I have always been ready to discuss publicly anything of a public nature that appears in the columns of the Outremont 'Expositor,' and have invariably appended my name to all articles emanating from myself, and stand ready to bear the consequences, feeling sure that sooner or later right will triumph over might.

W. T. HART.

Outremont, Aug. 6, 1897.

HOW GERMANY PROVIDES FOR HER WORKINGMEN.

Two measures were adopted by Emperor William I. and Bismarck to check the rise of Socialism in Germany—repressive laws and laws for the improvement of the economical condition of the working men. The anti-Socialist laws (Umsturz Gesetze) were repealed shortly after the present Emperor began his reign. Whether or not they had the desired effect is still a matter of controversy, for the Conservatives continue to agitate in favor of their re-enactment, while the Radical press, whose attacks upon the government and the Emperor are hardly less virulent than those of the Socialist papers, fear that their own license would be curbed by laws directed principally against Socialism. The Socialists themselves declare that their agitation would receive a fresh impetus if repressive measures were taken against them. The laws for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes are, however, a sore point to the Socialists. Originally they sneered at the money spent in this way as Bettelgroschen, i.e., 'beggar's pence,' but lately they ignore these compulsory insurances altogether. The enormous amount of money handled by the Government Insurance Department may be gathered from the report of its chief, Dr. Freund. It should be borne in mind that the Invalid and Accident Fund has only been established ten years, and the Old Age Fund only six years. Hence only a fraction of the money that will eventually be turned over to the workingmen and their families every year is mentioned in the report. Dr. Freund says:—

The Invalid or Sick Insurance law during this period became applicable when it went into operation to 3,700,000 people, which number has now increased to 7,200,000. In all, some 21,000,000 cases of sickness were reported, amounting to 353,000,000 sick days. The amount expended rose from 47,000,000 marks in the first year to 99,000,000 in the tenth, the sum total furnished sick workingmen in this decade amounting to 757,000,000 marks ($189,000,000), paid either to the men themselves or to their families.

In the Accident Insurance Department, according to the law, 426,000 concerns and businesses of all kinds were under obligation to insure their men against accidents to the number of 18,000,000 men. In the first year there were but 269,000 such concerns, and the number of insured 3,000,000. In all, 91,000 accidents were reported, the victims of which received either themselves or through their families 361,300 insurance payments amounting to 193,000,000 marks ($48,000,000).

The law providing for the needs of old age when workingmen are no longer able to support themselves is, in its present shape, really only six years old. Yet during this period this treasury has paid out 241,700 payments to old men and 101,500 payments to men permanently disabled. The sums total then paid out to needy workingmen during the last decade were the following: The Sick Men's Treasury, 757,000,000 marks; the Accident Insurance Treasury, 193,000,000 marks; the Invalid and Old Age Insurance, 100,000,000 marks.

Forty-seven and one-half percent of this money has been contributed by the employers. It has been calculated that an old-age pension of $150 per annum will be the minimum when the pension fund is at its height. The recent decrease of emigration from Germany is partly attributed to this insurance against starvation, which, says the 'Kolnische Zeitung,' 'is not equalled in any other country of the world.'—Translations made for 'The Literary Digest.'



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7

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to July 17, 1897.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.30, 9.00 a.m. 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 7.30, 10.30 a.m. 4.55 p.m.
EAST—7.50 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebec Daily.)
11.15 p.m.—For Richmond, Quebec and points on the I.C.R. as far as Little Metis.
New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 7 p.m.
New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 6.50 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.40 p.m.
Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec, 4 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Johns Local, 1.25 p.m. (Saturday only).
Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.00 6.30 p.m. Brockville, 9.50 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, 7.20 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 9.25 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.20 a.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m. Quebec, 1.35 p.m.
Sherbrooke, 7.20 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m., 3.00, 9.50 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.25 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.25 a.m., 8.20, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.25 a.m., 8.20 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.25 a.m., 8.20 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.
St. Johns Local, 3.40 p.m. (Sat only.)
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.40 a.m. Bombay and Massena Springs, 4.40 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 6.18 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.15, 6.35, 7.20, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only) 3.50, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.20, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.20 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 5.45 p.m., 1.35 p.m. (Sat. only.)
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only, St. Annes), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat only) 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—7.50 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.20 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.20 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.20, 7.50, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.10 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.40, 8.45, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., and Bonaventure station.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.
St. Annes and Vaudreuil, 8.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 (except Sat. and Sun.), 6.15, 9.00 p.m.
For Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.40 a.m., 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m.
From Alfred, 9.35 a.m., 8.00 p.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.15 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily, and 11.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.15 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1.45 p.m. (Saturdays only), 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, 6.30 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 3.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 7.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.35 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.35 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

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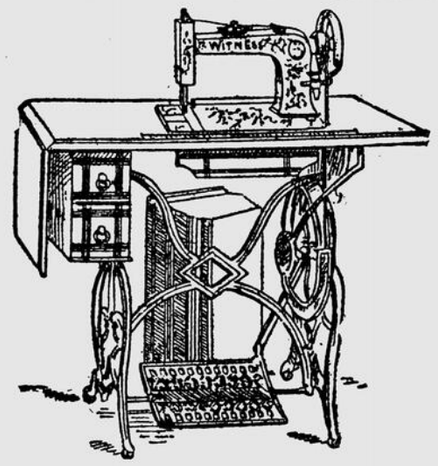
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The Machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use, Manufacturers of Clothing, Shirts, etc., etc. It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscriber's homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

FARM GLEANINGS.

According to the Washington 'Evening Star' over 20,000,000 packages of vegetable, flower and field seed have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture during the last spring. This distribution has given to each member of Congress 40,000 packages of seed at a total cost of $130,000. Over a million of these packages were flower seeds and nearly 300,000 field seeds, the balance being a great variety of vegetables. In the entire distribution nearly every variety of vegetable known to the agriculturists was distributed. There were thirty-two varieties of beans, ten varieties of beets, twenty-three varieties of cabbage, eleven varieties of carrots, nineteen varieties of sweet corn, eighteen kinds of cucumbers, thirty kinds of lettuce, nineteen varieties of muskmellons, seventeen kinds of watermelons and fifteen varieties of onions. The entire amount of seeds distributed was sufficient to plant an area of three hundred and fifty-five square miles, or about six times the size of the District of Columbia. This is the largest distribution of seed ever attempted by the Department of Agriculture, and it is said that seedsmen all over the country are complaining that they do not make sales to farmers and others because they are getting all the seed they want free from the Department of Agriculture.

The first blackberry field at Liberal, Mo., was put out by Capt. G. H. Walsen some fifteen years ago, and the business flourished from the start. He induced others to plant berries, but not many of the old-time farmers would go into the business, and it was a long time before Capt. Walsen could do much at growing berries for the market. Gradually, however, when the farmers saw that there was more money in the business than growing corn or wheat, they took hold of the work and pushed it with a vim, until now nearly every general farmer in the community cultivates a field of blackberries. The crop seldom fails, while the returns have always been satisfactory, the net proceeds averaging, one year within another, over fifty dollars per acre, and in many instances running as high as a hundred dollars. Growing blackberries does not necessarily hinder the other work on the farm, and it ensures a little extra ready money. The farmers around Liberal who raise corn, wheat, hay and oats have learned to appreciate it, and would not think of going through the crop year without a field of blackberries. The berries are handled in a systematic way, and go into the market in the best possible shape. Pickers come by the thousands, bring their families and camp around the fields. Good wages are paid, and children often make as much as a dollar per day

A feature of the shows which can be made more attractive, instructive and helpful to farmers is the testing of dairy cows for milk and butter production either by the Babcock test or the churn, or, better still, by both these agencies. A couple of the smaller Ontario shows introduced this feature with good effect last year. We hope to see a larger entry and more competition of breeds in this class of tests at the fairs where such prizes are offered, and that a larger number of the local fairs will have this feature added to their attractions. The English Jersey Cattle Society offered prizes at the recent Royal Counties Show at Reading for a butter test of cows for one day's work. Thirteen cows came forward for testing. The two milkings were mixed, heated to a temperature of ninety degrees and separated, the Alpha Turbine being used for this purpose. The cream was placed in the lock-up dairy for the night, and churned the next morning. The results were exceedingly satisfactory, the whole of the animals tested averaging within a trifle of two pounds of butter each. The first-prize cow, from 52 lbs. 8 ozs. milk, made 2 lbs. 12½ ozs. butter. The second, from 56 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, 2 lbs. 12½ ozs. butter. The third, from 47 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, 2 lbs. 12 ozs. butter.—'Farmer's Advocate.'

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

A Poultry Table.—An ingenious statistician has drawn up a table to show how many eggs the various kinds of domestic fowls lay per annum, and how many of the eggs go to the pound:—Geese, 4 to the pound; 30 per annum. Polish, 9 to the pound; 150 per annum. Bantams, 16 to the pound; 100 per annum. Hamburgs, 9 to the pound; 200 per annum. Turkeys, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 per annum. Game fowl, 9 to the pound; 160 per annum. Leghorns, 9 to the pound; 200 per annum. Plymouth rocks, 8 to the pound; 150 per annum. Langshans, 8 to the pound; 150 per annum. Brahmas, 7 to the pound; 130 per annum. Ducks, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 per annum. There has been a record made with a flock of White Leghorns, bred especially for egg production, of 194 eggs per hen a year. This we consider possible, but only so in the hands of a most experienced and careful breeder. That this record is capable of increase we think is possible, but only to a limited extent. Published records of extraordinary laying during but a few months in the year are interesting, but not convincing, and do not, by any means, prove that the same specimens are capable of making an annual record. A flock of hens which could be made to lay two hundred eggs a year each, would be a most wonderful possession, and if such a thing is possible, we should endeavor to breed in this direction and eventually establish a new class for the show room, which would be first an egg-producing class and then afterward capable of being scored or judged for points. With the combined qualities of great utility and extreme beauty, should we not have the most to offer our customers, and would not our reward be greater, both in receipts and profits?—'Country Gentleman.'

It is agreed by all who have ever experimented along this line that hens without males will lay as many and even more eggs as with them. Now let us look at the difference between fertilized and unfertilized eggs, or, in other words, the eggs laid by hens with a lot of male birds in the flock and those with none. A fertilized egg contains the germ of life. All that that germ requires to start it growing is heat; 80, 85 or 90 degrees will do it. We will suppose that you are extremely careful in gathering your eggs, and it is summer time. A number of hens laying on a nest in quick succession will start the germ to grow. Remember it doesn't take twenty-four hours of heat (90 degrees and over) to spoil an egg. An hour or two at that temperature will start life in that egg. How often do you go to-night and find no hen sitting on the eggs, and to-morrow night you go and find six or eight eggs in this carefully watched nest with a clucking hen on them? You foolishly think that because she was not there last night that these eggs are all right and you put them away with your others, perhaps you pack them. Now, what has happened to those fertile eggs. Why, the life started to grow under the heat and it died when you took it from the heat. You know that wherever there is death there is decay, and there is decay going on, slowly perhaps, but surely, in every one of those eggs. Now take the eggs laid by a flock of hens with no males. Eggs that have no life in them. You may have a hen set on such eggs for a week—yes, for months—and there will be no decay. All the hen can do to those eggs by sitting on them is dry them up. An egg is composed largely of water, and if a hen sits on one long enough, all the water will evaporate and only the dry matter will remain and still there will not be decay.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

To secure rapid growth and early maturity requires careful breeding or selection, followed by judicious handling and feeding.

A stockman says that sulphur should always be kept in handy reach of the sheep-house. It is a preventive of many ills. A few pieces of roll brimstone should be always found in the horse and cow troughs. Insects and vermin do not like sulphur.

A sheep should be caught by the hind leg or by placing the arm under its neck, and never by the wool. To carry the sheep stand at its left, pass right arm over, with hand resting under brisket just back of fore legs, lift and grasp left hind leg with left hand as you lift.

I have usually sown a few acres of millet, but I found out that my horses preferred mowed oats, cut when the heads began to turn. This is the only kind of hay I use now. Cut it the same as any hay and pitch it into the barn. The horses like the oats on the straw as well as I like cream on the milk I drink with my meals.

A casual observer watching a mare and foal, will be struck with the number of times a young foal will suck its dam in an hour; it is, therefore, unreasonable to deprive a foal of its mother's milk for four or five hours at a time by taking the mare to work. I think the mare and foal should pass the first month of life without being separated.

Pigs that are intended for bacon should be allowed a fair amount of exercise, and for the first four or five months need only be fed twice a day, on such food as will promote growth and produce flesh rather than fat, but they should never be allowed to stop growing nor to lose their suckers flesh. When put up to feed, the change to richer food should be gradual.

In a recent report, Professor Smith of Michigan, with shotes fed on skim milk alone, found it worth eighteen cents per hundred pounds, making a pound of growth for each twenty-two and a half pounds of milk. Pigs fed on warm skim milk and cornmeal showed a gain of a pound for each ten pounds of milk and one and a half pounds of meal. Calling the cornmeal fifteen dollars per ton, this would, with four-cent pork, make the milk worth forty cents per hundred pounds.

The heifer calf that runs with its mother and takes all the whole milk it wants for some months, will become fat and permanently injured for the dairy. Skim milk being a protein food, is much better to develop the dairy qualities. My way of feeding is this. For the first week feed its mother's whole milk. After that have part skim milk, gradually increasing the proportion till, by the time it is twelve days old, all the milk is skimmed. Feed from twelve to sixteen pounds a day, according to the calf's capacity, always sweet and warmed to blood heat. It is better to feed three times a day, though twice a day may do. Be careful about overfeeding on skim milk when the calf is young. It will not do to feed any more when the milk is skimmed than if it were not skimmed. A little oil meal or flax seed meal, about a spoonful to a feed, made into a gruel, is put in to make up for the fat that has been taken off from the milk. When the calf is two weeks old it will begin to eat a little good clover hay which should be kept before it, and at about that age it can be induced to eat a little whole oats, bran or middlings. The skim milk feed is kept up till the calf is seven or eight months old, increasing the amount of milk somewhat and at the same time give all of the hay, oats, etc., it will eat. It is better until the calf is four months old to feed hay with the milk instead of pasture grass. When the calfs are eight months old fed in this way they are as large as ordinary yearlings, with large frames and a large capacity for consuming food, but they are not fat. I never feed corn meal to calves, neither do I feed Timothy hay if it can be avoided, because these are fattening foods. I am determined to always avoid fattening up an animal designed for the dairy, for in my past experience I have seen too much of the evil effects of such a course of feeding.—C. P. Goodrich.

AMONG BURMAN WILD TRIBES.

(By the Rev. Ola Hanson, Missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.)

Everything, except missionary and educational work, is rapidly moving forward in Upper Burma. Mogoung, which only fifteen years ago was regarded as far away from all civilization, and to which the King of Mandalay sent criminals exiled for life, is now connected with Lower Burma by the railway; telegraph lines connect most places of importance; military posts are multiplied, and in a short time we hope to cross over into Assam. Then there will be no unknown country any longer in this part of Asia. Military expeditions have this year entered Chinese territory in order to settle frontier questions. This is something new, and may mean a great deal or it may not.

Does such rapid opening up of the country help religious and educational work? The question is often asked, and by many answered in the negative. The wild, savage tribes thus suddenly disturbed do not welcome the intruder; they have no desire to adopt our ways, and only ask to be let alone to practice the customs of their forefathers. But the very fact that they are most unexpectedly aroused is a great help either for the better or the worse. Realizing that they are in danger of being crowded out by stronger races, a certain amount of self-exertion becomes imperative, and once having entered the struggle for a higher form of existence, they must either advance or go under. In this unequal strife large numbers, and perhaps entire tribes will no doubt perish; but a remnant will be saved.

Extremes meet here in the most marked degree. Around most of the military stations found in these wild hills, the marks of improvements are seen, but outside, society exists in its most primitive form. The missionary may settle down in a squalid, gloomy native house which no white person would have risked going near only five years ago, and read his latest book perfectly undisturbed. He may witness the gory sacrifice of a dog, a pig, or a cow with as little fear of being molested by the drunken crowd, as on a street in New York. Those who think that mission work consists chiefly in preaching a few sermons to these multitudes will be sadly disappointed in the result. No matter how well the missionary may know the language, his first fifty sermons, even if he could have the same congregation, would be nothing but unintelligible words. On one of my travels I met an English clergyman somewhat interested in missions. I asked him to go with me to a village near where our steamer was landed, as I wished to speak to the people. Having spoken about half an hour, I asked my friend to say a few words, promising to do my best as interpreter. He quoted, as he no doubt thought for the edification of these wild unlettered Kachins, many of whom had never heard the name of Jesus Christ, before, a few passages from the most doctrinal part of the eighth chapter of Romans. I do not claim that they were perfectly rendered into their rude dialect, but even if they had been they would have conveyed no meaning to them whatsoever. The stories of the Creation, the Fall, and the Flood, are better adapted to their mental capacities. Here is something they can take hold of—something that appeals to their imagination, and their love for the wonderful and strange. Only by slow degrees can we lift them toward higher and wider truths.

How wide the field! How great the harvest! How urgent the work! On the seventh of March I baptized four converts, three Kachins and one Burman, in Myitkyina. This is no doubt the first baptism ever witnessed in this far-off place. One of the candidates really belongs to China, and he may prove to be a pioneer in his family and province. Thus by degrees the gospel is working its way. It has a power of its own which shows itself in wonderful ways. The workers are few, obstacles many, disappointments not unknown; but amidst all Christ is leading us on to victory.—'The Independent.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Grattan Guinness has been successfully carrying on a mission in Poona, India, some time, and finds the work among these educated Hindoos very interesting and encouraging.

The king of Uganda is now learning to read and write, taking lessons three times a week. It is good news that he now drinks milk almost entirely, and so has ceased to be a drunkard. During the last eight months his subjects have bought 13,200 bibles or parts of bibles. When Bishop Tucker first went to Uganda there was but one church in the nation; now there are three hundred and twenty. Then there were but few native teachers; now there are over eight hundred. Twenty thousand of the inhabitants can read the bible.

'We may safely estimate,' says the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, the founder of the China Inland Mission, 'that not less than fifteen to twenty thousand souls have accepted Christ through God's working with us during the last thirty years.'

Wonderful things are happening in China, but the most marvellous is the fact that during the past year in the province of Fuhkien, where occurred the terrible massacre of 1895, no less than twenty thousand inquirers have presented themselves at the doors of the three missions of the Foochow district, and five thousand of these have been accepted as fit candidates for church membership. Hundreds of families have renounced their idols, and hundreds of others have asked for teachers to lead them into Christian ways.—'Golden Rule.'

The Provident Loan Society, of New York, better known as the 'Millionnaires' Pawnshop,' has declared three per cent interest on its capital out of its net earnings for the six months ending June 29. The capital amounts now to $200,000, and the success of this philanthropic business enterprise has been pronounced in every way. It has assisted, since its formation in May, 1894, about 81,000 people, by loans averaging eighteen dollars. The business has proved to be self-supporting, yielding a fair return on money invested, although the charges to borrowers are only about one-third of what the law allows pawnbrokers to charge. The society was organized for the purpose of making loans to poor people at a very low rate of interest.—'Union Signal.'

There has been quite a little legislation in reform measures in the United States this past winter. In Illinois a Police Matron bill has been passed, applying to cities of over sixteen thousand inhabitants, and also a stringent Temperance Education bill. In Minnesota a bill has been passed prohibiting the admission of any one under the age of twenty-one to dance houses, concert saloons, or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away. In Iowa liquor bills have been pronounced uncollectable. Anti-cigarette bills have been passed in a number of states—Tennessee, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut and Indiana. In Kentucky the General Association of Baptists has adopted a resolution refusing church fellowship to persons engaged in the liquor business or in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and denying representation in the association to churches retaining such persons on their membership. In view of the fact that there are many rich distillers and wholesale dealers in the section it is thought that there will be some trouble.

Among the recent contributions to the London 'Mansion House Fund,' for famine relief in India, is one of a little over four thousand dollars (eight hundred and forty-four pounds) from the 'Fiji Islands.' In connection with this gift, the English magazine 'Work and Workers' may well call attention to the fact that when Queen Victoria ascended the throne, sixty years ago, the Fiji Islands were inhabited by pagan cannibals, to whom not one ray of light from the Christian world had come. These people were peculiarly ferocious. The Wesleyan Society, which in 1838 had planned to commence work within the group, declared in its report of that year that the missionary must prosecute his work 'before the sailor and the merchant will dare to frequent those now inhospitable shores.' And now we have an illustration of what the missionary has accomplished. The Fiji Islands are Christianized, for out of a population of a hundred and twenty-five thousand about a hundred thousand are reported in the government statistics as Wesleyans. The whole face of society has changed. In place of brutal orgies there is an orderly and thriving community, and now the grandchildren of the cannibals, whom it was seriously feared would slay and eat the first missionaries, have sent four thousand dollars to feed the poor of India.

The 'Christian' thus reports an address of Dr. Boedeker's at the Mildmay meetings:—'Russia, he said, is a land of many nations. There are 141,000,000 of inhabitants, divided into a hundred and twenty-eight different languages. The ground is not run over with evangelists. I have twice been through Siberia from west to east, and have never met a man on the road; neither evangelists nor colporteurs run on each other's heels there. I have worked as a voluntary colporteur, and maybe shall continue to do so to the end of my life. There is a marked difference between the Greek Church and the Roman Catholic Church. The former welcomes the Book of God; the New Testament runs through the land. What there is of civilization in Siberia has been taken there in connection with the Word of God. The speaker went on to describe a deeply interesting outcome of the spirit of persecution in Russia during recent years. Evangelical Christians who have been exiled have taken the Gospel with them. Again, those who have found Christ while serving as soldiers in Siberia carry the truth to their homes in later years. On the river Yenesei he found one who regularly called together his friends and neighbors to read the Book of God. There is no need to tell converts to evangelize; they do it as a matter of course.'

An Irish Presbyterian missionary in Kirin, China, writes:—'I am at present doing my best to push the sale of bibles and tracts, and lately appointed a new bookseller, so that we have now in the city four men (including the chapel-keeper) who are engaged in this work. I believe such literature is likely to exert an even greater influence than that of a similar nature at home, because in this country books of a readable character are few, and also because a Chinaman does not readily destroy printed matter, especially when he has paid for it in hard coin. I began, as an experiment, a few weeks ago going out with one of the booksellers to sell on the street, and I feel encouraged to go on. The sales are always much larger when I am present than when the man goes alone, but this is partly accounted for by the novelty of my appearance. I have to answer, perhaps twenty times, the question whether my feet do not get cold in leather boots! We begin by offering for sale small booklets which go for two cash (or about one-twentieth of a penny), which of course is considered very cheap, and calls forth remarks such as, "Why, the paper alone would cost more than that!" or "It wouldn't pay the carriage," or again, "It isn't for trade they sell these, but for the sake of the doctrine." At intervals we preach to the crowd, and invariably have a very attentive hearing.'

Dr. Griffith John, from his long experience in mission work in China, is entitled to speak as he does in the quotations following, and to have much weight given to his utterances as reported in 'Evangelical Christendom':—'Last year was a year of peace and prosperity. The officials had again been shown to be at the bottom of all the rioting and disturbances, and the recent movements in favor of Christianity show what might be expected if the people were allowed to go their own way. Around the scene of the 1895 massacre in the Province of Fuk Kien there are, it is said, twenty thousand inquirers, of whom five thousand are said to be fit to become church members. In Shantung and Manchuria similar movements are in progress. In Central China the advance has also been extraordinary, and this not merely in connection with one society, but many. They rejoiced in a wonderful advance all along the line, and there was abundant promise of greater things. Although not in love with the material changes which are coming upon her, China will be swept along by the tide of progress. Christianity is becoming a mighty power in the land. It is to-day the only moral and spiritual power in the land. The native religions have ceased to offer any vital resistance to sin or support righteousness and truth. Buddhism is dead. Taoism is dead, and Confucianism is dead too.'

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

RESCUED—AN OSTRICH STORY.

('Band of Mercy.')

There were seven of them, and six were wives and one was husband to them all, and a very fine fellow he was. In height he was over eight feet, and his plumage was magnificent. From his tail and wings drooped snowy plumes, and the rest of his body was ornamented with smaller feathers as black and as shining as jet. His head, though handsome, was little considering his size, and his toes only numbered three on each foot, but then two out of three were very large. No horse could ever overtake him; indeed, more than once had hunters sacrificed the lives of their steeds in pursuing him, while so powerfully could he kick, that once, in an attempt to capture him, he had broken the leg of a man. He and his mates, though they disliked humans, were very fond of four-footed society, and sometimes wandered for weeks together through the sandy desert, where they had their home, in company with zebras, quaggas, giraffes, and antelope. Whenever any of the ladies of his family wished to give up roaming for a while and rear a family, Mr. Ostrich was always ready to lend his assistance; and when the nest had been hollowed out in the sand and the great eggs deposited in it, he would take his turn in sitting upon them during the night, since then there was no bright sun to keep them warm. Some of the ladies were good mothers, but the rest contented themselves with laying extra eggs outside their nests, that the little ones might feed on them when hatched by the sun, and then forsook their nests altogether. Among so many ladies it was but natural that Mr. Ostrich should have a favorite, and this favored bird was the Lady White Wings. Like Mr. Ostrich, she, too, had snowy plumes on her wings and tail, but the remainder of her feathers were of a peculiar shade, half gray, half brown, and when she cried out she did not hiss as he did. Now it so happened that just at that season of the year when the Lady White Wings, in company with Mr. Ostrich, was bringing up a family near a great bed of melons, a white trader had brought his caravan into the neighborhood of the Lady White Wings' nest and alas! the object of his journey was the capture of some ostriches! Already several had fallen a victim to his prowess and on the very first night of his arrival his Hottentot servants had dined off the flesh of a male bird, while their master had partaken of a huge omelet prepared from an ostrich egg. In vain Mr. Ostrich tried to cheer his wife by assuring her that he would lead the trader's horses such a race in the morning that she would have plenty of time to remove herself and the little ones to another part of the desert. The Lady White Wings was not to be comforted. Though Mr. Ostrich thought so highly of himself and his powers of flight, she knew he was not always as prudent as he ought to be; that instead of continuing his flight in a straight line, he had sometimes (out of bravado, perhaps) described a circle, when, but for his extraordinary swiftness, he must have been taken captive. What if he should be taken prisoner now, just when their little ones needed him so much! But, unfortunately, Mr. Ostrich's plans were all upset, for just as he was taking farewell of his mate and little ones on the following morning, who should appear riding in the distance but the trader and his men! 'There is but one way for you to act now,' said he hastily to his trembling mate as they watched the horsemen advancing. 'You must hide the little ones and come with me. While the trader pursues us, the little ones will be quite safe; whereas if you remain with them your long neck will be seen above the grass and you will be easily taken with them.' So with many injunctions not to stir out of the coarse herbage, where she cleverly hid them, however hungry they might be, the parent birds departed, as the hunters, suddenly perceiving them, started in full pursuit. Off they set at a hard gallop, pursuers and pursued, and on and on they went for many a sandy mile. At first the riders seemed to be gaining on the beautiful birds, for these had become excited when the chase began, but as it continued in right earnest they calmed down, and ere long, spreading their soft wings wide to catch a favoring breeze, they sailed away on the morning air and were lost to sight in the brilliant distance. So in the afternoon the trader and his men commenced their return to the camp laden with less noble game, and just as they reached it a sad little procession came to meet them. Weary of waiting for their parents, and longing for the melons they were so fond of, the little ostriches had forsaken their hiding-place, and with piteous cries were looking for their mother. Of course, the trader lost no time in securing the little creatures, and on arrival in camp they were handed over to a black boy to feed and tend.

Imagine, then, the grief of the Lady White Wings when she returned at nightfall, to find her little ones missing and to hear them still crying for her from the trader's camp. 'I must rescue them, I must rescue them!' she said wildly, 'you will help me, will you not?' she said, turning to her mate. But strange to say, Mr. Ostrich would have nothing to do with any plan that she proposed. To approach the trader's camp, he said, was foolhardy and could only result in a disaster. So the Lady White Wings turned disappointed in her grief to a newcomer on the scene—this was a sister wife and not one of the most amiable of beings. 'I must rescue them, I must rescue them!' she repeated still more earnestly. 'Nonsense,' said her visitor, 'what can you do to save them? Nonsense; I have lost families in the same way, but I have never made such a fuss about it; let the trader have them.'

But in spite of opposition and indifference, the Lady White Wings determined she must do her best, even though her best was a poor, feeble plan to save her darlings. And it certainly was a poor, feeble plan that she had in view, but it was prompted by a brave, loving heart, and let us be thankful fortune often favors the brave! Her idea was simply this:—to approach the trader's camp on the ensuing evening, ere the hunters had returned to it, and to call loudly to her little ones to come to her. That they would hear her she did not doubt and, under cover of the darkness, she trusted perhaps they might be able to steal away and join her. A very simple plan indeed, but it was a noble one, too, for to fail in it might mean a cruel death!

And now we must leave the Lady White Wings for a time and find out what was passing in the trader's camp. At the first streak of dawn a woman could be seen, with the assistance of a boy (the same to whose care the young ostriches had been entrusted), preparing the trader's breakfast and then a meal was got ready for the rest of the hunters. After this the horses were saddled and away went everybody saving the woman and her son. To judge by the provisions the hunters took with them they evidently expected to be out all day, and so it proved, for the moon had risen and the stars were shining, when the lad who had been on the lookout perceived in the distance a moving black line. But just as he had announced this interesting fact, the woman, who was engaged in folding some blankets in the great hide-covered waggon, called to him to come to her immediately. Quickly obeying her summons, the boy soon discovered for himself what it was that had alarmed his mother. At first hollow and rumbling, then loud and deep, the roar of a lion fell on his ear. So near it seemed, that the boy almost expected to see some shaggy mane appear above the scattered rocks which lay to the east of the waggon, and with a cry of fear he darted into it. Once there he set to work with his mother to gather the boxes inside it together, so as to form a barricade. Behind this the pair lay down in fear and trembling, expecting every moment to hear the pitiful cry of one of the oxen being carried off by the lion for his dinner. But though the loud roaring still continued, the oxen remained silent, till at length the boy, gaining courage, peeped through the crevices in the barricade. But not a trace of a lion was to be seen. Nevertheless, not till the voices of the returning hunters, demanding their supper, resounded through the camp, did mother and son venture forth from their hiding-place, and by that time the roaring could no longer be heard. Evidently the lion had been frightened away. But when the woman had told her story, and given the reason for the imperfect preparations for their supper, the trader burst out laughing, 'Lion, indeed! If you mean the creature that we heard roaring some time ago when we sighted the camp, why that was an ostrich! possibly the mother of the young ones I charged Peter to keep. By-the-by, where are they, boy?' He did well to ask, but only the Lady White Wings could have answered the question, for by this time she had left the camp a mile behind, and was piloting her family across the lonely desert. Yes, fortune had favored the brave. Her loud cries had been mistaken (as the cries of the ostrich sometimes are) by the Hottentots, for the roar of a lion, and on the disappearance of the woman and her son, the Lady White Wings had actually entered the camp and carried off her darlings! Thus was she rewarded for her devotion.—E. G. Stuart.

It is related in the memoirs of that Christian General, Sir Henry Havelock, that on one occasion he noticed a significant change in one of his soldiers. Now, he was a man of earnest Christian endeavor, who previously had been full to the lips in iniquity. Havelock asked the man how it was, and he replied, 'The Lord Jesus came to me and said, "Private, right about face!" and I turned right about face at his word.'

I remember the beautiful Sunday stillness which used to fall as the weeks came about my own childhood. I remember how the toys of the week-day were set aside for what we were taught to call the Sunday-books, the bible stories and the bible pictures. I remember the feeling of God which the Sunday—different from all other days—always brought with itself. I remember the quiet walks to church and the reverent worship with which portions of the day were filled; the Sunday-school teaching and the home teaching. It was not a Puritanic Sunday. It was not a Sunday which even a romping boy would hate. I used to love to have Sunday come, and just because it was a day different. And this was its main note—difference because it was the day of God. I could spare a thousand things out of my life better than I could spare the feeling of God which that sacred difference from other days brought me. I can never be thankful enough for the Sundays of my boyhood which so told of God.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Lactated Food a Preventive of Summer Complaints.

Infant mortality is always high in August. This is largely due to the character of nourishment that infants receive. The little ones who are deprived of mothers' milk are mostly fed on cow's milk too often diluted and sour.

To mothers who are anxious for the safety of their babes in hot weather we would confidently recommend Lactated Food, now so generally prescribed by physicians and so universally used by mothers all over Canada.

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23 and 25 St. Maurice street (Cor. St. Henry st.)
Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices

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Fine Table Fruit and Fresh Vegetables.

Nearly everybody knows now that the best and cheapest place in the city to buy fine Californian and Canadian Fruits is at

WALTER PAUL'S,

He keeps the largest stock, the greatest assortment, and the finest quality, and sells at the very lowest prices.

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METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE STS.

HOME DEPARTMENT

YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAY.

THREE PLUCKY GIRL EDITORS.

A Growl Against Temperance Workers.

HEALTHFUL AND GRACEFUL DRESS—THE ONTARIO W.C.T.U. CONVENTION—COOL SUMMER DRINKS—A DOCTOR ON CIGARETTES—THE HEROINE.

YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Don't postpone your holidays till you have everything settled up. Work, for those who really work, is never done. Be brave enough to leave a few things undone, even if they should not get done till you come back. Then when you come back you will have wisdom to see that you have been doing too much, and energy to put some of what you have hitherto undertaken in charge of other hands.

With some it is not energy which is needed, but humility. We call it 'conscientiousness,' but we are too apt to think that our part of the world cannot go on without us. Even the best, who have been forced to drop out of the traces for a while, are startled to see how serenely the old world spins along without them.

Then some of us really persuade ourselves that we 'are so anxious that the Lord's work be done.' That sounds well, and we really mean it—or think we do, which serves the same purpose for the time. But the time comes when we are with gentle force stopped in our work and laid aside for a time. We are out of the whirl, and alone with our God. Then it slowly dawns upon us that we were no doubt anxious that the Lord's work should be done—but we were just a little bit more anxious still that this work of his should be done by us, or that we should do it in just our way. 'They also serve, who only stand and wait.'

'How sweet to know
The trials that we cannot comprehend,
Have each His own divinely purposed end.
He traineth thus,
For higher learning, ever onward reaching,
For fuller knowledge yet, and His own deeper teaching.'

'He traineth thus,
That we may shine for Him in this dark world,
And bear his standard dauntlessly, unfurled.
That we may shew,
His praise by lives that mirror back his love;
His witnesses on earth, as He is ours above.'

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

There are many worse places than Montreal to live in. A Montreal lady bicyclist was the other day comparing notes with a Chicago member of the same sisterhood.

'There is a law in Chicago forbidding riders to take children on their wheels.'

'I don't see why,' said the Montreal woman. 'I would much rather take a child for an airing on my wheel than trundle it in a baby carriage.'

'Well, that might do in Montreal,' said the stranger, 'but never in Chicago. The danger is not from cable cars but from the wheelmen themselves. Why, there, cyclists run down even old men and women, run right over them, then scorch off, and never even look back.'

'But why do the authorities not punish them?'

'You can't catch them. They are away before you can turn round.'

'Could not a few policemen on wheels manage it?'

'Yes, I suppose, if there were any.'

And then those two women finished their dinner wondering over some of the misdirected energies of civic authorities. They cannot, or will not, check a few dozen ruffians, so instead they prevent a few hundred children from having a pleasant outing.

Then think of the strength and breath that has been spent in teaching mothers and daughters how unsafe it is for girls to be alone on the streets after dark. Suppose half the energy had been spent in punishing the men who molested the girls? Would not our streets to-day be safer places for our girls and for our boys, too?

AGAINST TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Dear Editor Home,—The writer wishes to growl—growl and give thanks. Growl against temperance workers, and give thanks to Almighty God for deliverance. Now, it is this way. There are quite a number of temperance societies in this city of Montreal, the special object of which, one would think, was to raise the fallen, and to endeavor to keep others from falling. It cannot be denied that much really good work is done, but there is one point in particular which is very often overlooked; this is, the going after lost sheep. The majority of our temperance lodges are composed of those who never drank to excess; while there are many, of course, who at one time of their lives, were away down in social degradation, but were built up into sober men and women by the grace of God through the instrumentality of these societies.

Now, a case in point. A well known temperance advocate in this city, a hard worker and organizer, had formerly been a heavy drinker. During the last year or so, he fell away again, but was he looked after? No! He was allowed to drift away, deeper and deeper, lose the respect of his friends, and even (as a natural consequence) the respect and love of his own family, and lost his situation, but no effort except prayer was made to reclaim him. Letters of sympathy was written to his wife, ministers and friends called to see and condole with the family, but no person approached him in Christian, in even moral love, or with reasoning, to get him back. He received nothing but abuse and sarcasm—even from the members of his own family, with one exception. He tried to stop drinking several times, of his own accord, and in his own strength, but was overcome, time after time. When the members of his church were spoken to, they said, 'Well, you know, we could not bring ourselves to speak to him personally. Besides, Mr. So-and-So knows so well all about drinking, that really he should not have to be reasoned with. He had no right to take to drink again. He should not have fallen.' Perhaps this was an isolated case, but it is a fact all the same, and his name is herewith enclosed. Although drinking terribly, 'He knew too much to be spoken to about it.' Now, is it any wonder that the visible effects of our lodge work are so small? Men, women, and even children, are drinking themselves to death all around us, and still 'we can't brig ourselves to speak to them personally, you know.' Get them into a meeting, or social, and talk to them, or at them in a general way, but don't address them individually. Scatter tons weight of temperance literature broadcast to the winds, but if you have a friend or relation who drinks, do not venture to reason with them—they might be found to know too much! In conclusion, we would give hearty thanks to Almighty God that the person alluded to has at length given up the drink again. Not in his own strength this time, but trusting alone in God for strength to resist the old terrible temptation. Possibly these lines may cause some of our temperance workers to think a little more, and then perhaps act along different lines in the future.

Yours, etc.,
RESURGAM.

THREE PLUCKY GIRL EDITORS.

The following extraordinary story is told of three plucky young girls in the town of Marysville, Nodaway County, Missouri:—

Marysville is considered a quiet enough place for most of those who live there, but it has been a storm centre for three young women who edit, print and publish a daily newspaper—the only daily paper published in the Congressional district outside of St. Joseph, and the only paper in the United States conducted exclusively by young women.

The business of journalism is not usually fraught with such thrilling and dramatic incidents as have come to the lives of Pearl, Zoe and Lulu Griffen, whose combined ages fail to reach three-score. Miss Pearl, the eldest, is but twenty-one years old. She writes the heavy editorials for the paper, and calls herself 'the fighting editor'—a function the necessity of which will appear in view of their exciting experiences.

Zoe, two years younger, is the society editor, and Lulu, the youngest of all, 'does the sports,' reporting for the 'Daily Review' all the horse races, bicycle races and foot races which occur in Nodaway County.

The 'Review' is a temperance paper, and in 1890 started to 'clean out' the saloons of the town. It was a very interesting and animated contest up to the day of the election. But the girls were suddenly awakened to a realization of the malignity of the forces they had aroused when entering the office one morning they beheld the press dismantled, the forms unlocked and the type scattered on the floor.

This was their first experience; the second was more disastrous. On this occasion the office was not only wrecked, but nearly everything was carried off, and what the assailants couldn't carry off they destroyed. Six forms of what was to be a special advertising edition were gone from the press room, and the press rendered temporarily useless by having a chisel or some blunt instrument driven into it.

They moved into another office, and being without a press, which, owing to the influence of their enemies, they were unable to obtain, they got a sugar cane crusher, put it on a dry goods box, placed heavy weights at both ends, and in this way they managed to run the paper for four weeks. At the expiration of that time they got a press with a cyclinder purposely made so large that it could not be got through any door in the building, and weighted it so heavily that it could not be carried off.

They were left in peace for about ten months, when the office was again broken into and the type carried away and scattered up and down the street. But again the wreckers were foiled. Foreseeing the persistence of their enemies, the girls had placed two cases of type at their own home for just such an emergency; so, again, after this third attempt, these extraordinary young women came up smiling, and the paper was out as usual on time.

What mere human hands cannot do dynamite can. So the publishing and printing outfit, the little all of these young women, none of them out of their teens, must be blown up by their foes with giant powder. But, although there was a big explosion, nothing in the office was harmed save a few editorials 'pied,' which, Miss Pearl says with delicious unconsciousness, 'we don't mind so much, being used to it.' The whole front of the building was blown out, however.

About two months later an attempt was made on their lives. Some one, with a double barrelled shot gun loaded with buckshot, fired into their bedrooms.



INSTEAD OF CORSETS.

Dear Editor Home,—Will you tell me in what way are corsets an injury? Are girls better never to have worn them? What shall we wear in their place?

Yours truly,
ANNIE C. PETTERSON.

Winchester.

P.S.—Will some one tell me how to procure a recitation, 'Jamie McNeil's Ride.'

Just ask the question in another way:—'How are corsets an injury to boys? Are boys any better never to have worn them?' Just imagine a father saying, 'Johnny is growing too stout. He must put on corsets to mold his figure.' Does that help you to an answer?

But there is another answer that will have more weight with many girls than a week's talk on health. The corset is simply going out of fashion. The ideal girl is no longer slim and delicate. She no longer talks of needing 'support.' She is rosy and healthy, and hearty and strong, with just as many bones and muscles as her brother. She no longer sits bent over an embroidery frame, 'her lily fingers in a tangle of rainbow wools,' and tires her eyes out making a worsted dog with black wool dots for eyes, and an impossible tail. Neither does she stand round in high heeled, pointed shoes, two sizes too small, and knock croquet balls about, till her feet and back ache, and call it exercise. She plays tennis now, and plays it with her pretty feet clad in soft, well made shoes that fit the foot closely round the instep and ball of the foot, and are long enough to leave her long suffering toes the beautiful play and spring that she must have to outrun her brother on the tennis court, as she outplayed him in spite of aching toes with her free hands on the croquet lawn.

Then the bicycle sprang into fashion, and with it the last shred of invalidism in girls was cast to the winds. Of course, there are a few bicycle girls who ride the bicycle just as they used to 'do' St. Catherine street on Saturday afternoon. They dress up in a very tight, very conspicuous dress, with a broad rimmed hat, piled high with feathers and artificial flowers and 'potter' up and down Dorchester street between four and five in the afternoon.

But the genuine bicycle girl dons a trim tweed suit with hat to match, or a jaunty sailor if the sun is strong, and is out and away along the country roads, out to Lachine, around the mountain, or away to the Back River—a twenty mile spin is no more exertion for her than a two-mile walk. Her lithe, graceful figure, seems a part of her wheel, so completely is the wheel under her command. But that kind of a girl does not need a corset. She looks in pity on the other kind who still thinks she must wear one.

What does she wear instead of it? Nothing really. But she has remodelled her whole wardrobe. Underneath she has the the soft woven 'combination' undergarments that fit like the skin from neck to ankle and wrist, without the slightest pressure more in one spot than another. In hot weather she has the 'gossamer' material; for spring and fall medium weights; and for winter one suit of heavy weight, or two suits of medium, as her fancy and stock on hand dictate. Over the combination is a well fitting slip waist, fitted as carefully as the bodice of her dress, and trimmed as elaborately as her taste and purse will allow. Then come the full knickerbockers, as nearly as possible the color of her dress, and of light or heavy weight, as fancy or weather calls for. Then the jaunty, tailor made dress with plain, round, short skirt, hooked securely at the back to the inner belt of the bodice by three small hooks. If a blouse is worn, she has a belt to match the skirt with hooks at the back to match the eyes on the back of the skirt band. Then she can ride all day, and her dress will be in no danger of showing the 'weakness of divided interests.' If she prefers a divided skirt, then she can have for underwear the pretty white Lonsdale 'combinations,' frilled and embroidered to her heart's content.

Try such a dress for a week, and you will relegate your stiff, hot, awkward corset to a shelf in the garret, and by the time winter sets in you will celebrate your final declaration of independence by dropping it gently into the depth of the furnace.

But what about petticoat? Not to be thought of on the wheel, of course. When you are not riding just dress as if you were, and say nothing about it, and you will be amused to find that your friends will never notice the difference until you tell them.

GRADUATES MAKE THEIR OWN DRESSES.

Graduation dresses for five dollars each. Who, after this, will dare accuse the 'sweet girl graduate' of extravagance? This is the record the '97 class of the Boardman Training School, New Haven, have made for themselves. The materials for each gown cost five dollars or less, and each gown was made in spare moments during the previous three months by the girl who wore it.

Miss Alice Embler, a daughter of General Embler, and a young lady, well known in New Haven social circles, is one of the graduates, and speaks enthusiastically of the system used in the school, and of the work done by the girls.

'We were,' she says, 'about three months making our graduation gowns. Of course we were not constantly employed upon them. Indeed, the actual working time was confined to about an hour and a half or two hours a week, and was all done in the class room under the supervision of Miss Thompson, the sewing teacher. We purchased the material in bulk. It is white organdie, and its regular price is fifty cents a yard, but by combining and taking a whole piece we obtained a substantial reduction in price. The total cost was about five dollars each for the material. Mine cost less than that. Each gown was made differently. Mine was a plain, full skirt. The waist is made with a yoke of insertion and organdie, and the rest of the waist gathered full. It has short sleeves, edged with points of insertion and lace, and has a high ribbon collar. There was as much variation in the trimming of these gowns as in the tastes of the wearers. As for the work taught at the school, I am greatly pleased with it. I am now able, thanks to the instruction there given, to make my own clothing, and to do it well. We were about a year learning the system, which includes draughting, fitting, cutting and making. In regular class work the girls served as models in turn and fitted each other, thus acquiring an actual experience in this all-important matter. We have made two suits this year, all in the school room, working the limited time prescribed for class work.'

FROM MRS. JAMAL.

Dear Editor Home,—On my return from a visit to some of my class girls, I found three other girls coming to see me.

'Mamma, we cannot help tearing for these poor girls,' said my two daughters Hannah, aged 22, and Julia, aged 20, who were bearing them company and comforting them. 'Why, the sight is unbearable, how these poor girls come crying and begging for assistance from you. They said you have broken every comfort and help of both their bread of life, of prayers and bible readings and of their daily bread and of the wages they received when attending the class.'

'We heartily feel and sympathise with them and we are ready by God's help to offer ourselves for their assistance, and we assure you that under your inspection we are ready to carry on this noble work, of which our native sisters are in great need. It is a great pity to leave them in this pitiful state.'

With a heart full of joy I hereby introduce my two daughters to the kind contributors who have helped in my work for the two past years, with the assurance that the work will be kept under my inspection and carried on by my two daughters to my entire satisfaction, and I am ready to give you from time to time some information of the work of the Jerusalem girls.

We are ready to take in twelve girls at the rate of twenty dollars each per year. This money will be paid in this manner: The girls are paid one dollar each per month as a help for their lunch and regular attendance. Twelve girls for one year will cost $144. The balance of $96 will be a little help for the two laborers, Hannah and Julia, for one year. The two months of summer vacation, July and August, each girl will have a print dress and little help, instead of the two months' wages. The sale of work manufactured by the said girls will be spent in this manner: First, repay the price of articles used for the work; second, pay the girls for their extra work; third, the little money that remains will be spent for the extra expenses of the class as mats, mattresses, frames, thimbles, needles, etc.; also for a little help in the time of their need or illness. Every cent which I receive from the kind contributers is spent for the benefit of these poor girls from many hidden corners in Jerusalem. I hope that you will kindly accept the true offer of my two daughters who are ready by God's help and your sympathy to do God's will.

Trusting that my letter will move the hearts of many Christian contributors, which will enable us to re-open the work if God will spare us, on the 1st of January, 1898. Trusting that my letter will find you in the best terms of health and hope to hear from you whenever it is convenient, and oblige. Yours very respectfully,

MRS. DAVID JAMAL.

Jerusalem, June 20, 1897.

COOLING SUMMER DRINKS.

Apple Tea.—Peel and quarter 2 lbs. of apples, boil for half-hour in a quart of water, strain the liquor, add the juice of one lemon, and loaf sugar to taste. Dried apples may be used.

Rhubarb Tea.—Boil 2 lbs. of rhubarb sticks, well sliced, for an hour in a quart of water; strain, add the juice of one lemon, sugar to taste after it is cold.

Pineapple Drink.—Pare and chop into small pieces one ripe pineapple, sprinkle with sufficient white sugar to make it palatable; pour on boiling water, the quantity depending on the size of the pineapple, and set it on ice. Strain, add more sugar if needed, and serve cold.

Strawberry Drink.—Boil 1 lb. of sugar in a pint of water until it makes a syrup; add one pint of strawberry juice and boil gently for half an hour. Bottle in well-corked bottles for further use. Add water to suit the taste. It is delicious.

Temperance Punch for Picnics.—Take one quart of raspberries, one ripe pineapple, 2 lbs. of best sugar, three quarts of water, and twelve lemons. Add the sugar to the juice of the lemons; mash the raspberries with ½ lb. of the same sugar, cut the pineapple into thin slices, after paring it, and cover them with sugar. Strain the lemon juice, crush the raspberries, press the pineapple, add the water, and stir together until the sugar is dissolved.

Apple Barley Water.—Cut up 1 lb. of tart apples; put them into a gallon of water with ¼ lb. of pearl barley, boil for an hour with sugar to taste.

Blackberry Drink.—Stew 1 lb. of ripe blackberries in a quart of water; add sugar to taste after pouring off the fluid.

Cherry Drink.—Mash fifteen large sour cherries in a goblet, pour on water until the glass is two-thirds full; sugar to taste.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Dear White Ribbon Women of Ontario,—As this is pre-eminently convention year, the thought comes that perhaps we might with advantage write you a few words specially referring to our Ontario Convention.

We meet this year, as you are doubtless aware, in the beautiful city of Brantford, and, as this was the first city, outside of Toronto, to extend its hospitality to the Ontario Union we are desirous of having a large representation of our workers present, in order that by comparing notes of the convention of 1879 with that of 1897 we may form an idea of the growth of the W.C.T.U. work in the province during the past eighteen years.

Then, taking into consideration the conventions which immediately follow our provincial, will it not, think you, be wise to commence right; and we can do this better by attending to home duties first. This will prepare us better for the work of the Dominion Convention which closely follows, and at the close of the Dominion we will find ourselves so fully enthused with the spirit of our beloved work that a fitting climax will be reached at that convention, par excellence, 'the World's.'

The committee of management is making arrangements for a very interesting meeting in Brantford, and has secured the valuable services of Dr. Amelia Yeomans, president of the Manitoba Union, for the convention address, a bible reading and other exercises, and the executive will spare no effort to make this twentieth convention a memorable one in every way.

We are negotiating for special rates of travel and hope shortly to receive a favorable answer to our request. In this matter the 'Convention Call' will give necessary information.

Now we ask our W.C.T.U. workers to kindly give these things careful thought and prepare for an enjoyable and profitable time of conventions beginning with Oct. 11 at Brantford. Very faithfully yours in the work,

MARY WILEY.

Richmond Hill, July, 1897.

THE HEROINE.

Her raiment changes with the fleeting fashions
Of years that pass, but she abides in sooth
Unchanged, the star and shrine of human passions,
Or wise and old, or sweet in flowerlike youth.

Naomi she, the veiled and bent with sorrows,
Or clear-eyed Ruth, or Dido famed and fair.
Helen the beautiful, of dim to-morrows,
Or sad Elaine, slain by her love's despair.

She trails her soundless garments down the ages.
A vision and a dream, or rustling steels
Past trembling arras in those haunted pages
Where man forever fights and woman kneels.

Our modern books and pictures often show her
Serene and college-bred and trimly gowned,
But able yet to make for all who know her
This queer old world one vast enchanted ground.

To bind and loose, this still remains her mission,
To loose and bind: — whatever be her name,
Her date, from Homer down, or her condition,
The heroine herself abides the same.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in 'Harper's Magazine' for August.

WHAT HARM?

It is pitiful to hear some men, good men, wise men, asking, 'What harm does tobacco do?' Here is the answer of Dr. Titus Munson Coan, a well known American physician.

'Suppose a boy has a lot of cigarettes, and smokes a few of them every day. Is there any injury in this? I can tell you, for I have had such boys for patients. Such smoking, even in so-called moderation (as if there were any such thing as moderation in stimulants for the young!), will do three things for him 1. It will run his pulse up to one hundred or more per minute. 2. It will reduce his weight below the healthy standard. 3. It will reduce his strength and general vitality, as will appear in his pale complexion and his diminished appetite. . . . . Cigarette smoking is one of the worst of habits, physically, that a boy can form. It injures the heart and digestion, and it tends to check the growth. It gives a lad false and silly notions, and it does not bring him into good company.'

CANADIAN POETS.

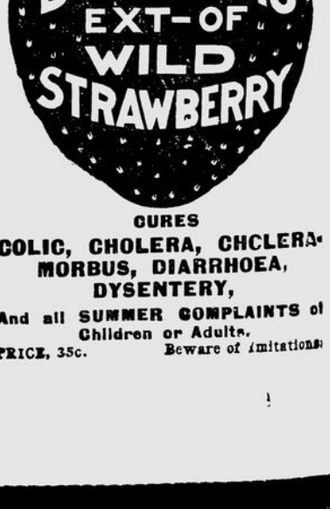
Kate J. Crawford, Arden, Manitoba, asks for information on Canadian poets. She will find a mine of information on the poets of Canada in W. D. Lighthall's 'Songs of the Great Dominion.' Order it through any bookseller.

CUCUMBER PRESERVES.

Dear Editor Home,—Will some reader of the Home Department kindly furnish a receipt for cucumber preserves, and oblige,

M. C. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



CURES
COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults.
PRICE, 35c. Beware of Imitations.

THE DEEP SEA MISSION.

LETTERS FROM DR. GRENFELL AND POMIUK.

The Rev. C. C. Carpenter, formerly of [illegible], who, as 'Mr. Martin,' conducts the 'Conversation Corner' of the 'Congregationalist,' published in Boston, took the following interesting letters from Dr. Grenfell of the Royal National Deep Sea Mission, and from Pomiuk, the Esquimaux boy. He says:—I think very appropriate to print this letter from a good friend of ours [illegible] Englishman, whom Charles Kingsley took upon his knee when a boy and called a 'real Saxon,' and who has since proved by his labors of Christian love on our own continent. The letter is dated in May, 'On board the steamer 'Vancouver,' Red Cross Line, off the coast of Denmark.' The letter shows him paddling his Eskimo kayak which he brought from Labrador among the North Sea fishermen.

Dear Mr. Martin—If you could peer in [illegible] and see the dirty, disreputable looking [illegible] is at a locker, writing to you in a dilapidated frock and fisherman's boots, you would hardly own him as a [illegible] But here I am, trying [illegible] with the remains of some ink under my beloved friend and skipper, John McKew, otherwise known as 'Uncle Jack.' We are with a very large fleet of vessels, some forty-five steamers, and a few hundred sailing vessels. Such a sight in the morning, all boxing [illegible] the fish carrier, putting their fish [illegible] to carry it to London! I had a grand time last week in the 'Short Blue Fleet.' The Holy Spirit is at times so manifested that one does feel very close to God. The consecrated lives of these men are beautiful to see, but the advent of steamers has made [illegible] meetings for prayer and praise difficult [illegible] for this time. The men dare not leave their vessels as they used to do. I do love these men—such big, powerful, simple, affectionate, earnest men, yet, alas! so easily led into sin.

Well, a letter should convey news. Here we are, sometimes off Heligoland, then off Germany, then out in mid-ocean, then up as far as Holland, and then again off Denmark. We have got out our net now, and have come fast on a sunken wreck. I've been up on deck to know what the noise was. The skipper says it is the wreck of a fishing vessel called the 'Lincolnshire Lass,' sunk here last winter. It has brought many vessels into trouble by their coming [illegible] of it. Isn't that a parable? The wrecks we make of our lives are very [illegible] for other poor fellows to come foul of. Now our rope has broken, and we have lost half the net. Will take many hours to repair it, and meantime we are losing fish we might be catching. I believe in the spiritual race half our punishment is in opportunities lost and in capacity undeveloped.

I have my Eskimo canoe out here, and cruise about among the fleet in it. The fishermen cannot make it out, being so small and slight. One or two have tried it and capsized immediately. It is like riding on your bicycle, simply a piece of confidence. It's like the Christian's walk, not our strength, but our confidence, our trust. I went to visit the post in it this morning; that is the fish cutter which brings our letters from Billingsgate. A man-of-war, H.M.S. 'Hearty,' sighted me as she passed through the fleet and steamed around me. They have just got the fish-end or 'cod-end' of the net in and shot the fish on board. Oddly enough it has hung on intact, though the net is in pieces. The fish are flapping about on deck, and I have sent the steward up to clear the deck-light, over which the soles and plaice are floundering, as the vessel rolls. These vessels roll horribly. I think if a man was not a good sailor no better purgatory could be invented than a month on a steam trawler—the smell of fish and oil, the dirt and the rolling would punish him!

I've had to bolt and write on my knee. I wish you could see these men, built like horses—to see our skipper knocking two half-hundred weights complacently together over his head is a sight. He holds them out easily at arms' length, and then can stand on those rolling, slushy decks, as well as you and I can on a sidewalk. The hospital ship is away at home, due back tomorrow. I am really out on pioneer work, finding out all I can about how steam trawling hospitals would suit us. This morning I took in a poor, sick boy. He had neither friends nor relatives, and looked a miserable, woe-begone object, as pale as a tombstone. He looked snugger when we packed him into a clean bed, having washed him in hot, fresh water. Dinner is called. Love to all.

WILFRED GRENFELL.

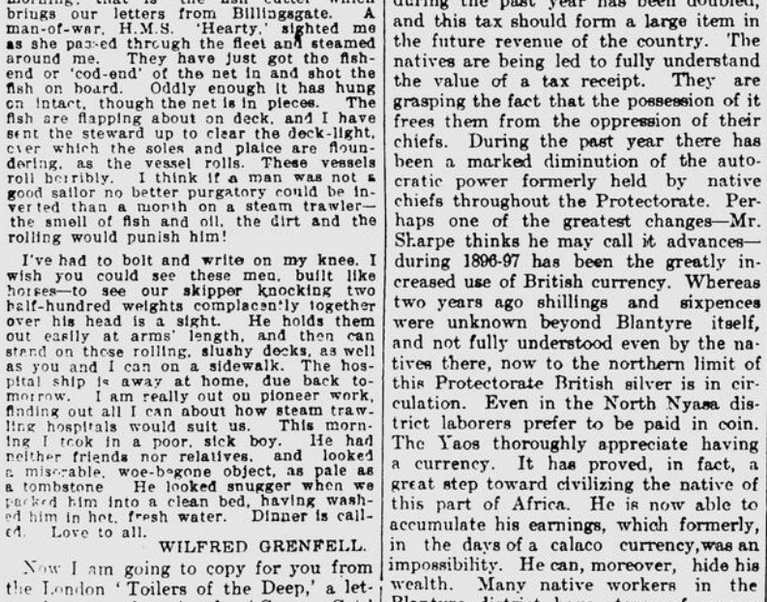
Now I am going to copy for you from the London 'Toilers of the Deep,' a letter from our boy in the 'Corner Cot.' It was written at Battle Harbor Hospital, just after Christmas—earlier, you notice, than the one printed May 20. Little Elsie was the girl sick with hopeless hip disease. She died one morning in November, having sung the night before:

Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me,
Bless Thy little lamb to-night.

Aukshenai Dr Grenfell—'Sir Donald' went away too fast. I want to look at her long time more. Some time in sleep I see you, Dr. Grenfell. I lonesome when you gone away two or three days. I afraid you get lost in 'Sir Donald,' because it very rough, lot of wind, and very much snow. Poor little Elsie very fast gone to Father in heaven. I very glad. Nice singing in the night. Elsie gone in the next morning. Sister go home next year, me like to go too. Me got a nice time at Christmas. I'm glad I got something Christmas morning when I wake up. Me got a book, sweets and a cake. Lot of little girls and boys got a tea. It makes them laugh to look at Christmas big tree. Sister gave Tommy and me Jack-in-the-box. I opened box. I very frightened and make some people laugh very much. I make some paper chains very long. Sister puts candles in lanterns, all very very pretty. Next day lots of people came to tea. After tea, lots of singing. I sing Takpanele. Boys say hip, hip, hurrah! for sister lots of times. I learn, 'There is a better world, they say, O! so bright.' I want a letter by and by, please. Me like to see you next year. I'm sorry you stop home. One night in sleep I see sister with big wings, like gull's wings, only very white and very big. Oukshenai, Dr. Grenfell, very much.

GABRIEL POMIUK.

Sister Cecilia describes the Christmas, the boys going up the bay early in the morning (18 degrees below zero) for a tree, and bringing it on the dog sledge, Pomiuk's pink and white paper chains festooning the room, how he 'fairly screamed and clapped his hands with delight' when the tree was lighted up, how he sang four Eskimo hymns, etc. She adds, 'Gabriel's large surface wounds are very small now, through frequent dressing, but the temperature at night is still high.'—Mr. Martin.



DR. GRENFELL IN HIS KAYAK IN THE NORTH SEA.

MONEY AS A CIVILIZING POWER.

('Scotsman,' July 24.)

A parliamentary paper was issued yesterday with the report by Consul and Acting Commissioner Sharpe, on the trade and general condition of the British Central Africa Protectorate from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897. The total value of goods imported was £80,054, as compared with £82,760 last year; but when the imports of specie are included the total is brought up to £92,154, as compared with £92,000 last year; and the total value of the year's trade less specie imported, was £103,353. In the previous year the exports were of the total value of £19,668, of which £11,530 was ivory. Mr. Sharpe remarks that 'the Angoni, with whom we were fighting in October, are on the best terms with us. Something like five thousand are at present at work for wages in the Shire Highlands, and numbers of the sub-chiefs have come down from the plateau and obtained planting land in the upper Shire district, where they have settled, and are forming a useful and industrious population.' The native hut tax has been readily accepted by the whole population from North Nyasa to the lower Shire. The estimate for the amount to be expected in revenue from this source during the past year has been doubled, and this tax should form a large item in the future revenue of the country. The natives are being led to fully understand the value of a tax receipt. They are grasping the fact that the possession of it frees them from the oppression of their chiefs. During the past year there has been a marked diminution of the autocratic power formerly held by native chiefs throughout the Protectorate. Perhaps one of the greatest changes—Mr. Sharpe thinks he may call it advances—during 1896-97 has been the greatly increased use of British currency. Whereas two years ago shillings and sixpences were unknown beyond Blantyre itself, and not fully understood even by the natives there, now to the northern limit of this Protectorate British silver is in circulation. Even in the North Nyasa district laborers prefer to be paid in coin. The Yaos thoroughly appreciate having a currency. It has proved, in fact, a great step toward civilizing the native of this part of Africa. He is now able to accumulate his earnings, which formerly, in the days of a calaco currency, was an impossibility. He can, moreover, hide his wealth. Many native workers in the Blantyre district have stores of money hidden away or in the bank. A number of applications from well-to-do natives have been received for the purchase of blocks of government land of about one hundred acres each. A considerable number of natives have bought land, paid for it, and received formal transfers. Most of these are, of course, the more than usually intelligent natives, who have realized the profits to be made from coffee-planting. The cultivation of rice in Nyasaland has largely increased during the past year, principally at Kota Kota, on the south-west shore of Lake Nyasa. During the past year a considerable amount of new land has been opened out and planted with coffee. During the year 1897 the coffee crop should considerably exceed that of 1896, which was three hundred and forty tons. Estimates of the 1897 crop average from four hundred to four hundred and fifty tons for the whole Protectorate. At the present date labor is very plentiful, thousands of men having recently come from Central Angoniland, Southern Angoniland, West Nyasa, and the South Nyasa districts. The paper including reports on the postal service, which is progressing; on the military force of the Protectorate; and on the health of the population, European and native.

ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY IN SHIPBUILDING.

England's supremacy in the industry of shipbuilding is sufficiently indicated by the fact that she built vessels last year with an aggregate displacement of 1,400,000 tons, while those built by all other nations had a toal displacement of only 365,000 tons. The capacity and enterprise of the English shipbuilders are still further shown in the experience of Italy. She wanted seven gunboats constructed within nine months, and while no Continental contractor would guarantee to complete them in that time, a single English firm undertook the work and had the seven vessels ready in three months. These facts are interesting because they show the constant readiness of British contractors for any business that may offer.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
Session 1897-8.

The Calender for the Session 1897-8 contains full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., in the several Faculties in the University.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

*Faculty of Arts (including the Donalda Special Course for Woman)	Wed. 15th Sept.
†Faculty of Applied Science	Thurs. 16th Sept.
Faculty of Medicine	Wed. 15th Sept.
Faculty of Law	Tues. 7th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science	Wed. 22nd Sept.

*In the FACULTY OF ARTS, the various courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

†The FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE includes departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture.

The McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL will be re-opened on September 1st.

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary. 5

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One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises:—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Classes will be resumed August 23rd. Call or write, or tele (309) for prospectus. CAZA & LORD, Principals. 4

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WHITBY, ONT.

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MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
EX-PREMIER OF DOMINION,
AND MOST PROMINENT CANADIANS.

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For calendar containing further information, address,
REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal. 2

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ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, P.Q.

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With Preparatory Department for Girls between 10 and 13 years.

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Vice-President.....A. T. DRUMMOND, LL.D
Principal: MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER,

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to
A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

Morrin College, QUEBEC, P.Q.

The Session of 1897-98 of MORRIN COLLEGE will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 20th.

The Examination for Matriculation will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 15th, at 9 a.m.

This Institution, which is affiliated to McGill University in Arts, has been reorganized and fully equipped for the Course of Study prescribed by the University for the Degree of A.B.

Eight Scholarships have been established, four of the value of Fifty Dollars each, and four of Twenty-five Dollars each, to be awarded to Matriculants passing the A. A. or the Ordinary Examinations under the conditions set forth in the Calendar. Holders of any of these Scholarships are exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

Calendars and all necessary information may be had on application to Principal Macrae, A.M., D.D., 5 College Court, Quebec, or to Professor Crocket, No. 2 College Court. (Signed)
ARCHD. LAURIE, Sec'y Treas. Board of Governors. 2

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
Founded 1829.

Principal, G. R. PARKIN, M.A., LL.D.

The College will re-open on September 14. Full particulars about admission will be furnished on application to the Bursar.

Its large grounds, healthy site, splendid school buildings and efficient staff combine to make the college a most desirable school for residential pupils.

Deer Park, Toronto, July, 1897. 27

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Course in Instrumental Music and Voice Culture
Course in Elocution and Physical Culture.

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For Calendar and further information apply to Rev. Principal C. R. FLANDERS, B.A., D.D.

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(Formerly Coligny College.)

President.—Rev. W. T. HERRIDGE, B.D.
Principal,
Miss JESSY MONCRIEFF McBRATNEY.

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The curriculum provides a carefully graded course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to University Matriculation.

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Instruction in the Music Department is after the methods of the best German schools.

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Application for circular and for admission may be made to the principal.

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Faculties of Arts and Divinity.

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LECTURES begin on Sept. 17th, 1897.

For Calendars and information apply to the REV. CANON ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal, or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

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THE TRUTH, YET UNPALATABLE.

Servant (to convalescent Curate, prop of the Sunday school)—'Please, sir, the Superintendent wants to know how you are, an' you're not to bother, 'cos they can do perfectly well without you.'—'Punch.'

The Boys' Page.

A Wayside Patient.

(Charles W. Harwood, M.D., in 'The Youth's Companion.')

For half-an-hour past Doctor Sanborn had been certain that he was on the wrong road. The main highway ran straight to Winchester, but he had come upon unfamiliar dips and turns soon after leaving his patient's house. Rather than risk another mistake, he drove straight on. There were outlying villages all about the city, and before long he must reach some thoroughfare leading toward home.

It was nearly midnight. The sky was thick, and a lantern hanging over the dasher barely showed the breadth of this forest-bordered way.

The reins hung slack from the doctor's hands, but suddenly he tightened them, and, grasping his whip, leaned forward to pierce the darkness ahead. Between the jogging steps of his horse he had caught the sound of quick, soft footfalls upon the dust of the road.

It was a time and place for caution. Doctor Sanborn presently saw a man's figure in the road before him. He held the whip ready to lash his horse onward, but the stranger turned to one side and halted at a discreet distance.

'Say, are you a doctor?' he called out, breathless with running.

'Yes. What do you want?' Without relaxing his guard at all, Doctor Sanborn pulled up the horse.

'For God's sake, come with me! There's a fellow taken sick a little way above here. I'm afraid he's got pneumonia.'

'Who are you?' the doctor asked, distrustfully, for the man seemed too ragged and unkempt to be an honest farm-hand.

'Oh, I'm a tramp,' he acknowledged, hurriedly. 'Never mind about me. He's on the road, too, but he's a fellow that's worth saving. Won't you come?' His voice quavered, but quickly rang true again. 'You wouldn't let even a tramp die like a dog; you know you wouldn't, doctor!'

'That's so! Well, I'll see your friend. Go ahead and lead the way.'

'Thank you, doctor. It isn't far.'

With a look of relief he faced about and ran on just in front of the carriage. Meanwhile, strange stories were flashing through Doctor Sanborn's mind. On such pretexts men had been enticed away and robbed; yet he resolutely quelled all suspicion, and touched up his horse. The tramp's face had been sharp with unfeigned distress.

Soon after emerging from the woods the man ran off to one side and stood in a driveway leading back to some building.

'In here, doctor,' he called, as the carriage drove up. 'We crept into an old barn for the night. Let me hitch your horse and cover him.'

With medicine-case and lantern in hand, Doctor Sanborn followed his guide. Swinging the light around, he saw that the barn was used for storing bulky farming tools and the poorest hay.

The tramp shut the door carefully and held up his hand. For a moment the two men stood still to listen. Out of the gloom beyond them came a weak, incessant cough which fell ominously upon the doctor's ear.

'He's breathing worse,' whispered the tramp, and running ahead, he jumped over into a partly-filled bay.

A young man hardly yet of age sat propped against the haymow. He was panting rapidly, and his dusky face turned from side to side in search of air.

'I've brought a doctor,' the tramp announced, hopefully. 'How are you, Will?'

'Air, Dick! I can't breathe!' the boy whispered; and Dick snatched off his hat and knelt down to fan him.

The doctor bent over his patient. Time was precious, and a moment of listening revealed all that he needed to know. The disease worked swiftly. In an hour or two the crisis would come.

He opened his case and held out a little tablet doubtfully. 'Can you swallow it?' he asked.

Before long this would become impossible, but the young man nodded. With momentary acuteness he glanced at the physician, and then closed his eyes wearily.

For the present everything had been done, and the watchers stepped back. All around them lurked heavy shadows, and their little circle of brightness framed a strange scene.

Through chinks and crevices of the barn the light wind of the night blew freely. Dick had thrown his coat over the sick man, and, shivering slightly, he moved closer to the doctor.

It was a slight plea for sympathy. All that was best in life he had long since flung away, but there were still human ties to which he could appeal. From his friend's unconscious face he glanced, in some hesitation, at Doctor Sanborn.

'Will he be better soon?' he ventured, speaking softly.

'No, I fear not.' The doctor hesitated. It seemed cruel not to offer the comfort of simple friendliness. 'It is all I can say,' he added, with an impulse of good-will. 'At best, the matter is serious, and I can't tell what may be back of this.'

'Is it pneumonia?' Dick asked, after a short silence.

'No, it's worse than pneumonia.'

Doctor Sanborn returned to his patient. It was time for some improvement, but an hour passed by in apparently futile ministrations. Never had disease seemed so merciless or the strongest drugs so impotent.

Dick stood by, ready to give aid when needed. Presently he dropped upon his knees and impulsively clasped his friend's hand. Its very touch seemed to awe him and, looking up, he asked one tremulous question:—

'Doctor! is he dying?'

There was no answer, and, shaken by an irrepressible sob, the man crept away. With every sense intent upon the slightest changes of pulse and breath, Doctor Sanborn took no heed of his going. The silence grew oppressive. Dick soon returned, and, sitting down, bowed his head upon his hands.

'I hate to lose Will this way,' he said, mournfully. 'We've been together a long time now. Will ran away from home because he thought his father was working him too hard, but it wasn't easy to find work elsewhere, and he took to tramping with me.

'This last year he's been getting tired of it. Many a time of late he's said to me:—"Ah, Dick, a man can't get anything worth having unless he works for it—steady, mind you, Dick," he would say; "Steady!"'

All this passed the doctor's ears unheeded. He was reading a more absorbing story, and its climax was near at hand. There lies the romance of a physician's life. The night's adventure and his strange surroundings scarcely moved Doctor Sanborn's imagination, but it stirred his blood to feel the pulse growing stronger under his fingers and the deadly chill passing away.

For, almost incredulously, he admitted the fact. It had been a long fight, and his eyes sparkled with triumph.

Dick was still talking. It was only a variation of the old, sad story, but something in his manner of speech seemed incongruous, and the doctor flashed a critical glance over him.

'You were a man of some education,' he remarked, abruptly.

'I?' Dick queried, in surprise. 'Oh, I had an academy course.' He gave a shamed, uneasy laugh. 'They used to think I'd study for the ministry.'

'Where are "they" now?' asked the doctor, quietly.

'Dead.' A moment's silence. 'There wasn't any trouble with my scholarship. I lacked something else, I guess. Well, I've spent my chances.'

A shade of genuine regret clouded his face, but he changed the subject and went on: 'It was different with Will. He never forgot the old folks, and maybe, if they were kind, he might pull up again.'

'Then his parents are living?'

'Yes; that's why we came this way. Will wasn't meaning to be seen himself, but just to lie around till he caught sight of them. "It will do me a world of good just to look on mother's face," he kept saying yesterday, and he was full of plans to get a job somewhere and then come home. Well, we made a long day of it, but Will was sickening all the time and we had to stop here, though the Forrest House is not far ahead.'

'What is his father's name?' demanded the doctor.

'Nathan Forrest. Do you know him?'

'Indeed I do! But I didn't know his house was so near. I have always come around the other way.'

With a new interest he studied his patient's face. Under its mask of pallor there were familiar features. 'I knew there was some trouble in the Forrest family,' he mused. 'The mother is broken by her sorrow; the father has pent his grief into silence.'

'It seems to me his folks ought to know of this,' Dick suggested. 'He made me promise I wouldn't tell them.'

'I haven't promised,' the doctor rejoined, decisively. 'However, I can't leave him yet. There is a good chance for recovery now, and we must fight it out alone.'

An hour later the sick boy opened his eyes and half-consciously raised both hands to his temples. 'My head aches,' he muttered, drowsily, and soon dropped to sleep again.

'It is the medicine,' Doctor Sanborn explained. 'He has had enough, and now you can watch him till I return. I am going for help,' he added, with a meaning nod.

His horse neighed impatiently as he stole out of the barn. How cold the night air was! Drawing a long breath of relief, he wrapped his overcoat closely about him, uncovered the horse and drove away.

In the darkness it would have been easy to miss his destination, but he kept a sharp outlook, and at last descried the Forrest House looming indistinctly upon the right.

The night was still, but no one seemed to be roused by his coming. He walked up the gravel path to the front door, and, drumming soundly on a panel, stepped away to watch the upper windows. Presently a sash was raised above his head.

'Who is there?' asked a well-known voice.

'I am Doctor Sanborn. Mr. Forrest, I have urgent business with you.'

The window was closed and a faint murmur of voices dropped out into the hush. Doctor Sanborn fastened his horse and went back to the doorstep. Knowing Will's father as a stern and silent man, he had already begun to doubt the issue of his intercession.

A glimmering light shone through the close shutters of the hall, and descended the stairs. There was a rattle of bolts, the door was opened, and a tall, spare man came forward, hastily clothed, but erect and dignified.

'You may enter,' he said, gravely.

In austere silence he led the way into the parlor, and solemnly confronted his visitor, as one who expects the worst.



'A MOMENT OF LISTENING REVEALED ALL.'

In the chill of the early morning he looked old and gray.

'Sir, are you a messenger of good or of evil?' he asked.

'Perhaps of both,' the doctor replied. 'Mr. Forrest, have you a son?'

The man's stern face softened a little as his wife entered the room and came quickly to his side. But he had been deeply wounded by Will's desertion.

'I had a son,' he answered, grimly.

'Don't say that, father!' his wife pleaded. 'He is always our son. Oh, doctor, have you any news of Willie?'

One could read unshaken love in her appealing eyes. Doctor Sanborn's smile was sufficient reply, and with a glad and grateful look she hurried from the room.

Her husband's lips were set in unrelenting lines. He was a proud and just man, and he waited for some token of Will's repentance.

'Mr. Forrest,' said the doctor, impressively, 'do you believe in the story of the prodigal son?'

It was a touch upon the quick, and the father bowed his head. 'Oh, if he would only come back!' he groaned.

'He has come back,' said the doctor. 'To-night he lies sick in a barn not fit for your cattle. He has fallen by the way, but he was coming home, if only to look upon your face again.'

The old man raised his hand; he could bear no more. Soon a light touch clung upon the doctor's arm and Mrs. Forrest stood beside him, hastily dressed for the night air. Her worn face was fairly aglow with joy.

'Doctor, I'm going to my boy!' There was a deep thrill in her voice which strongly moved the young man. 'Where is he? What shall I take to him?'

'Some one must stay here and prepare for him,' was the gentle reply. 'You can do that best. Your husband will go with me.'

With a quick, nervous stride Mr. Forrest started for the carriage, while his wife hurried to get the necessary wraps. It was all one to her, so long as she could work for Will.

They drove in silence. The roll of carriage wheels announced their coming, and Dick was waiting outside the door.

'Where is my son?' Mr. Forrest asked, hoarsely.

'At the farther end, resting quietly, sir. He's been talking about the old folks, doctor. I'm glad you have come.'

As they entered the barn, Doctor Sanborn laid a warning hand on the old man's arm. 'Remember to control yourself. He has been very near to death this night.'

'I will! I will! Only let me see him.' But, even with the words upon his lips, he sprang into the hay, and, as he knelt and caught Will into his arms, the boy opened his eyes upon his father's face.

'Will! my son!' The father's voice was choked and broken, and Will sobbed aloud.

'Father! I didn't treat you right,' he faltered. 'I'm going to do better now.'

'My son!' It was all the old man could utter, but he wrapped the blankets about his boy, and, passing his strong arms underneath, smiled down upon him tenderly.

'Come, Will!' he said. 'Mother is waiting for you.'

Chess Corner.

THE KING'S KNIGHT'S OPENING.

(From Staunton's 'Chess-Player's Handbook.')

GAME THE FOURTH.

Philidor's Defence.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 P—Q 3*

*It is seen in practice, that he who defends at the second move his King's pawn with Q's pawn has at least a weak and constrained game for a long time.

This way of defending the K's P. is less objectionable than any of the three preceding ones, but it is not so good as 2. Q. Kt. to B's 3rd.

3 P—Q 4	3 P—K B 4

Your third move is the best you can make at this point, although you may also play 3. K. B. to Q. B's 4th without disadvantage. (e. g.)

3 K B—Q B 4	3 P—Q B 3
4 P—Q 4 (best)	4 P—Q 4
5 P x Q P	5 P—K 5
6 Kt—K 5	6 P x P
7 B—Q Kt 5 (ch)	7 B—Q 2
8 Kt x B	8 Kt x Kt

The game is equal; and hence it will presently be apparent that your 3rd move of P to Q's 4th is better for you than 3. K B to Q B's 4th.

4 Q P x P	4 K B P x P
5 Kt—K Kt 5	5 P—Q 4
6 P—K 6	6 Kt—K R 3
7 P—K B 3	7 Q Kt—B 3

Your move of 7. P. to K. B's 3rd, is invented by Von H. der Laza. Instead of it, Lewis recommends you to check with your Q. at K. R's 5th, then retreat the Queen to K. R's 3rd, and afterwards play 9. P. to Q. B's 4th. H. der Laza says, however, that Black may in that case, after 7. P. to K. Kt.'s 3rd and 8. Q. to K. B's 3rd, move, 9. P. to Q's 5th, and equalize the positions.

If Black, in answer to your 7th move, play 7. K's P. takes P., or 7. K's B. to K's 2nd the following moves will show that you gain an advantage.

In the first place,

	7 K P x B
8 Q x B P	8 R—K Kt sq.
9 Q Kt—B 3 (best)	9 P—Q B 3
10 Q—K B 7 (ch)	10 Kt x Q
11 P x Kt (ch)	

Taking the R., and becoming a Q. next move.

In the second place,

	7 K B—K 2
8 P x K P	8 B x Kt
9 Q—R 5 (ch)	9 P—K Kt 3
10 Q x B	10 Q x Q
11 B x Q	11 Kt is moved.
12 P x Q P	

And you ought to win.

Black may with advantage, we believe, play 7. K. B. to Q. B's 4th, instead of either move given by Der Laza.

8 B—Q Kt 5	8 Q to her 3rd
9 Q Kt—B 3	9 Q B x K P

If you play 9. B. P. takes P., the game becomes very critical for both, and you do not obtain any marked superiority.

10 K Kt x B	10 Q x Kt

You might also play 10. Q's Kt. takes K's P. and still obtains the better position. For example,—

10 Q Kt x K P	10 Q—K 4 (best)
11 P—K B 4	11 Q—K B 4
12 Q Kt—K Kt 3	12 Q—K Kt 3
13 Q—K 2	13 K—Q 2
14 B x Kt (ch)	14 P x B

And you have the superior situation.

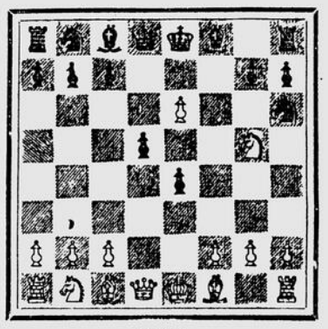
11 Q x Q P	11 Q x Q
12 Kt x Q	12 Castles.
13 P x K P	

You have a Pawn more than Black, and a better position.

VARIATION OF THIS ATTACK.

(Commencing at White's 7th move.)

Black.



White.

In this position, instead of playing 7. P. to K. B's 3rd, as advised by H. der Laza, or Q. to K. R's 5th, by Lewis and others, you may move 7. Q. Kt. to B's 3rd, which leads to many brilliant and difficult strokes of play.

White.	Black.
7 Q Kt—B 3	7 P—Q B 3.

This is considered by all the leading writers Black's best move. If he play instead, 7. K. B. to Q. Kt.'s 5th, the result is clearly in your favor. (e. g.)

	7 K B—Q Kt 5
8 Q—K R 5 (ch)	8 K—B sq
9 Kt—K B 7	9 Q—K sq
10 Q x Q P	10 Kt x Kt
11 P x Kt	11 Q—Q B 3
12 K B—Q B 4	

And you retain the P., and have a fine position.

In reply to his seventh move, two methods of play are at your command.

In the first place,

8 K Kt x K R P	8 Q B x K P (best.)

If he takes the Kt. you check with your Q. at K. R's 5th, and win easily.

9 Kt x K B	9 K x Kt
10 Q Kt x K P	10 Kt—K Kt 5
11 K Kt—K Kt 5th, with the better game.	

In the second place,

8 K Kt x K P	8 P x Kt

The sacrifice of the Kt. here forms the subject of some of the very interesting games which were published a few years back, under the title of 'A Selection of Games actually played by Philidor and his contemporaries, &c., by G. Walker.'

9 Q—K B 5 (ch)	9 P—K Kt 3	
10 Q—K 5	10 K R—Kt sq	2
11 B x K Kt	11 B x B	
12 Q R—Q sq	12 Q—K 2	

The move now given to White by Bilguer, Von H. der Laza, and other leading authors, and which is also played in the games above mentioned, is 13. K. B. to Q. B's 4th, whereupon Black replies with 13. K. B. to Kt.'s 2nd, then takes the Kt. (ch.), and gets a decided advantage. There is another move, however, for you, 13. Kt. takes K's P., the value of which appears to have been never fairly tested, although the variations springing from it give rise to some beautiful play.

13 Kt x K P	13 Q B x P

This appears to be his best move; 13. K's B. to Kt.'s 2nd is obviously bad, on account of 14. Kt. to Q's 6th (ch.), and when the King moves to B's sq., 15. Q. to K. B's 4th (ch.), If, instead of taking Pawn with the Bishop, he play 13. Q. takes P., the following moves show clearly that the game is in your favor.

14 Q to her 4th.	14 Q—K 2

(If he play 14. B to K Kt's 2nd, you check first at Q's 8th, then at Q B's 7th, and then, whether he interpose the Kt or Q or B, by playing B to Q B 4th, you win; if 14. R to B's sq., you can attack his Q with the Bishop, and have an irresistible game.)

15 B—K 2.	

Castling afterwards, and with his King so exposed, you must win.

He has the choice, however, at his 14th move, of another not very obvious mode of playing, which seems to prolong his defence considerably; this is,

	14 P—Q Kt 4

(By this move your threatened check at Q's 8th becomes useless, because it cannot in this case be followed at the proper moment by B to Q B's 4th. The correct reply for you now appears to be)—

15 B—K 2	15 B—Q 2

(This, or Kt to Q's 2nd, is the best move, but in every case you gain a piece in return for the one before given up, with a Pawn more, and at least an equal position.)

16 B—K Kt 4	16 Q—K 2
17 Castles.	17 B x B
18 Kt—Q 6 (ch)	18 K—B sq
19 Q x B	

You afterwards attack the Q with your K R. and nothing can withstand your position.

14 R—Q 6 (the winning move.)	14 Q B—K B 4

If instead of this, he play 14. K. to B's 2nd, you take the B. with the Rook, and if the Q. retake, play B. to Q. B's 4th, winning his Q. next move. If he move 14. B. to K. B's 2nd, you win his Q. and B., or mate in three moves. If he play 14. B. to Q's 2nd, you can check with the Kt., should he then go with his K. to B's sq., you take K. R's P. (ch.), (he cannot take the Kt. without losing his Q.), then again check at B's 6th with the Kt., then take Q. with Q., (ch.), and R. with Kt. (ch.), winning the K's Bishop, and remaining with equal pieces, a better situation, and two Pawns more than he has. But if he play 15. K. to Q's sq., instead of to B's sq., your best move apparently is, to exchange Queens, then take the Rook with the Kt. (ch.), and afterwards taking the K's B., have a Pawn more, and a better position. In lieu, however, of moving the Bishop, either to K. B's 2nd or to Q's 2nd, he may play it to Q's 4th, in which case you simply take it with your Rook, winning a piece if he take Q. with Q.; or, if he prefer to take the R., you check with your Kt. at B's 6th, then exchange Queens, afterwards winning both K's R. and Bishop.

15 Kt—B 6 (ch)	15 K—B sq (best)
16 R—Q 8 (ch)	16 K—B 2

Should he take the R., you answer with 17. Kt. takes K. R's P. (ch.), and then B. to Q. B's 4th (ch.).

17 B—Q B 4 (ch)	17 B—K 3 (best)
18 Kt x R and wins	

Or you may exchange Queens and Bishops, and then take the Rook.

(This game will be continued in next Saturday's paper.)

Questions and Answers.

Amator Florum.—The flower of which you send a specimen is classified as follows: Family, Scrophulariaceae; genus, mimulus; species, ringens; English name, monkey flower. Same family as 'Mullein,' 'butter and eggs,' etc.

The orchid may be Microstylus, and the other flower you describe is possibly the Corydalis Aurea (which, however, is leafy-stemmed).

But fuller descriptions, or better still specimens, of the last two would be necessary to identify them.

[For the Boys' Page.

Dogs.

TO TEACH A DOG TO DRIVE CATTLE.

A dog should never be ill-treated or abused, but especially is it so when you wish to train him. To treat him thus only causes your pupil to become cross and ugly, whereas if kindly dealt with he will be your willing and faithful servant in many ways.

Three months is a good age at which to commence training, and supposing that your dog has been taught his own name and the meaning of such commands as 'come,' 'go,' and 'halt,' or words of like meaning, we will proceed with the immediate lesson in hand.

In this case, it is essential that the dog should clearly understand the command 'go.' If he has not yet grasped the meaning of this simple command, a lesson of half-an-hour each day for two or three days, will accomplish this. If you have already a dog about the place trained to drive cattle or sheep, it will materially help your young pupil, to let him accompany the more experienced dog, when he goes out to drive in the cattle. The youthful mind of the puppy will soon grasp the fact that the cattle will run from him. On no account say anything to him when out with the other dog, i.e., unless he attempts to 'head' the cattle; this you must not permit. After he has thus been out four or five times, try taking him out alone, and if the cattle are used to being driven by other dogs, allow him to run after the herd. Be careful to prevent him from running the cattle too fast, as should he do so, they might turn on him and thus he would most probably lose confidence. If you find him running too fast, teach him the meaning of 'steady.' You might also accustom him to the words 'go fetch,' for sheep, and 'go get,' for cattle, or vice versa. Before long your dog will become more accustomed to the cattle and if properly trained he may become a great help to the farm.

H. J. MOORHOUSE.

STRANGE CASE OF MR. JOHN GILPIN.

John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
Who did not ride a wheel—about
The only such in town—

Till a hundred dollar bicycle
He got at small expense,
Some $27
.87.

Quoth John: 'Why should I not at once
My iron steed bestride?'
And thus be first essayed, and didn't
Do a thing but ride.

Nay, more, he bent him forward,
Who never rode before,
And humped himself about a mile
In seconds thrice a score.

Straightway put forth in brave array
Upon his wheel the cop
Who was wont to scorch that scorching might
In that simple manner stop.

'Why scorchest thou, John Gilpin?'
The Court next morning said.
Said Gilpin, 'I can't tell you why,'
And sadly shook his head.

It was thereupon suggested that
The scorching, hap, arose
From spontaneous combustion.
Maybe it did. Who knows?

—Detroit 'Tribune.'

BICYCLE RIM CEMENT.

Frank Edel, a practical druggist, sends the following to Merck's Report: A good thick shellac varnish with which a small amount of castor oil has been mixed will be found is a very excellent bicycle rim cement. The formula recommended is as follows: Shellac, 1 lb.; alcohol, 1 pint; mix and dissolve, and add one-half ounce of castor oil. The castor oil prevents it from becoming hard and brittle—'Popular Science News.'

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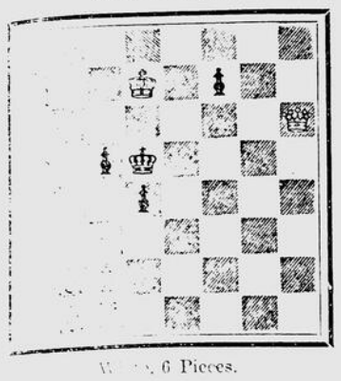
Chess Column

Saturday, August 7, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 95.

[illegible] sed especially for the 'Witness' [illegible] Gold, New York.

Black 4 Pieces.



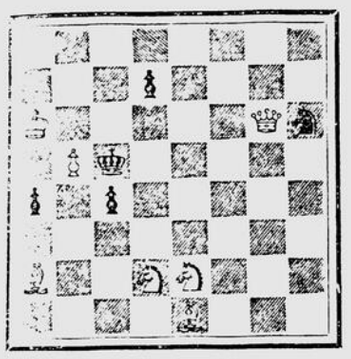
[illegible] 6 Pieces.

[illegible] mate in two moves. [illegible] Q on KR6, R on QB [illegible] nd QKt2, P on QB2; [illegible] on Q4, P's on KB2, [illegible] ieces.

PROBLEM NO. 96.

[illegible] sed specially for the 'Witness' by [illegible] smund Gold, New York.

Black, 5 Pieces.



White, 7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves

White: K on QR6, Q on KKt6, B's on [illegible] and QR2, Kt's on Q2 and K2, P on [illegible] 7 pieces. Black: K on QB4, Kt [illegible] KR3, P's on Q2, QR5 and QB5; 5 [illegible] ces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 91—By Dr. S. Gold, is solved in two moves by Q—Kt6.

Problem No. 92—By Sigismund Gold, is solved in two moves by B—B2.

Correct solutions to No. 92 received from L. C. W., Acton Vale, and Phineas Hubbard, Sherbrooke. In No. 91, P—QB5 and Q—Kt5 are solutions sent us by L. C. W. and Ph. Hubbard. We hope to hear from V. S. C. again.

GAME NO. 94.

The following is the first to hand from the Thousand Islands, where the New York State Chess Association is holding its annual gathering. It was played in the contest for the 'Staats Zeitung' cup, for which Steinitz, Lipschutz and Napier are entered.

QUEEN'S OPENING.

William Steinitz. White.	W. E. Napier. Black.
1 P—Q4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—QB 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K 2
5 B—B 4	5 Castles
6 P—B 5 (a)	6 P—B 3
7 P—K 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 B—Q 3	8 R—K sq
9 P—K R 3 (b)	9 B x B P (c)
10 P x B	10 P—K 4
11 Kt x K P	11 Kt x Kt
12 B—K 2	12 Q—K 2
13 Q—Q 4	13 Kt (B 3)—Q 2
14 Castles	14 Q x P
15 Q—Q 2	15 Kt—K Kt 3
16 B—Kt 3	16 Kt (Q 2)—Q 4 (d)
17 Q R—B sq	17 Q—K 2
18 P—K 4	18 Kt—Q B 5 (e)
19 Q—Q 4	19 Kt—Kt 3
20 P x P	20 P x P
21 K R—K sq	21 Q—B 3
22 Q x Q	22 P x Q
23 Kt—Kt 5	23 R—Q sq
24 Kt—B 7	24 R—Kt sq
25 Kt x P	25 R—R sq
26 Kt x P ch	26 K—Kt 2
27 Kt—R 5 ch	27 K—B sq
28 B—B 3	28 Kt—Q 4
29 B x Kt	29 R x B
30 Kt—B 6	30 R—Q Kt 4
31 B—Q 6 ch	31 K—Kt 2
32 Kt—K 8 ch	32 Resigns.

(a) A line of play sometimes adopted by Steinitz, but generally considered premature.

(b) An error; better was 9. P—Q Kt 4, and, if Kt—R 4, theen 10. B—Kt 3.

(c) Black takes prompt advantage of the situation, and his play to his fifteenth move can hardly be improved upon.

(d) Black could here prevent the only chance of counter attacks left to white by 18. Kt—B 3, and his omission to do so leads to disaster. Black should continue [illegible].

(e) P x P; 19. Kt x P; B—K 3, and although white has some attacking chances, Black still retains the pawn; the next move is an error, after which Black's game speedily goes to pieces.

THE N.Y.C.A. MEETING.

Play in the tournaments of the New York State Chess Association was commenced on Monday last when the game given above was played between Steinitz and Napier, but it was not until Tuesday that play commenced in the interstate tournament between seven players of the New York association and seven experts of the Pennsylvania Chess Association. There was some delay in announcing the names of the New York players, as it was hoped that both Steinitz and Lipschutz would enter.

When it was stated that they might be required to play three games a day they decided not to enter, fearing it would interfere with their cup games. D. G. Baird and J. A. Norris were expected to come up from New York, but they did not arrive in time. The match was begun with the following teams:—New York—Pillsbury, Schieffelin, De Visser, Hodges, Hanham, Ruth and Delmar. Pennsylvania—Shipley, Kemeney, McCutcheon, Bampton, Stuart, Young and Newman.

Some surprise is felt that Pillsbury should not have entered for the cup, but doubtless there was a desire in some quarters that he should not meet Steinitz just at present. The staunch old Bohemian has shown some wondrous skill in his recent simultaneous matches, but these are tests of purely physical rather than mental endurance and do not furnish any proof that his illness has left him capable of meeting men of championship calibre.

Inter alia we are sorry to note the absence of F. J. Marshall's name amongst the entries at the Thousand Islands. He should have been able to do good work, fresh as he is from his match with Sournin, in which he came out with a score of seven to two and two games drawn.

Young Napier has a hard row to hoe in this cup tourney. He has already, at present writing, lost two games to Steinitz and Lipschutz, but he has far more to gain than to lose in such a contest and can hardly fail to come out of it with an enhanced reputation.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND BRITAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman in London to his father in New York:—

'No doubt by this time you have full reports of Mr. Laurier's speeches. His scheme is the development of the imperial idea along commercial lines—England and her colonies for the British. The general impression here seems to be that the innumerable conflicting interests render the realization of the suggestion extremely difficult. Nevertheless, Mr. Laurier brought himself into very enviable prominence and he was easily the most admired and successful of all the premiers here. He has done a great deal for Canada by his visit. The Canadian troops were very well received, but of course the Australians, as being perhaps more thoroughly English, were more enthusiastically treated. However, great tact was displayed, and there was no unpleasant favoritism. Haussas or Hussars, it made no difference; all got their full share of admiration and credit, as well as good cheer. The jubilee has done a lot to give the English a new and more appreciative and sympathetic idea of their great empire.'

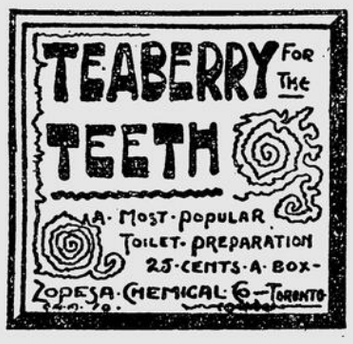
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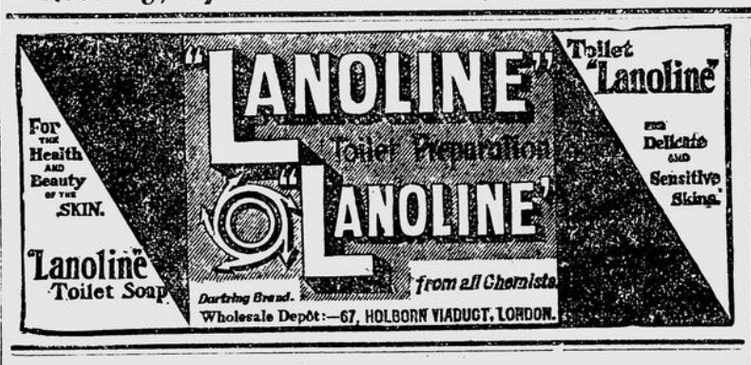
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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE SELKIRK SETTLERS.

The history of a great part of Canada is yet to be written. Scraps and fragments, tales of struggle and heroism, of failure and success, come to us from time to time, and yet we have much to learn of how the country grew—and is growing. 'The Selkirk Settlers in Real Life,' by the Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., (Briggs, Toronto), is a small but useful contribution to the history of the North-West, with an instructive preface by Sir Donakl Smith. The valley of the Red River has been inhabited for a comparatively long period, many families having come from Scotland early in the century, under the direction of the Earl of Selkirk, who then practically controlled the Hudson's Bay Company. These early settlers were, many of them, Highland crofters whose huts had been destroyed by the ruthless landowners of the period, to make room for sheep pastures. Of these, Mr. MacBeth says:—

To such a persecuted people Lord Selkirk came as a rescuing angel, and though, as we have said, he may have had some regard to the advantage of his company, and though some promises he made to the settlers he did not fulfil, owing to many entanglements in the conflicts for the fur trade, yet on the whole his treatment of the colonists and his efforts on their behalf were such that when he returned with ruined health and shattered fortune to die in Scotland in 1820, his loss was deeply mourned by the settlers whose descendants have delighted in giving his name to points and places of interest all over the West.

The journey to the Red River was at that time a most arduous one. The forming of a settlement so far from all other abodes of civilization, was a tremendous task. 'None but Scotchmen,' an old settler was fond of saying, 'could have done it.' And they could hardly have done it without the asistance of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose somewhat paternal treatment of them insured the continuance of the colony. 'Instead of taking a great quantity of produce from one and none from another, the company apportioned out what they needed amongst the settlers, and thus gave all a fighting chance for life.'

Mr. MacBeth was brought up in the colony, and recalls some of its primitive laws, methods of agriculture and social customs, with a flavor of personal reminiscence. One of the heroes of his boyhood was the Rev. John Black, the first Presbyterian missionary sent to the colony, which had for forty years been petitioning for a minister of their own creed, while gratefully accepting the ministrations of preachers sent by an Anglican society. Dr. Black was a giant, physically as well as morally.

When we went to deliver the hay, Dr. Black invariably came out from his study and took a hand in unloading the carts to the stack. My brother always gave him the strongest fork, for he would snap the handle of an ordinary one; and it was my delight to see how the minister would bend the fork-handle, and when he had 'landed' an exceptionally heavy load to hear him say that it was a 'noble fork,' and that the handle was 'good stuff.'

A description of some of the simple industries of the little community is amusing and exhilarating to read.

After the weaving of the cloth came the 'fulling,' done in primitive but vigorous style, by the kicking of it by barefooted boys who found it one of the amusements of the winter evenings; though it is a tribute to the hardiness of Highland blood to say that after this heated exercise the moccasin was put on and the way home in the snow and bitter night was taken scatheless. Speaking of winter-night occupation for the boys, I may say that another one was 'knocking barley' as we called it, preparatory to its use in soup-making. A large block hewn from the tree was hollowed out in a somewhat circular form. This was partly filled with barley, which we took turns in pounding with a long-headed wooden mallet, while some one more daring than the rest kept turning the grain with a stick or long-handled spoon, to the imminent and constant risk of his fingers.

THE MAGAZINES.

'The Canadian Magazine,' now combined with 'Massey's,' begins to show improved cheerfulness outside and in. The midsummer number has a gay and artistic cover and presents the first instalment of a serial called 'Hagar of the Pawnshop,' by Fergus Hume, a powerful story, to judge by the first chapter. There are three short tales of some merit but not much interest, besides a Micmac legend, 'Taleak of the Soosoon,' written out by Percie W. Hart and illustrated with drawings in the Micmac style. The 'Canadian's' reputation for solid articles is well sustained. C. R. Coutlée, contributes a learned paper advocating a new system of weights and measures, which seems to be a cross between the metric system and that in ordinary use, an attempt being made to secure the convenient features of both. The foot, he thinks, quite unconscious of punning, the most 'handy' standard for measuring length, but maintains that it ought to be divided into tenths instead of twelfths.

'The Pocket Magazine' is a monthly of small bulk, but all there is of it has character and interest. It contains this month four stories full of 'go' and charm. There may be a lack of reverence in the tale of how a doughty yoke of oxen were tied to a log meeting-house and walked off with it during a revival service, and Gilbert Parker's story of the taking of Quebec deals with the rough life of soldiers, but the combination on the whole of an elevated tone, with an almost sensational interest is very marked. 'The Eye of Ammon Ra,' by Charles Kelsey Gaines, is the weird tale of a wonderful telescope made by a recluse in Egypt. 'The Voice of Nature' is a powerful story by Octave Thanet and tells how a young girl found the mother who had vowed never to see her. From Mr. Parker's story, 'The Tune McGilvray Played,' we quote a scene in which General Wolfe appears, just before the successful attempt to scale the Heights of Abraham:

As if with a sudden thought the General waved off the officers and men near him, and beckoned McGilvray to him.

'I can understand the drink in a bad soldier,' he said, 'But you helped a prisoner to escape. Come, man, we may both be dead to-morrow, and I'd like to feel that no soldier in my army is wilfully an enemy of his country.'

'He did the same for me, whin I was taken prisoner, yer Excillincy, an'—an' yer Excillincy, 'twas a matter of a woman, too.'

The General's face relaxed a little. 'Tell me the whole truth,' said he; and McGilvray told him all.

'Ah, yer Excillincy,' he burst out at last, 'I was no traitor at heart, but a fool I always was! Yer Excillincy, court-martial and death's no matter to me, but I'd like to play wan toon agin to lead the byes to-morrow! Wan toon, yer Excillincy! an' I'll be dacintly shot before the day's over—ah, yer Excillincy, wan toon more, and to be wid the byes followin' the Gineral.'

The General's face relaxed still more. 'I take you at your word,' said he.

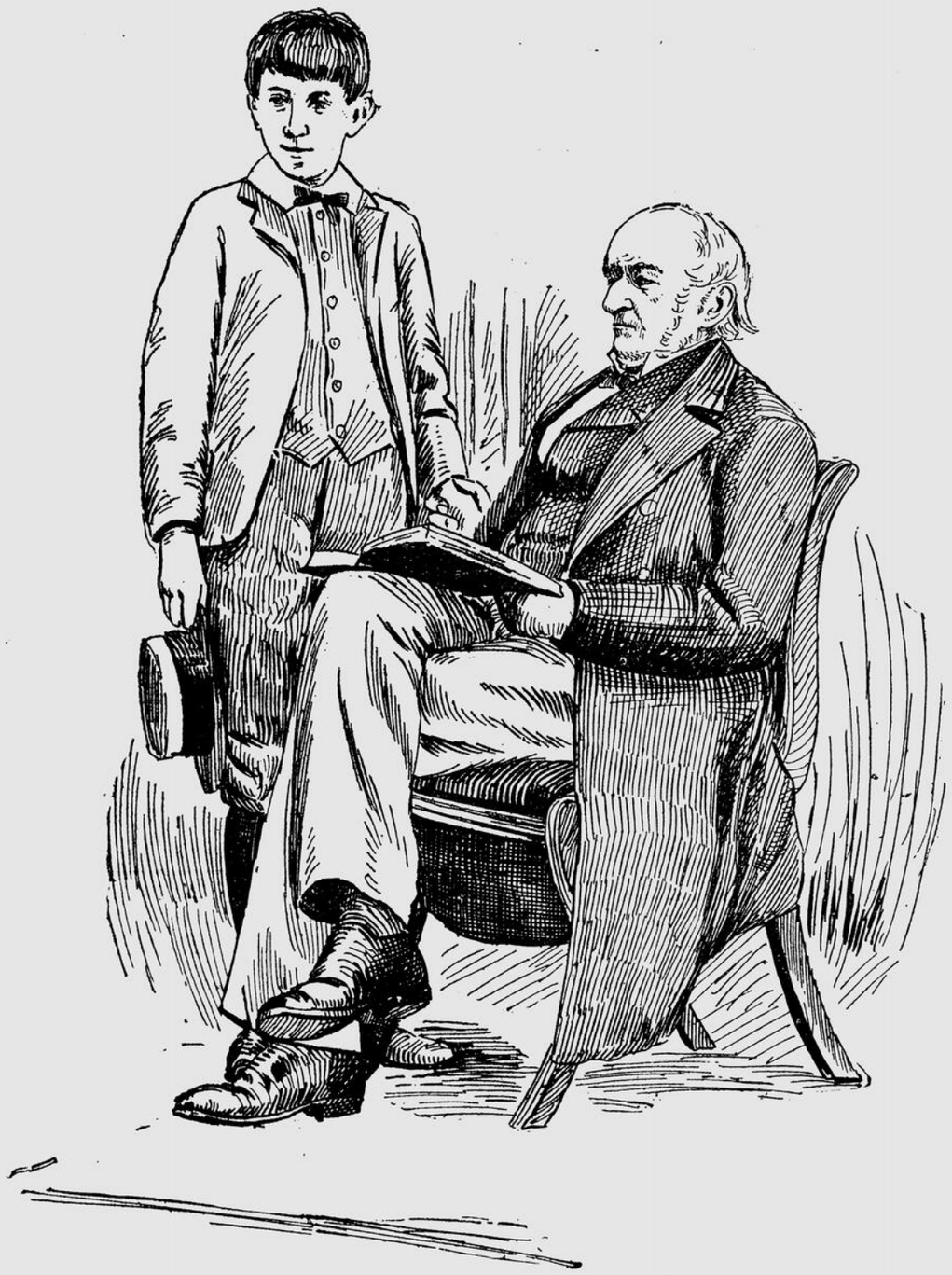
'Scribner's' fiction number begins with a story by Rudyard Kipling, the hero of which is a locomotive. 'No. 007,' besides being sensitive, was new. The red paint was hardly dry on his spotless bumper-bar, . . . The other locos were taking stock of him.' 'The True Story of Commandant Lièvre' is another pleasant feature and Frank R. Stockton's name is sufficient guarantee that 'TheBuller-Pudlington Compact' will furnish an evening's fun if read aloud in the family. One of the maturest papers we have seen on 'The Woman Collegian' is contributed by Helen Watterson Moody, and in 'The Workers,' a new serial, Walter A. Wyckoff begins to tell the story of his own experience, when, for a social experiment, he tried to earn his living as an unskilled workman.

'McClure's Magazine' shows as usual an array of good names, Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr and others make this one of the first of American magazines as far as fiction goes. 'W. V.—Her Violets,' by William Canton, is one of those delicate studies of child-life whose psychological interest is almost painful. 'Lippincott's' contains little of note beside the complete novel, 'Two Daughters of One Race,' which shows complications in the affairs of a blind man, his fickle sweetheart and her twin-sister, whose voice deceives him.——'The Cosmopolitan' continues as its prominent feature Julian Hawthorne's report on the Indian famine.——The 'Missionary Review' takes up this month the situation in Catholic countries, Italy, Mexico and Canada. Most of its facts with regard to Canada are taken from the 'Presbyterian Record.' It also notices the promising work begun by the French Salvation Army corps in Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 'Souvenir of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee' is published by Mrs. Sarah Allen, 181 St. James street. It is a bound biography giving a consecutive account of the Queen's family life with many of the well-known anecdotes and some not so well known. There are portraits of royal personages, the Mayor of Montreal, etc.

'Our Race' is a quarterly publication setting forth the views known as 'Anglo-Israelit.' One number, called 'Lost Israel Found,' is dedicated 'Unto Jeshurun, the English-speaking people, Ephraim and Manasseh, Brother John and Brother Jonathan.' The editor of the series holds that those who do not take 'Israel' to mean 'Anglo-Saxon,' 'make seven-eighths of the bible devoid of power by their presumptuous spiritualizations.' (C. A. L. Lotten, New Haven, Conn.)



MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS HEIR.—'Black and White.'

The above illustration shows Mr. Gladstone in company with his grandson, Master W. Gladstone, eldest son of the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone, and heir to the Hawarden estate. The portrait of the young heir is admirable and has given extreme satisfaction to the Gladstone family. It is all the more interesting as Master Gladstone's portrait has never before been published.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT IN RUSSIA.

('Literary Digest.')

It is strange to have to speak of the Russian as a pioneer in an important practical reform, but the facts entitle her to that distinction. Some years ago, it will be recalled, a vigorous agitation was carried on in the leading English magazines in favor of abolishing all sorts of formal examinations in the lower and middle schools. Educators, publicists, authors, theologians, and statesmen freely debated the proposition, but nothing was accomplished. The futility and mischievous results of 'cramming' and examinations were eloquently pictured, however, and the verdict was against examinations.

In Russia, where the decision depends on the ministry, the first step has just been taken toward abolishing examinations. The reform is to be applied to all low and intermediate schools. We find the following account and discussion of the reform in the St. Petersburg 'Novosti':

Under an order issued to the pedagogical councils, pupils will hereafter enjoy the right of promotion to higher grades and classes without examinations. Authority is conferred on the directors of each educational institution to relieve their pupils from such examinations, provided their marks upon the various studies during the year are satisfactory and indicative of application and intelligence. As for those pupils whose marks are unsatisfactory, those who have demonstrated utter incapacity are not to be permitted to pass or to take any examinations at all, while those who are deficient only in certain branches are to be examined in those particular branches only.

This reform is instituted as an experiment, and is limited to a term of three years. At the end of that term, the ministry will decide finally whether examinations are to be discontinued or revived in any form. The question of doing away with examinations was first raised in 1891 by the Moscow agricultural school. The council in charge of the institution was of the opinion that the measure proposed would elevate the educational standard while facilitating the work of the pupils. It held that the significance of the record made during the year would be considerably enhanced by the knowledge that it, rather than the result of the special efforts preceding examinations, would determine the rank and chances of the pupil. The ministry thereupon invited expression of opinion on the part of pedagogical councils of the various institutions, and the replies constitute a profoundly important contribution to the subject of examinations, and their value from the standpoint of educators and pupils.

Naturally enough, much diversity of opinion was disclosed by the replies submitted to the ministry. Examinations had many resolute advocates. According to the summary given in 'Novosti,' the expressed views may be divided into three distinct sects, as follows:—

First, the view unqualifiedly in favor of retaining the examination plan. According to the advocates of this view, nothing can serve as a satisfactory substitute for examinations. Neither frequent reviews nor daily quizzes can measure the acquirements of students. Examinations alone emphasize and establish the interdependence of the different studies and afford a basis for judging of the efficiency of the methods adopted by the several instructors. They are a species of control over the work of the entire year, and in this light instructor as well as scholar may be estimated. As for the injurious mental and nervous effects of the system, it is asserted that the trouble is not with the examinations, but with the tendency to unduly enlarge the scope of the studies and overburden the pupils. So much work is required that [illegible] time is left for careful digesting of [illegible] things taught, and at the end of the [illegible] it is found necessary to put forth [illegible] efforts in order to get the most superficial knowledge of the field traversed. The remedy lies, according to this group, in simplifying and curtailing the curriculum and in giving students more time for reflection and review.

The second group of educators advocates the abolition of examinations for the exceptionally successful pupils. They would make the exemption a privilege [illegible] to those whose marks for the term [illegible] fall below eighty marks [illegible] branch of study. This, they [illegible] is not only reasonable in itself [illegible] such scholars are certain of passing [illegible] do not require to be tested, but it [illegible] stimulate the ambition of all scholars, [illegible] furnish an incentive for application and faithfulness. The prospect of exemption from examinations would be sufficient to raise the average of the entire class and increase the number of the advanced majority.

Finally, the third group expressed [illegible] against the examination plan [illegible] They found intellectual and moral objections to the method. In the first place high marks at examination secure [illegible] knowledge, according to them. Students prepare themselves by the cramming process for the fateful examinations, [illegible] is quickly acquired under pressure [illegible] and quickly forgotten. The health, physical and mental of many of the most conscientious pupils suffers very seriously, in many cases pure accident determines the result. The essential unfairness of the method is so generally felt that all sorts of shifts and tricks are resorted to to deceive the examiners and circumvent their precautions. Cheating and fraud and dishonesty are thus fostered and even the teachers connive at these practices, seeing as they do before them exhausted, pale, over-worked and unfortunate youths, to whom failure means great calamity.

In view of this divergence of opinion the ministry has decided to make the abolition of examinations optional with the directory of each school, with the understanding that at the end of three years there will be a general comparison of results and a final solution of the problem. The press is almost unanimous in favor of the abolition of examinations and hopes that many schools will avail themselves of the privilege to institute the experiment.

'DOG-DAYS' SCARE A MISTAKE

'Our Animal Friends,' published in New York, by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in its July number, contains an interesting article by Mr. John P. Haines, the president of the society, which deals with popular fallacies regarding the prevalence of rabies and hydrophobia during the so-called 'dog days.' It asserts emphatically that there are no days on which, and there is no kind of weather during which a dog is peculiarly liable to rabies. There are no more cases of rabies, the article states, in July or August than in December or January, and there is no more reason consequently, to fear dogs in hot weather than in the depth of winter. The rareness of hydrophobia is commented upon, showing that in London, with its five and a half million of inhabitants, there was but one case reported in 1892. Several eminent neurological specialists and other physicians are quoted as testifying to the extreme rareness of the disease.



A MARVELLOUS TEMPLE.

The most marvellous temple that can be seen is a Hindoo one situated on a high hill of stone resting on a sharp rock surrounded by precipices, on the top of a mountain twenty thousand feet high. This immense sphere weighs thousands of tons, but its shape is so regular that the least pressure makes it move and balance on its base. The Hindoo priests say that this temple was the work of the gods, and the Hindoos are so convinced of this that they would allow themselves to be cut to pieces rather than reveal the terrible mysteries that take place within its walls. Those who have the courage to go to the temple are certainly able to keep a secret. They must first of all climb the mountain, which is very steep and covered with thickets. The pilgrims then remain in prayer for seven days and seven nights in a shrine situated about a [illegible] from the temple, and finally they reach the sacred rock by crossing a delicate and most artistic bridge placed over an awful precipice.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

(G. D., in New York 'Times.')

...der of the Republican side in ... of Representatives of the Fif... ongress has been in public life ... forty of his sixty-five years. ... over the history of this ... has given his name to the lat..., it is evident that he has ... man and a public servant ... sought for or desired of... but because the people who ... believed that he had ca... and that it would be ex... and honestly, and that it ... with exercise. As farmer's ..., temperance reform... editor, his industry ... knowledge, together with a capacity for assimilating knowledge to the advantage of his neighbors, early indicated him as a person of character and leadership. A zealous teacher of Republicanism when the party was in its infancy, he employed both pen and tongue in the effort to impress upon his neighbors the doctrines accepted by himself, and those whom he taught expressed their faith in the teacher by making him a member of the state legislature, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, Governor, and representative in Congress and the President of the United States manifested his confidence in Mr. Dingley by requesting him to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury.



NELSON DINGLEY JR.,

Leader of the Republicans in the United States House of Representatives and author of the new tariff law.

Mr. Dingley's ancestors undoubtedly were of sturdy stock. His father is still living, at the age of eighty-seven. Nelson Dingley, jr., was born in his grandfather Lambert's farmhouse in Durham, Androscoggin County, Me., Feb. 15, 1832. He was but a year old when his parents moved to Parkman, Piscataquis County, to farm for a short time, and then conduct a tavern and store. As merchant and farmer, his father in 1854 reached Auburn, where he still lives. The son's boyhood was one of activity and worthy ambition. He was distinguished at school for studious habits and good scholarship; in vacation time he labored on the farm and 'clerked' in his father's store, and he was so persistent a scholar at twelve years of age that he walked three miles morning and night each day to attend the high school. His zeal for the temperance cause was early manifested. At sixteen he was instrumental in organizing a section of Cadets of Temperance, exhibiting in debate the interest that he has always continued to feel in the cause of temperance. At seventeen he was the teacher of a school at China, fourteen miles distant from his home, and continued to teach school each winter until his entry into Waterville College in 1851. A year and a half later he became a student at Dartmouth, from which college he was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer.

A strong inclination for journalism had drawn Mr. Dingley long before he decided to make journalism his vocation, for while he was preparing for college he contributed frequently to the local press. After his graduation, however, he studied law, in 1855 and 1856, in the office of Morrill & Fessenden, at Auburn, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He did not take up the practice of the profession. In September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston 'Journal,' of which he had been practically editor while he was a law student, and under his management the paper rapidly increased in circulation and influence. It soon became distinguished for its vigorous advocacy of Republicanism, and in 1861 a daily edition was issued, and has been since continued.

As a boy Mr. Dingley was greatly interested in political questions. It may be said that his political career began with his first work in journalism, long before he cast his first vote, in 1854, for Anson P. Morrill, the anti-slavery and temperance candidate for governor. Out of the combination which elected Morrill was evolved, the next winter, the Republican party in Maine. With the 'ardor of youth and the ability of age' he wrote and spoke for Frémont in the Presidential campaign, winning at twenty-four that recognition of high promise that naturally was followed, in 1861, by his selection as a representative from Auburn in the state legislature. Re-elected in 1862 and 1863, he was in the latter year chosen Speaker of the House. Having removed to Lewiston, he was elected from that town to the legislature, again chosen Speaker, and in 1865, when once more a member of the House, he declined the position of Speaker, preferring to hold the place of leader on the floor, a position he continued to occupy at that time and during subsequent service in the body in 1868 and 1873. In the latter year he was elected to be governor by a majority of about ten thousand. This majority was increased to eleven thousand when he ran in 1874, but he declined a renomination in 1875, although his declination of office did not diminish his activity in political work or on behalf of his party. His services as governor were so valuable and acceptable as to win the approbation of his political opponents.

From 1876 to 1881 Mr. Dingley was a prominent and effective director of political effort in Maine and in the National Republican Committee, serving as a speaker in the State campaigns that were waged so furiously by his opponents in advocacy of the Greenback notion. In this trying time he was regarded as one of the ablest speakers and writers in the state on the financial issues that absorbed the attention and interest of politicians all over the country. When, in 1881, it became necessary to choose a representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. William P. Frye to the Senate, Mr. Dingley was elected by a majority of more than five thousand, a majority nearly twice as large as that ever before secured by a candidate in that district.

It is the custom in Maine, as it unfortunately is not in the State of New York, to re-elect for an indefinite number of times a member of Congress who has displayed qualities of usefulness that deserve approval. This is at once gratifying to the man who is honored and advantageous to the state that follows the practice. Having been elected to eight successive Congresses, Mr. Dingley has acquired skill in the business of legislation, and Maine has inherited, by his retention in Congress, a degree of prominence and influence that has meantime been wasted by New York in adhering to the political practice of 'rotation.' His first speech in Congress was upon 'Protection to American Shipping,' in support of a measure to relieve American vessels from oppressive fees, a bill which subsequently became law. He was later heard, with great approval by the protectionists in Congress, in opposition to free ships. His mastery of financial questions indicated him for membership of the Banking and Currency Committee in his first session, and he has at all times been identified with the sound-money side in all discussions of financial propositions before the House. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has pronounced his report from the Banking and Currency Committee in June, 1882, on 'The Silver Question,' as one of the ablest presentations of the silver question ever presented to the Congress.

Mr. Dingley has at all times been particularly interested in legislation to develop American shipping and fishery interests, and has supported many measures introduced for that purpose. It was upon his initiation that the Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department was created. He also made the report on the plan to change the methods of business of the Treasury Department known as the 'Dockery bill,' which has brought about desirable reforms in the service. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee he helped to frame the McKinley tariff of 1890, and in 1894 was one of the most active and obstinate opponents of the Wilson bill. It was the most natural thing in the world that when Speaker Reed was chosen to direct the affairs of the House at the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress, he should make Mr. Dingley the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. While lacking some vocal qualities desirable to be possessed by the leader on the floor, he has great familiarity with the practice of the House, he is alert and constant in his attention to business, and he commands in great degree the confidence of both sides of the Chamber. It was by preference that he remained in the House rather than accept the position in President McKinley's Cabinet of Secretary of the Treasury, an office for which he is regarded by those who know him as possessing many of the highest qualifications. Under his lead the Ways and Means Committee reported, within sixteen days after the meeting of the Congress on March 15, the tariff bill of 1897.

In appearance Mr. Dingley is the student and desk man, bowed, spare, sallow and nervous; but he is not so frail or incapable of hard work as his attenuated figure would suggest. His hair is dark and abundant, although time has touched beard and hair with frost. Abstemious and careful in his habits of eating and drinking, indulging in no more dangerous 'tipple' than the water of a famous spring in his state, he is capable of more prolonged service in the House than many men of greater strength and vitality, and has borne without apparent impairment of his health, strains that have proved too severe for more robust frames. When he speaks, he speaks for a better purpose than to hear himself. Without graces of oratory he is yet an interesting speaker when he can be heard, but a weak voice and the difficulty of reaching beyond the confusion that commonly maintains on the floor of the House, deprive most persons of the pleasure of following Mr. Dingley's remarks. Although not humorous enough to be known as one of the wits of the House, he is not without humor, and he has the sense of humor largely developed. Only a man with that sense could be as habitually good-natured as is the Republican leader on the floor.

Mr. Dingley was married June 11, 1857, to Miss Salome McKenney of Auburn, Me. They have had six children, Henry M., Charles L., (deceased); Edward N., Arthur H., Albert G., and Edith Dingley. Mr. and Mrs. Dingley have resided, since Mr. Dingley's service in Congress, so large a part of the year in Washington that they have become well known in a circle of sensibly social people not exclusively from the eastern part of the country. The portrait of Mr. Dingley presented with this number of 'The Illustrated Weekly Magazine,' is the best as well as the latest taken of the man whom Mr. Reed chose to be the framer of the new tariff law.

THIS FISH A MODEL FATHER.

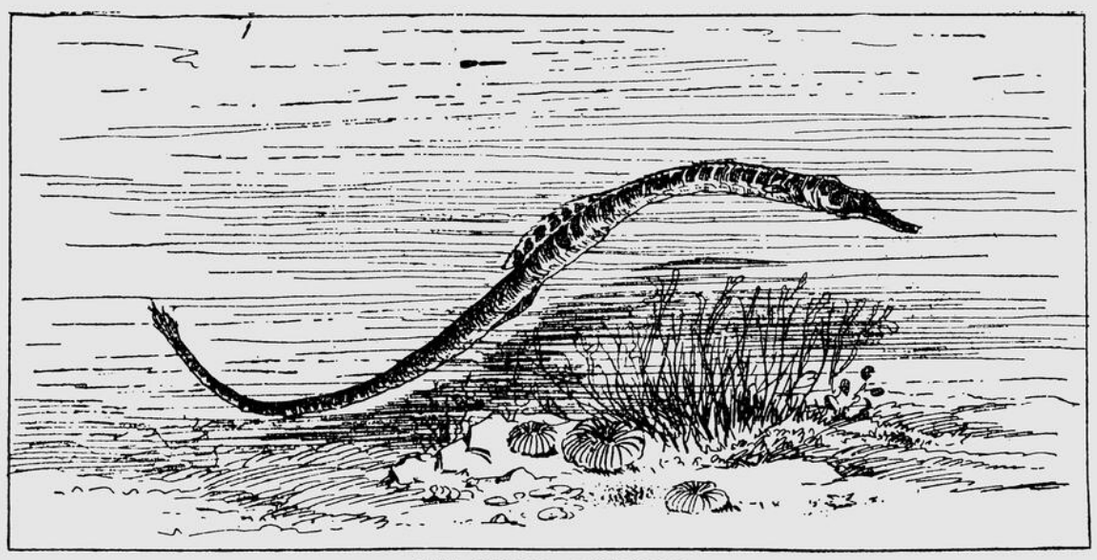
MALE WATER KANGAROO HATCHES OUT ITS CONSORT'S EGGS AND CARRIES THE YOUNG IN A POUCH.

(New York 'Herald.')

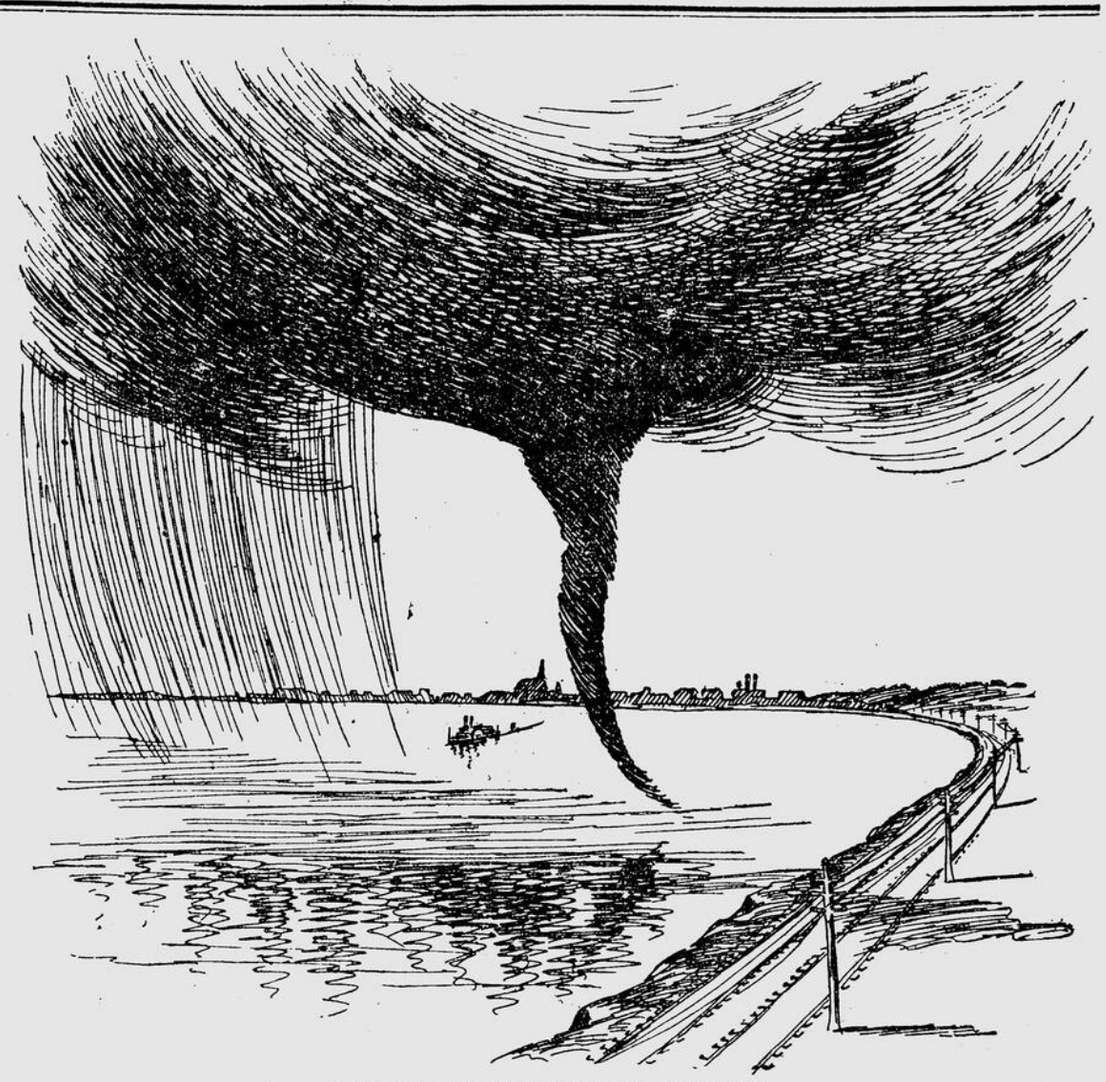
A solicitous father is the male water kangaroo, a peculiar fish which can now be seen at the Glen Island Aquarium. He not only relieves his consort of her eggs as soon as deposited, but also hatches them in a pouch he carries, and keeps the young therein until they have attained years of discretion.

A pair of these fish now disport themselves in the aquarium, and the father's care for his progeny can be observed. The tiny young ones were born last Sunday, and so far have not been permitted to leave their nest. Occasionally they stick their heads out a little, but too much curiosity is sternly rebuked by the careful parent.

The popular name of the fish, which is known scientifically as 'Siphostoma Foscum,' is derived from this peculiar feature common to the land kangaroo. These specimens were captured a short time ago near Willets Point. Their home is in southern waters, but the Sound has astonished the fishermen recently by its strange population. It would seem that immigration is being encouraged. Two specimens of the wapsie, a fish found in great numbers in St. John's river, Florida, were caught in the Sound a week ago and sent to the aquarium at Glen Island.



THE WATER KANGAROO.



A RECENT PHENOMENON IN LOUISIANA.

A TORNADO IN EMBRYO

MAKES ITS APPEARANCE OVER NEW ORLEANS AND FRIGHTENS PEOPLE.

ITS CENTRIFUGAL ACTION CAUSES IT TO LIFT AT THE BOTTOM AND FORM A HUGE SICKLE.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat,' July 29.)

A singular phenomenon met the eyes of those good burghers of New Orleans whose gaze happened to be directed skyward at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some excitedly called out that it was a cyclone, others called it a waterspout, and still others dubbed it whirlwind and tornado. Whatever it was, it was, at all events, very active and menacing for a quarter of an hour, and kept a large portion of the community in painful suspense until it disappeared. The whatever-it-was appeared dramatically over Lake Pontchartrain, darting down in a lurid, sulphurous haze, and hanging like a great blue-black icicle from a heavy black pall of cloud. Although a great distance from the centre of the city, it could be seen that the cloud cylinder was revolving at a terrific clip in space. For a while it hung gracefully pendant, then by force the centrifugal action began to lift at the bottom until it had assumed the shape of an enormous sickle, thrust down angrily from heaven, ready to mow away all before it.

The next change was one of gradual dissolution, the tail curling up and then flying off at right angles to the eastward in thin black, vermiculate streamers like snakes. At one time in the process of dissolution it looked as if it were going to re-form, but of a sudden gave over the idea and melted away in space, much as a cloudlet does in the blue of a summer day.

The local weather observer, although he had not himself seen the phenomenon, said that from the descriptions he had heard the vermiform appendix to the big gray cloud was identical with the western tornado. The meteoric conditions, however, were such that the storm could hardly have done much damage. Devastation by tornadoes is always accompanied by very low barometer, 29.80 or 29.70 degrees, while there was a high barometric area over this section yesterday. Had the cloud reached down to the earth it might have upset a boat or overturned a house or two, but as there was little or no forward motion the damage would have been confined to the space of a few hundred feet.

As soon as the cloud had dissolved or drawn back into the big nimbus from which it was born heavy showers of rain fell from opposite ends of the mother cloud and soon cleared the atmosphere.

A WORD OF WARNING TO UNITED STATES BLUSTERERS.

(Victoria 'Colonist.')

Some of the papers of the State of Washington have taken a position in regard to the Yukon mines that is ridiculous in the extreme, and the same nonsense was freely talked by some of the Seattle miners who went north on the 'Islander.' It was an outrage, they said, to collect duties, and the papers referred to say that the proposed regulations for mining are abominable, and should be met by the United States Government with retaliation. There is only one answer necessary to these people, namely, that if they do not like Canadian laws they can stay at home. No one asked them to go to the Yukon. The 'Colonist' believes in treating aliens with liberality, but if a lot of people from the United States are going to set up a clamor against Canadian laws and refuse to deal with Canadian merchants, it will be no very difficult matter to shut the door of the Yukon in their faces. We tell our neighbors in the plainest possible words that while we desire to live on the most friendly terms with them, if they do not cease to decry the land out of which they hope to retrieve their shattered fortunes, a demand will go up for the enactment of regulations which will drive them all back to the country from which they came, and this demand the government will neither be able nor willing to resist. We tell these people that in coming to Canada they have come to a place where the people rule and the laws are enforced. If the people of Canada believe that they have been treated unfairly by foreigners, they know how to have the laws changed to meet the case and how to enforce the laws when changed.

When this same class of American citizens thought the only gold mines on the Yukon waters were in Alaska, they would not allow a Canadian to lift a shovelful of earth in any other capacity than that of a hired man, and it goes without saying that they would not permit a pound of Canadian goods into the territory without paying duty. Canadians did not resent this. They simply stayed away from the Alaskan mines and found better ones in British soil. All the miners, who went into Alaska from Seattle and other points, were allowed for several years to carry their supplies across five hundred miles of Canadian territory without bonding them or paying a dollar in duty. They were allowed to break bulk, to dispose of them on the way, to camp, go to work and consume their supplies in Canada. Not a word was said. Not a sound of protest was raised. Now when it is necessary to carry Canadian goods across a few miles of mountain road, over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, though with only a color of title, a howl goes up from the miners who enjoyed these privileges, and from the miners who profited by Canadian generosity, against the extension of such courtesies at the head of Lynn Canal to goods in transit as are extended to each other by civilized countries in all parts of the world.

The people of British Columbia have put up with about as much of this sort of nonsense from their neighbors as they are willing to stand. If they are driven to take aggressive steps they know how to take them and they can be taken most effectually. We have in the Yukon and Northern British Columbia the greatest gold-bearing region in the world, and if our neighbors wish to come over and aid in exploiting them, they would do well to display a little less of the spirit of the hog and a little more appreciation of the neighborliness which the people of British Columbia have ever extended towards them and are willing to extend to them now.

We would have preferred not to have written in this strain, but it is time that our neighbors realized how easily they may carry their arrogance and grasping propensities too far. There is nothing of an international nature involved. It is simply a matter of the internal regulation of Canadian affairs, and if our neighbors are not satisfied with the privileges they get, perhaps they may have an opportunity of seeing how much better pleased they would be to have these privileges entirely withdrawn.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

A correspondent says:—'Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has just made her debut in an altogether new branch of the fine arts. Her Royal Highness as an artist in oil and water colors is well known. She can also handle the sculptor's chisel. The Marchioness now appears in the role of an amateur architect. Within little more than an hour's journey from Glasgow by rail and steamboat there is the little sylvan, secluded village of Roseneath. Here, in the little inn, the Marchioness and the Marquis of Lorne have for several years past spent many quiet holidays, but the accommodation is very limited. Lord Lorne has declared that the landlady cooks the best chops that he ever tastes, and as Roseneath is a part of the Argyll ducal acres, the Marchioness, with some slight professional assistance, drew out designs for an extension of the little inn; and from the royal plan a suite of apartments has almost been completed. When the London season is over, the Marchioness and the Marquis will take up their quarters in the new suite of rooms. The public entrance to the hostlery is to have a hanging sign painted by the Princess.'—Sheffield (Eng.) 'Independent,' July 21.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KLONDIKE AND THE YUKON

The Yukon Region

In Canadian territory is attracting the attention of the civilized world. The placer mines there are richer ten times over than any hitherto discovered.

American Syndicates that sent miners to that region have reaped enormous profits in a very short time. Owing to the difficulties of transportation and procuring food only strong syndicates and companies can successfully operate in that region.

The British-American Prospecting & Development Co.

Has been organized for the purpose of exploring, locating and working mineral lands, and the Yukon will be the principal field of its operations.

Descriptions of this wonderful country, and its great deposits of gold have filled columns of the Canadian and American press, and the Dominion Government reports have confirmed the facts.

The Company is now completing arrangements for a strong party to proceed there this season to be in a position to operate at once.

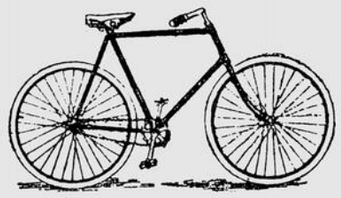
It will be thoroughly equipped in every respect, good ground will be secured and mining operations pushed with vigor.

The Company is registered in British Columbia, with its Head Office in Toronto, Its capital stock is 3,000,000 shares, par value $1.00.

Pending the equipment of the expedition to the Yukon, a limited number of fully paid shares will be sold in blocks of 100 shares and upwards at **10 Cents Per Share.** Remit by money order, express order or registered letter. Scrip will be sent by return mail.

Send for prospectus and information to

CAMPBELL, CURRIE & CO., 52 Yonge Street, Toronto.



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Highest skilled labor, best material in construction, beauty and durability.

ARE UNEXCELLED,

with AUTOMATIC BRAKE. The safest Wheel to ride. Send for Catalogue

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating a specialty.

LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, Agent, 537 Craig Street Montreal.

Several Good Makes of Wheels at reasonable figures.

THE CYCLING FIELD.

BICYCLES WILL BE CHEAPER.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WHEELMEN.

THE PERCENTAGE AND POINTS TABLE.

(From the N. Y. 'Evening Telegram.')

In the percentage table there is no change of the standing of the men this week. Cooper, Bald, Gardiner, Mertens and Cabanne are the only five men that have gained ten or more starts on the national circuit, and are eligible to the table. These men have been off the circuit for the past week. They all meet again at New York, and great changes will be seen in both tables next week, as the men are so close together that a win on the part of any one, with the exception of the leader, will make changes in the tables.

THE PERCENTAGE TABLE.

	Starts.	Defeated.	Defeated by	P.C.
Cooper	10	55	5	.916
Bald	12	63	11	.851
Gardiner	19	75	28	.745
Mertens	13	45	29	.608
Cabanne	11	31	38	.449

POINTS AND PRIZE WINNING TABLE.

	Sts.	1sts.	2ds.	3rds.	Pts.	Value
Gardiner	20	5	4	4	32	$605.75
Cooper	11	7	2	0	31	609.52
Bald	13	5	4	1	28	562.50
Mertens	16	3	3	3	21	807.00
Kiser	6	1	2	3	11	376.00
Newhouse	6	1	3	1	11	145.00
Stevens	7	2	1	0	10	180.00
Eaton	9	2	0	1	9	160.00
Jack	5	2	0	0	8	80.00
Newton	6	1	2	0	8	160.00
Steenson	9	0	2	2	7	115.00
Cabanne	16	0	1	5	7	101.50
Taylor	2	1	1	0	6	130.00
Huffstetler	7	1	0	1	5	90.00
Coburn, J.	6	1	0	1	5	85.00
Anderson	5	1	0	0	4	150.00
David	4	1	0	0	4	100.00
Nelson	4	1	0	0	4	92.50
Le Jeal	3	1	0	0	4	100.00
Foell	1	1	0	0	4	100.00
Butler, 'Nat'	3	1	0	0	4	60.00
Inmann	1	1	0	0	4	80.00
Loughead	3	1	0	0	4	100.00
Bohman	2	1	0	0	4	78.00
Weinig	7	0	2	0	4	121.25

Now that so many of these big match races between three men are being run, Chairman Mott should publish a pamphlet as a sort of supplement to the L. A. W. racing rules, telling plainly how the races may or must be run. Three races have occurred between Bald, Cooper and Kiser up to the closing day of the Grand Rapids meet last Saturday. Kiser had won the first series through taking two straight heats. This was at Philadelphia. Cooper had won the second series without really winning a heat, although he gained one after the disqualification of Kiser. This was at Detroit. Bald had won the third series after taking the second and third heats in a decisive manner. This was at Grand Rapids. In the first series Chairman Mott was the referee, and he talked over the matter thoroughly with the men. It was decided that if two heats were run and one man won both, the second man in the deciding heat should be declared the second man in the race. That was the way it turned



E. C. BALD.

out, and there was no discussion over it at all. P. T. Allen was the referee at Detroit, and it was decided, so two of the trainers said, the third denying it, that the race should be decided strictly by points—three for a first, two for a second and one for a third—and that the three races should be all that were necessary to a decision. The mix-up that occurred when Cooper won the second heat, through the accident of Bald and Kiser, which allowed him to run from third to second position and to winning position finally, when Kiser was disqualified for his part in the affair, is part of history. That accidental first won Cooper the race, as it gave him three points, which with four for two seconds in the other heats, gave him seven in all, and the contest. Talk of that race will never cease on the circuit or in Detroit. The Detroit people were very wrath, and claimed that a fourth heat should have been run, as it really should have been done.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

(From the New York 'Telegraph.')

Any one who can or will define the future of the cycling trade is yet to be found. All seem to be waiting for the other fellow. Those to whom I have talked, and the list embraces nearly every makers' representative in these big United States—from the highest makers to the ones whose products will never have any fixed price—I have visited, and in no instance has any one vouchsafed the slightest inkling of future methods. An officer of one of the big companies was talking the other day about chainless wheels, and said: 'We will not do anything about



EARL KISER.

chainless bicycles until we see how they turn out with the other fellows. Then, if they are all right, we can make them,too. My experience in the manufacturing business has taught me that the pioneer and leader is not the one who makes the most money. It is the copyist.' A representative of a firm that has made a great success in marketing cheap wheels said: 'We are attending strictly to our business and drifting with the tide. What the future plans will be for us is at present unknown.'

Still another jobber and handler of wheels said: 'What will the price of '98 wheels be ? Well, I can tell you that one of the big makers was in here lately and said that prices will be sufficiently low. I don't want to be quoted, but he claimed that he could make good wheels for fifteen dollars.'

This is more than any one else has admitted, and I give it for just what it is worth. One of the greatest difficulties of the present season has been the use of cheap tires and saddles. On every hand are heard complaints of poor material in tires costing three dollars (or less) per pair. With the abolishing of guarantees only the best material can be used, for once the reputation of a wheel or tires is affected, there is no salvation for its recovery. It would be forever damned.

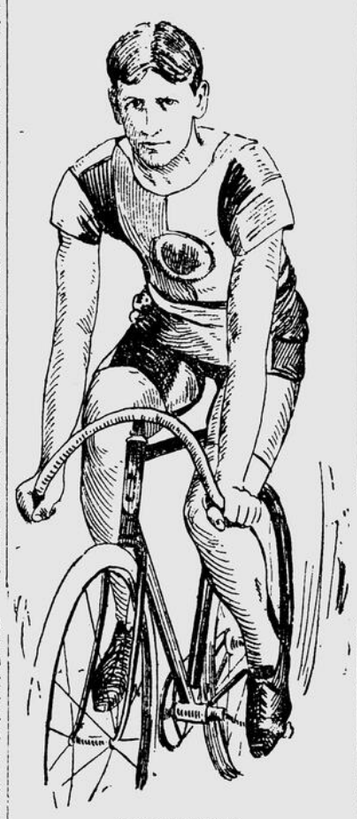
As rapidly as the cycle trade attracted outsiders within its folds, just as quickly are hundreds of these self-same seekers after rapidly-acquired wealth forsaking the fields which they thought were so prolific of fortune. One good feature is that none are taking their places. Where a few years ago, or, rather, short months, common talk was heard of new enterprises starting in the trade, there are not any visible now. It would require lots of argument to convince capital that the cycle trade contained any huge profits for an investor. If this condition would only continue, it could not help but be beneficial to those already established.

A BICYCLE FOR TWO THOUSAND.

The bicycle built for two thousand, to be seen at the Paris exhibition of 1900, will be the very behemoth of bicycles—the largest wheel ever built. It could be ridden only by a giant more than twice as tall as the Colossus of Rhodes. Upon it such a rider could scorch around the world in about the time required by an ordinary rider for a spin through Hyde Park. It is, in fact, a carefully constructed edifice of the best Bessemer steel and what the Eiffel Tower was to the last Paris Exhibition the big bicycle will be to this.

This monster, according to 'Scraps,' will be taller than any of the tall buildings surrounding it, and it is a very complete building in itself. It has two large entrances, one at the bottom of each of its wheels, cut through the tires. Winding stairways lead from the doors up the front and back of each wheel, through the front and rear standards, to the backbone of the machine. Thence spiral steps ascend to the handle-bar and saddle. The stairs are lighted throughout by numerous windows of quaint design, through which great variety of views can be obtained as the sight-seer mounts to the top of the structure. As he is constantly turning in his ascent the outlook changes with every step, and he enjoys a magnificent natural panorama. Particularly fine will be the prospect from the windows of the handle-bar.

On the saddle is a broad platform, around which runs a strong steel rail; it is large enough for the most elaborate cotillon ever danced. Here, while the warm weather lasts, open air banquets will be held for the entertainment of eminent visitors. The backbone of the



'TOM' COOPER,

His work this season puts him ahead of the racing men.

big wheel will contain a really marvelous apartment. This will be a grand saloon, scarcely as many spans in width as it is yards in length. It is intended principally for use as a banquet hall. One long table will run down the centre through its entire length, at which six hundred persons may be seated comfortably.—'Harper's Round Table.'

RIDING BACKWARDS.

Riding a bicycle backwards is a peculiar accomplishment of J. H. Herbert, a



professional trick rider. It is necessary I should explain that it is the rider and not the machine that progresses backwards.

Herbert sits, with his back against the handle-bar, astride the cross tube, carrying his weight chiefly on the pedals and partly on the handles. In this position he has, of course, to pedal in the reverse way from that which is customary. On July 26, there was a hill-climbing competition at Westerham, in Kent, and Herbert took the opportunity of riding in this fashion up the very steep ascent there. He rode one of those neat Acatène chainless machines, which all who have tried speak so highly of, and although it was geared to seventy inches, Herbert seemed to have little difficulty in making the ascent.—'St. James's Budget.'

BURDETTE ON THE BICYCLE.

And now at last Robert Burdette tries a wheel. 'Liars of all ages and both sexes,' had told him that he could not fall if, when he felt that he was falling, he would stick out his foot. But it did not work.

'I stuck out,' he says, 'both feet and both hands, and fell on my head.'

'I fell on one side of that diabolical wheel and then on the other; I fell on both sides at once, I fell on top of it and underneath it, and made "dog falls" with it. I fell between the wheels. I fell behind the hind wheel and before the front one at the same time, and don't know yet how I did it. I fell and thrust both my legs through the spokes of one wheel. I met a terrified man in a buggy and drove him clear off the pike through Wheeler's hedge, and I don't think he has come back yet. Every time I fell I slapped the palms of my raw, swollen, throbbing hands on the hard, "inelastic" pike, except the time I fell on my head. I fell harder and with greater variety of landing than any man could fall, unless he dropped out of a balloon and lit in a load of furniture. I lost my confidence, my patience, my temper, my clamps, lamp, bell and reputation. I broke one pedal, the saddle, and the ordinance against loud, boisterous and abusive language at night. I ran into everything in sight except the middle of the road. I sat down on everything in the township except the saddle. I scorched in a circle not fifteen feet in circumference until you could smell brimstone. I made more revolutions than a South American republic, and didn't get ten feet away from where I started. I haven't been so mauled and abraded, so thumped and beaten, so trampled upon and pounded, so bruised and scratched, since I left the army. But I can ride.

'I don't say that I "do." But I "can."

'Do I consider "biking" good for the health?

'For the health of some people I do. I don't see how a physician can bring up his family unless his children have something to eat.

'But in my own case I reserve my decision. I will wait until I know whether I am going to die or get well. Friends who have called to see me, break down when they say "good-bye," and walk out of the room on tiptoe. But I wouldn't mind that if I knew what became of my shoulder blades the time I ran under the hay waggon.'

CAUTION TO MIDDLE-AGED BICYCLISTS.

Any form of exercise or sport, says the 'British Medical Journal,' which makes serious demands on the attention, on quickness of eye and hand, and on endurance, ought not to be taken up by people who have reached middle life and are engaged in sedentary occupation, only with great circumspection. The lesson has been learned by Alpine climbers through many bitter experiences. It is pretty generally held by them that most of the fatal accidents in mountain climbing occur through the failure at the critical moment of some man who has taken to mountaineering too late in life, and who is, perhaps, also out of condition. An old dog cannot be taught tricks, according to the proverb; and, though it is disagreeable to have to realize that we have passed the age when we can excel in a new pastime requiring special skill to avoid accident and youthful adaptability and elasticity to avoid overstrain, it is the part of wisdom to accept the inevitable. There is no reason why middle-aged men, and even those who have passed middle age, should not take to cycling; but it should be with a frank recognition of the limitations which age imposes. Great speed, long distances and hill-climbing put a strain upon the constitution, and will find out the weak places—the parts of the system which are aging faster, perhaps, than the rest—the heart, it may be, or the vessels of the brain. So also in regard to riding a bicycle in crowded thoroughfares, the strain on the attention is considerable and the risk not small, if a man has lost the quickness of youth.

IS IT ANOTHER TARIFF FOR DEFICIT.

'According to Mr. Aldrich's estimates (presenting the Senate bill in May) which are now accepted substantially by Mr. Dingley, the deficit during the current fiscal year must probably reach at least the sum of twenty-nine million dollars, which Mr. Aldrich said would be required (from "emergency taxes" on tea, beer, etc.) to avert a deficit, and which has not been provided in the conference bill.

'This is not a ruinous gap in the prospective government balance sheet, and can readily be filled by drawing on the surplus accumulated from Mr. Cleveland's bond sales, as of old. But how will any deficit for even a single year under the new tariff leave the Republican party in the eyes of the country ? To kill the deficit right off was an alleged primary purpose of the tariff tinkering. It was the deficit, we were told, which was playing hob with the finances and the gold reserve and business confidence. But after all this pulling and hauling in extra session, extending over four months and more, we are now informed that the deficit must continue a while longer. We must put up with the old disturbing conditions for eleven months more.

'And then what ? Mr. Dingley "thinks" that after a year and with the return of prosperity, the bill will yield a small surplus. But Mr. Aldrich thought his extra taxes, now abandoned, would be needed for two or three years to assure the country against a deficit while it was adjusting itself to the new conditions. We do not know how more taxes—more taxes on the consuming public and more taxes on the raw material of manufacture—are to themselves to produce that burst of prosperity expected by Governor Dingley. Plainly, however, unless this prosperity comes and the people are made able to buy high-taxed foreign wares in more abundance, the deficit is likely to continue beyond the present fiscal year. It will take more than a year to mow away the immense advance importations, particularly in articles like sugar and wool, which are relied upon to yield the bulk of the customs revenue.

'Aldrich is probably nearer right than Dingley. It looks like another tariff for deficit for some time to come.'—The Springfield 'Republican.'

NOTES AND NOTICES

When do you intend taking your vacation ? You want a good Trunk or a Bag. We have them to suit you. Prices very low this month. George Bishop & Co., 1755 Notre Dame street.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO, THOUGH LATE, DESIRE TO BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

[illegible] a year an almost un[illegible] letters in hundreds con[illegible] Jubilee Symposium have [illegible] were received, each of [illegible]ressive of deep interest [illegible] 'Witness,' told of the [illegible]ur readers had in the [illegible]. It was believed that [illegible]nd Jubilee had appro[illegible] our symposium to a [illegible]y, however, asked by [illegible]pplement stories of fifty [illegible] the publication of the fol[illegible]

A BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

James Dickson, of Trenholmville, [illegible]rites as follows:

Old 'Witness':—You are proud [illegible]d. You are pleased to be able [illegible] your readers back to fifty years [illegible] is a kind of excusable pride and [illegible]e that your readers can enjoy [illegible]. Not many journals run a [illegible] of half a century with so few [illegible]es in the personality of the man[illegible], and with no deviation from the [illegible]es first laid down. I may add [illegible]n many families yours has been a [illegible]steady and persistent force in their [illegible]ction. For many years you were [illegible] Montreal paper received at our [illegible]e, and it causes a mild smile to re[illegible]ber the manner in which the sheets [illegible]re torn apart, and exchanged for the [illegible]ing of the family, (there were thir[illegible]en of us.) Long may you live, remem[illegible]ing.

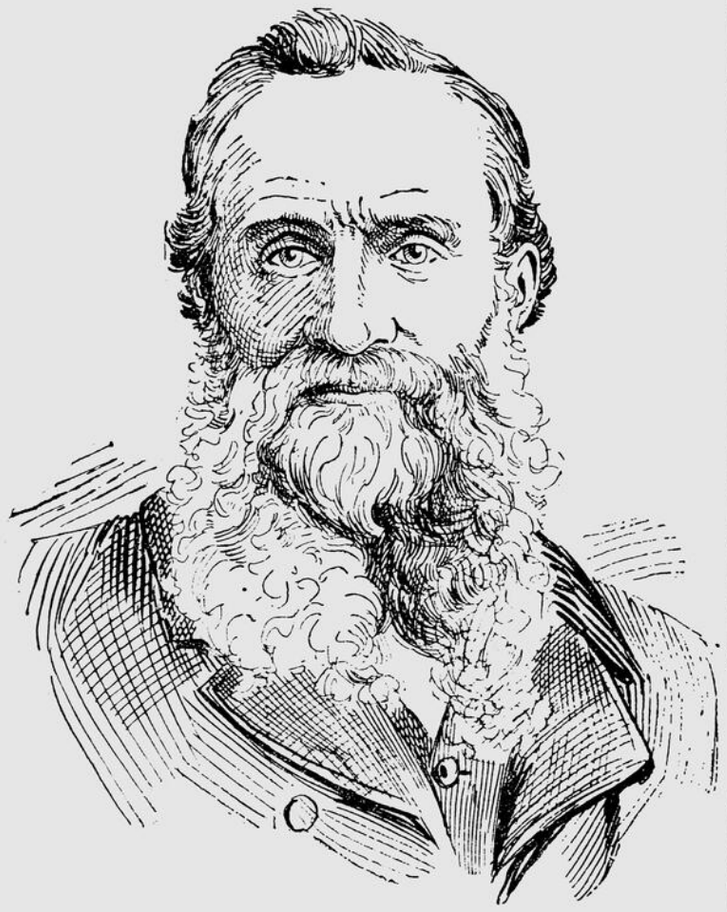
That he most lives,
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
To his great soul, even
Age is an opportunity, no less
Than youth itself.

I can remember the first time my [illegible]ther sent me for 'John Dougall's pa[illegible]er.' Mr. Dougall was one of my fa[illegible]er's first friends in Montreal, and after [illegible]r removal to the Townships he always [illegible]d my father's brokerage and commis[illegible]sion business.

It is fifty-four years since our arrival in Montreal, and I write this with the view of comparison between that time [illegible]d the present. There is also much difference in the country parts; but I confine myself to that of Montreal, at the same time promising that it will be a boy's views, as I was then only twelve years of age, and resided only one year in the city.

We landed in the month of June, after [illegible]ght weeks' voyage from Glasgow. [illegible]y down the Clyde we anchored [illegible]ock to take on the captain, and [illegible] being made the same day of [illegible] was then called a large steamboat, [illegible]ruck our ship, carrying away our [illegible]m and two hundred pounds from [illegible] steamship company. We lost seve[illegible]days by calms. The first one occur[illegible]d the coast of Ireland, where a [illegible]n prevented the wind from strik[illegible]. Outside of its influence we could [illegible] wave swells. And after a volley [illegible] words from the captain, and an[illegible]s from the mate, some of the crew [illegible]d us with a tow-rope, pulled [illegible] into the wind. During three [illegible]s we were driven out of our course, one man at the helm, one at the bow, and the rest of the crew, and several volunteers from the passengers, at the pumps. Generally the water was doled out, but on these days, the water cask was lashed to the mast. The hatches were battened, (closed down), and even the mate stopped swearing. I have crossed the ocean several times since then by steamship, but the journey always seemed too short, and even when the 'Polynesian' remained for ten days in the ice-jam, it was only an extended pleasure trip.

Our first lodging in Montreal was in St. Peter street, and my mother and myself were immediately laid down with ship fever. On shipboard I had had no sign of sickness. In a month we removed to better quarters in College street, and my sister and I went to a school in Griffintown, kept by a wee Hielan'man named Murray. Too many of your older readers are aware that in those days the 'tawse' was a necessary piece of school furniture. And 'Wee Murra' took great delight in laying them on. I had had no experience of the tawse, but one day was indiscreet enough to offer to take my sister's punishment, in a case where I knew she was not to blame; and she was crying to break her heart because he would not believe her statement. 'Wee Murra' laid on, first on one of my hands and then on the other, until, looking into my face, he lost his English, saying, 'Ye'll no' greet, (cry), will ye no', a'll mak' ye greet!' That brought a burst o' 'greet,' and a scene in which nearly all the boys took part. 'Wee Murra's' scratched face was not seen for a week. For a long time I could not use my hands, and several of the boys with sore hands and ribs like myself, left the school. In those days school laws were not in discussion. My next experience was as a lawyer's clerk in Haymarket square (now Victoria). At one time I thought I knew the names of half the people of Montreal, but I have forgotten even his. Poor fellow, he had just commenced, business was dull, he would not allow me to read his law books, and from sheer ennui I had to leave. I may here again make comparison, between those times and the present, when I say I was the only applicant for the situation, and after a few minutes' investigation, I was duly installed.



MR. JAMES DICKSON.

As I remember the Champ de Mars there is less difference in the surroundings than in any other part of the city, that is, without the soldiers. I several times passed here, passed Craig street and went over the brook on the west side of the street by a corduroy bridge, to a house in a field, (it would now be called a shanty) where a Mr. Archibald (assumed) lived alone. On my first visit I carried him a letter from the lawyer. On reading it he was overjoyed, and from a silver salver and a silver cup I had to eat cake and drink wine to his health. He was a general, and enjoyed being near the drill ground. He was a refugee, had lots of money, and I was afterwards employed for days writing from his dictation to his friends and enemies. It took a long time to do little work. I rather enjoyed it at the time, but have shuddered since, when I thought of my demented terror, when, crazy with drink, he periodically showed one the blood on his sword, of five men whom he had wounded in duels.

I then thought I would like to be captain of a big vessel, and with this view made a few trips with a friend on the 'William Henry,' plying between Montreal and Bytown, but the obscene ribaldry and behavior of those times, and especially the songs, were too much for me.

Griffintown was a place for geese, sawpits, timber, bog holes, interspersed with grog shanties, permeated by rowdyism, and periodically flooded by the St. Lawrence. The Grey Nuns' garden wall included the present hay market, and Griffintown was anywhere south of that. To the west was farm land. I accompanied a naturalist somewhere in that direction, and a farmer named Mr. Brodie hallooed, and flourished a club in the distance, to drive us out of his wheat. My old friend innocently pitied the farmer's ignorance, as 'the butterflies would devour all his wheat.'

There was a difference in schools; so there was in churches. My father attended Dr. Mathewson's, but I liked to go to the 'Methody meeting' on College street. This was held in a small hall over a shop. The people all seemed so jolly and pleased to see one another, and were very kind to my sister and me. And above all they had such nice music and so much of it. There were three violins, one of them bass, and one accordeon. Every one sang. Old Coronation was sung once every service, and the way it hummed beat everything. There was here a great difference from the present time. A few of the best tunes and well known were used, and every one could join in. Nowadays, there is so much choir, so many new hymns, and each with a different tune, and each worse than the last bad one, that it is like going to church to attend singing school. In fact some parts of some services are in more of the opera style.

In St. James and Notre Dame streets were the high toned shops. St. Paul street was the abode of the barter shops, and were more like our country stores. They dealt in almost everything. The clothing shops were kept by Jews and French. All were of the same training. It was an established rule that any one entering a shop must buy something. A mine bought a blue coat one night, and in the morning found it was green. The following night he went accompanied by a friend to return it, but not only did they compel or induce him to keep the coat, but also gave him a bargain of a vest and breeks, worthless with moths. Some years after I thoughtlessly looked at something at a door, and unconsciously was hustled inside. It was immediately closed, and I found myself confronted by three tawny fellows entreating me to 'py someting.' I could see they recognized me as a stranger, and remembering my friend's experience, on the instant I grasped an axe handle from a barrelful, and giving a whoop, and a few preliminary steps in a small war dance, they rushed out, declaring to passers-by that I was a madman, and they were right.

At the McGill end of (I think) Recollet street* a man named Irish, a Scotchman, kept a public house. In after years my father always lodged there when visiting Montreal. My friends of to-day would smile to see our arrival after a two days' drive over seventy-five miles of a one-horse road. Our young people of to-day think they have hard times. Think of being a week on the road to dispose of butter at ten cents to twelve and a half cents a pound, pork, five cents to six cents, and take back in exchange common gray cotton at twenty-five cents a yard, tea, eighty cents to a dollar a pound; loaf sugar, twenty cents a pound; scythe, $1.25, warranted; axe, up to $1.50. There was one thing very cheap then compared to the present price, and of which every one carried a jarful home; but there was more misery then in the country, more farms were mortgaged, and more emigrations on account of the

*Probably Lemoine street.



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

of British civilization. With them the 'Witness' has struggled shoulder to shoulder for more than fifty years, and as one by one they pass from the scenes of earth we are privileged betimes to say an appreciative word concerning these true makers of our country.

Well worthy to be numbered among them was the late William Taylor, who died recently at his home near Ottawa, and who for over half a century was a familiar figure among the busy men of the Ottawa valley. Mr. Taylor was the son of Matthew Taylor of Paisley, Scotland, where he was born in 1813. Here, after receiving a common school education and the ordinary advantages of a Christian home, he learned from his father the art of weaving, which was by no means an unsuitable preparation for the constructive pursuits of a new country. Leaving his native land in 1840, but not his country's flag, he came to Canada, which was just then reviving from the fever of the rebellion, and beginning to feel the vitalizing influence of responsible government. In those days lumbering was the promising pursuit, as to-day it is still a cardinal industry. Determining to try his fortune in this field, he readily found employment at Murphy's Falls (now Carleton Place) with James Rosamond, the founder of the present well-known firm. Here he labored diligently for nearly four years, when, yielding to the impulse that usually seizes the early settler to till the virgin soil for himself, Mr. Taylor procured a farm near Lindsay's Wharf and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits till 1846. In that year he moved to Ottawa to enter the milling business of the late Philip Thompson, who will still be remembered as one of the most prominent of Ottawa's early capitalists. With the exception of a short period of business depression, during which Mr. Taylor carried on farming in the township of Clarence, he devoted his energies to milling for many years, leasing Mr. Thompson's mills upon his retirement from business and operating them in partnership with Mr. Wilkinson.

Having acquired a considerable competency, he retired to his late home on the Richmond Road, Ottawa, where, with characteristic taste, he devoted the chief part of the closing years of his life to the cultivation of fruits and flowers. Though the years of his manhood were cast amid the varied struggles of pioneer life and the busy pursuits of early settlement, he always found time to devote to those higher interests the importance of which had been inculcated in the Scottish home of his boyhood. In 1845 William Taylor was ordained to the eldership of Knox Church, Ottawa, and when, some twenty years later, it was judged desirable to establish another Presbyterian Church in a more westerly part of the city, he was one of the four original elders to whom was committed the growing interests of the new Bank Street congregation, in whose welfare he took an ever-faithful and active part until laid aside by the growing burden of his years.

Mr. Taylor was twice married; first to Miss Elizabeth Johnston, of his native place, who died a few years afterwards, and in 1857 to Margaret Hutchison (nee Anderson). She and her two daughters, Mrs. William Henry and Miss Jessie McRae, survive him. As a man of charter, ability and purpose, whose unassuming temperament found true expression in deeds, not words, he gave good account of the scant opportunities that fall in the path of the pioneer, leaving behind him that which is more needful than gold to the aspiring life of a young country—the record of a faithful citizen.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Not until the day when the fortunes of Canada are achieved and men have begun to inquire into the foundations of her greatness will the work of our pioneers be seen in the light of its true worth. And among these courageous men from the motherland none will be better entitled to the reverence of posterity than that sturdy band who opened up the valley of the Ottawa to the ways

A MONTREALER OF 1817.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Mr. John H. Merckell writes from Hyde Park, Chicago, as follows:—

Sir,—Through the kindness of Mr. James Inglis of this city, formerly a resident of Montreal, I have the privilege of reading the 'Daily Witness.' Some time ago, in conversation with Mrs. Inglis, relative to my early days in your city, she suggested the idea of my writing and giving you some reminiscences of that period.

I was born after the flesh, on Dec. 16, 1814, dans la rue St. Francois Xavier—vis-avis, la rue Hopital, and brought up as I was in the middle walks of life, I consequently became cognizant of many occurrences in my earlier years, say, up to the fall of 1832, when I left for the Upper Province. On account of my father's failure in 1817 in the fur business, and of which, by the way, I have the schedule containing a list of his creditors (some of the principal merchants of Montreal), my mother opened a private boarding house. As she was a religious woman, she was very circumspect as to the character and social standing of her boarders. They were principally wholesale merchants. In the spring and fall of the year, some of their customers from Upper Canada would stay at our house, as it just suited them, for its quietness and other advantages, congenial to their inclinations. I can recall a few of their names, viz.:—Mr. James Armstrong, father-in-law of Gerton Ryerson, from Little York (Toronto); Mr. James Dougall, from Hallowell (now Pictou), brother-in-law of Mr. Armstrong, both leading members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; Mr. Wilkes of Brantford, Mr. John Reynolds of Moira (now Belleville), subsequently Bishop of the Episcopal Methodist Church. Another of our transient boarders was Mr. John Cawthra (an eccentric person) of Little York (Toronto). The acquaintance of these gentlemen subsequently proved an advantage to me when I removed to the Upper Province.

I think it was about the year 1828 when two young gentlemen arrived at my mother's house, from Scotland. Their names were John and James Dougall. Their destination was Windsor, Upper Canada. After a short stay they proceeded on their journey westward. They were recommended by another young gentleman of the name of Henry Wilkes, then in Glasgow, who was studying for the ministry under the Rev. Dr. John Wardlaw. Previous to the departure of young Wilkes for Scotland, he had been employed in the wholesale grocery store of John Torrance, St. Paul street, near St. Peter street. Mr. Wilkes spent many of his leisure hours with us. No doubt it was his father's wish, (Mr. Wilkes of Brantford.) He occasionally went to church with us, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, adjoining the Champ de Mars, on St. Gabriel street, but generally attended the Methodist Church with the Torrance family. I well remember that on Sunday evenings he would invite the boarders into the front parlor and read and expound the Scriptures. There was a favorite hymn or psalm which he sang. It has been fastened on my mind ever since:—

The Lord of Heaven confess,
On high His glories raise;
Him, let all angels bless,
Him, all His armies praise, etc.

It was very creditable and praiseworthy of the young man, at his age, to be so zealous in the cause of truth and righteousness.

JOHN H. MERCKELL.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S COLUMN.

There are only a few facts to report this month, as the committee of the Bible Society will not resume its sittings until September. No report or journal has so far been received from the Rev. E. Gomery, the district secretary.

Three French colporteurs and one English have been travelling in the districts of Chambly, Rouville, Compton and Argenteuil. They have sold and loaned thirty-one copies of the Scriptures in English and a hundred and eight copies in French. A 'loan' in these cases means a gift. If a family be anxious to possess a copy or a portion of the Scriptures, and are too poor to purchase one, the colporteur has instructions to loan one. The committee believes that this policy is the Christian one. At any rate, the Word of God is circulated. The difficulties of the work are manifest in the fact that in the disposal of these one hundred and thirty-nine copies some 1,752 visits to families had to be made.

Things have been somewhat quiet at the Bible House during the month. This is explained by the fact that large numbers of bible purchasers are out of town at this season of the year. Still, Mr. Stacy issued 361 bibles, 492 testaments and 323 portions—total, 1,176, value $285. These copies are now scattered over many districts and counties, fulfilling their mission of mercy in giving the light of the knowledge of God.

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8—RETAIL STORES—8

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS DESTROYED.

(New York 'Exchange.')

Seven million dollars in paper money is sent every day to the Treasury Department for redemption. And of this vast sum not an inconsiderable proportion comes in fragments or almost indistinguishable pulp. Where the numbers on the bills are not all destroyed—and all paper money has the number at both ends—and a satisfactory explanation is given, the Treasury Department issues new money for the half-destroyed bills. An accurate account is kept of the bills, the cause of their loss and the numbers.

Uncle Sam's paper cash suffers from depredations astonishingly varied. Not a year passes that the omniverous goat and the gentle cow do not have considerable sums set down to the credit of their appetites on the books of the Redemption division. As for pigs, they eagerly seize all opportunities to devour the currency of the realm, and some of the most unpleasant jobs ever undertaken by the government experts in this sort of business have concerned the wads of bills recovered from the stomachs of reluctant porkers.

Only the other day the Treasury received from Texas a small wooden box containing what was alleged to be $210. Any persons not specially trained in the identification of half-digested money might have been excused for failing to recognize it. The sender declared in an affidavit that he had sold a bunch of cattle for $470, receiving the equivalent in crisp new bills. He put them in a big wallet in the rear pocket of his trousers. While talking, a calf came up behind him and proceeded to eat the notes, which stuck out at one end of the wallet. The meal was interrupted in time to recover $260, but the rest only became available by cutting open the animal.

In this case the money was all redeemed, being replaced with fresh notes. Often the Treasury experts do not succeed so well, and more or less of the cash devoured proves a loss.

There was one case not long ago wherein a goat got away with $440 at one meal. In another instance the sum involved was $42 in small bills. It was evidently bolted at one gulp, possibly under the influence of pursuit. The animal was not worth as much as $42, and so in the course of time the cash arrived, a sticky, soggy lump, at the Redemption Bureau. Being placed in a basin, it was soon resolved into recognizable notes.

Puppies are not especially fond of cash, but they will chew up anything that comes in their way, and so it happens that they are classed among the most destructive of greenback consumers. They are credited at the Treasury with about twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, most of which is never recovered.

Mice and rats are worse than puppy dogs. They get away with at least $3,000 annually. Indeed, this is a very low estimate. It would not be so bad if the animals would take the bills as they find them, but their invariable method is to tear the money into extremely small scraps, so as to make it almost impossible to put the pieces together and set a proper valuation upon them. Unfortunately, also, they carry the bills into such inaccessible places that in a majority of instances recovery is never accomplished, even if the authors of the theft are suspected.

Ingenious persons sometimes imagine that Uncle Sam is 'easy' and so forward an assignment of torn scraps of small bills, declaring that it represents a large sum chewed up by mice. The experts in Washington, however, can tell torn scraps from chewed scraps as easily as a small boy can tell lemonstick from mintstick. Not long ago a St. Louis man sent in a lot of such pieces, which, as he claimed, represented $15,000. They were evidently not worth more than six dollars, if that. A detective was put on the case and he discovered the claimant in the act of trying to pawn his watch—a rather remarkable thing for a man to do who had just lost $15,000. The money was not paid.

A great deal of paper money is destroyed by crazy people. Naturally, this item varies very much from year to year, but a conservative average estimate puts it at $6,500 annually. When well-to-do persons go insane, they are more or less apt to tear up or otherwise destroy their money. It was not so very long ago that one man burned up $6,000. In another case $1,500 was the amount disposed of beyond redemption.

Probably the mystery will never be solved, but seemingly to such a cause must be referred an extraordinary occurrence in Chicago a little more than two years ago. Early in the morning of June 28, 1895, two colored laborers were walking along the lake front. They saw some bits of green paper blowing about and they picked some of them up. To their surprise they discovered that the bits of paper were pieces of Treasury notes. For some time they searched, finally assembling nearly all of the fragments of two $500 notes, two $20 notes and one $10 note. These they took to the Sub-Treasury. If they had made no explanation they could have obtained the equivalent eventually in new bills. Unfortunately for themselves, they acknowledged that they had found the money. This meant that it was forfeited under the law, for such treasure trove is always the property of Uncle Sam.

Scarcely a day passes that some intoxicated individual does not light his cigar with greenbacks for the sake of bravado. The next day he is sorry and sends such fragments of the money as he is able to find to Washington for redemption.

Infants eat a good deal of money in the course of a year, say $500. They chew the paper currency which they find in their mothers' workbaskets or elsewhere. Not the actual babies, be it said, but the children who are just emerging from babyhood and who are looking about for mischief in small ways. Large bills are rarely accessible, and their depredations are mostly restricted to $1 and $2 notes. Affidavits are often presented saying that the missing portions of bills offered for redemption have been swallowed by children.

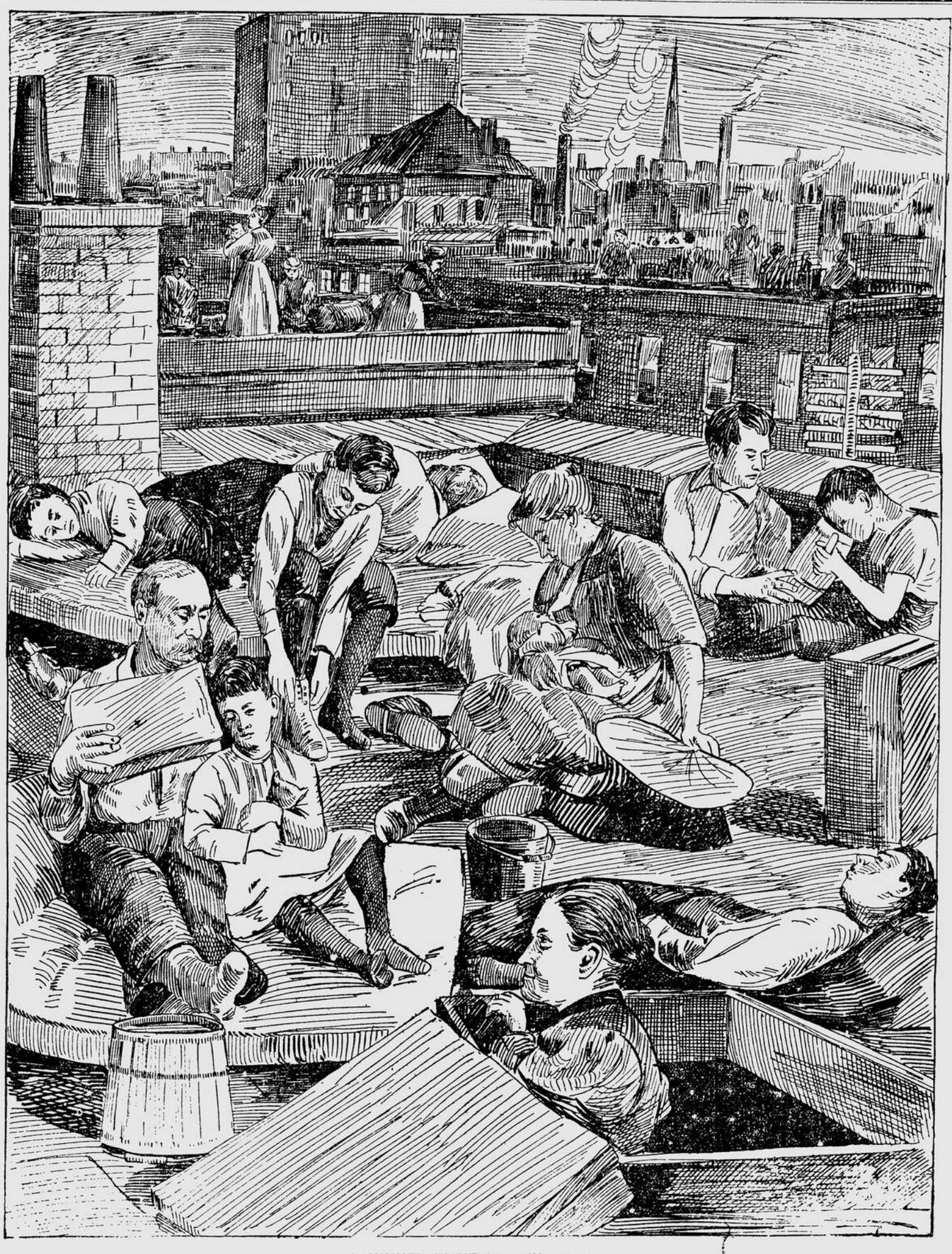
Set down $4,000 a year for burial. People will persist in putting money under ground. They have a notion that mother earth is the best possible bank. The truth is quite the opposite, inasmuch as buried paper cash rots at a surprising rate. It is a mistake to suppose that the floors and walls of cellars are good places of storage for greenbacks; the latter are quickly corrupted by the dampness.

Every now and then a body is dug up for the purpose of securing money that has been buried with it. Such incidents give occasion for most unpleasing work at the Treasury Department. Some of the people thus exhumed have been murdered. A steamboat explosion on Lake Michigan caused the death of a purser who had sixty dollars in bills on his person. He floated about for some weeks, at the end of which the cash was recovered and sent through a bank for redemption. A German tramp died in a barn way up in the north-west part of New York State. He was buried in due form, but a letter from his brother in Germany led to his exhumation, and $6,000 was found in a belt beneath his underclothing. The money was redeemed, but this was small consolation to those who did the work.

The rich as well as the poor are subject to such accidents. Five years ago the villa of W. K. Vanderbilt at Newport was burned and $200 belonging to Mrs. Vanderbilt was reduced to a char in a bureau drawer. Of this amount the Treasury experts identified $180; the word of a Vanderbilt as to the balance of $20 was not worth any more than that of the most impoverished citizen.

Once there appeared at the Treasury a thin plate of pure silver, into the surface of which a $10 silver certificate seemed actually to have been pressed so as to be combined with the metal. It turned out that a workman in a silverware factory, engaged in rolling silver, had dropped the bill upon a plate of silver and the two had passed together through the machine. The owner received a brand-new certificate for $10.

It is reckoned that about one percent of all the paper money issued by the government is never presented for redemption, so that the profit to Uncle Sam is something fabulous.



A SUMMER NIGHT IN NEW YORK.

Montreal heat is at times intense in all conscience, and the excess of humidity in the atmosphere at times renders it all the harder to endure. In New York the conditions are worse than in this city, especially in the poorer and thickly-built districts. There are nights in July and August when it is impossible for the people to sleep in the crowded tenements in which the poor are lodged like rabbits in a warren. Then many of them take their mattresses to the roofs and endeavor to find rest in the open air.

EGGS IN THE TARIFF.

(New York 'Post.')

Before 1890 the only mention of eggs in the tariff was to be found in that single word in the free list. All eggs, no matter what kind or condition, were admitted free of duty. In the law of 1890, when the country was ransacked for articles to levy a duty upon, or for industries that were to ask for protection, the American hen was put forward as a proper beneficiary. More than fifteen million dozen eggs were imported each year, and almost the entire import was of Canadian origin. From China a hundred and fourteen thousand dozen, from Denmark twenty-one thousand six hundred dozen and from Mexico eight thousand three hundred dozen were received in 1890, out of a total of 15,062,796 dozen, representing a value of about two million dollars. A duty would therefore fall more immediately upon the Canadian product, and this was the intention of the framers of the duty. The rate determined upon was one of five cents a dozen, or more than forty percent ad valorem, which proved sufficiently burdensome to reduce the import from fifteen million dozen a year to less than three million three hundred thousand. In 1893 the imports from China were a hundred and fifty thousand dozen, and from Mexico eleven hundred and seventeen dozen, Canada still supplying the larger share. Thus a trade of more than two million dollars a year had been reduced to one of less than four hundred thousand dollars, and was tending to diminish each year as the weight of the duty increased, for in 1890 the import price was fourteen cents a dozen, and in 1893 only eleven cents.

The Wilson tariff bill reduced the duty to three cents a dozen. The importation, after enjoying a spurt upwards in 1895, has decreased since, and in 1897 stood at a lower point than has been recorded. It is not the duty that has given the results, but the increase of domestic production incident to the development of a poultry interest. All duties on eggs might be removed without leading to import as large as or even approaching one of fifteen million dozen. Yet it is not at all surprising to find a duty of five cents restored in the new tariff, and grave assertion made that this will increase the revenue from that article by two-thirds. This is only one instance where the Dingley tariff pays no attention to an economic change in domestic conditions rendering a duty for protection entirely nugatory.

SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS FOR CITY CHILDREN.

(Kate Gannett Wells, in 'Boston Congregationalist.')

The fun in sand heaps and the shade furnished by high brick walls is the practical answer to the problem of 'open spaces' for the poor, concerning which philanthropists are debating and city councils wrangling. Ten years ago a few women who remembered the dirt pies of their youth, at a suggestion from Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska, determined that Boston babies should have fun in digging in clean sand, even though the veterans of philanthropy doubted its civic virtues.

The use of three mission chapel yards was obtained, with the result that at the end of the season there had been less sickness and more order among the children living near those yards than for many a summer. The next year ten sand heaps flourished, some in the courts of tenement houses, the tenants themselves acting as overseers from their windows. Then the sand was given, as it has been ever since, by the generosity of a single firm, that of Waldo Brothers. The third year the ladies humbly petitioned for the use of a few schoolyards, guaranteeing that such use should be neither expense nor injury to the city, and the school committee granted the request, until in 1896 there was an average daily attendance of 1,802 children for ten weeks in ten yards, at a cost of $1,688.

To look backwards over this decade is to learn the lesson of the power of a minority which does not give itself away in eloquence. The committee of two or three, soon enlarged since organization is inevitable, was as eager for 'open spaces' as any of the city fathers, but it believed that the road to them led through sand. It preferred playgrounds or yards to vacation schools, for it aimed to reach the youngest and poorest boys and girls and to train them in health, happiness and manners out of doors. It wanted to connect the work with the city by utilizing the yards, which by their relation to the schoolhouses belong to the children. It wished these playgrounds to be as irrespective of race and creed as the schools, and it knew there was no better way of developing the little duties of little citizens than by the unwritten code of fair play.

'But I don't understand your ethics; why don't you make them mind more?' asked a stern disciplinarian.

The chairman smiled inscrutably for answer, but a policeman near by, who caught the reproof in the question, doffed his cap, saying:—'Beg pardon, but I couldn't help hearing. The ladies here have done what we with our billies couldn't. They've just tamed these young 'uns till they ain't no longer a city nuisance, and their mothers can go out working without finding the house a-fire when they come back.'

'But how?' still queried the investigator.

''Pon honor, madam, I don't know, unless it is 'cause they are all so good-looking,' he replied, with a glance of honest admiration at the pretty teacher who was playing bean-bags with the boys.

Some of the schoolyards are open in the morning, others in the afternoon, according to the sun. The sand is inclosed in a pen four or five inches high. Games of many kinds, marching, singing, drawing on transparent slates (the favorite amusement of the crippled children), as well as knitting, crocheting, stitching on pricked cards with bright worsteds, reading and story-telling are always going on. Each yard has two or three paid kindergartners or young matrons and a lady visitor or sub-chairman.

So useful has sand become as a remedial agency in pauperism, to use a big phrase, that the chairman of the Boston committee was invited this May to address the United Women of Maryland at Baltimore, where playgrounds and sand heaps are now being established. The Social Reform Club of New York, the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, the Park Commissioners of Detroit, philanthropists in Chicago, Providence and Brooklyn have either visited Boston to observe methods, or have corresponded with the committee concerning them, until in all these places sand flourishes. Only when the playgrounds are adopted as a city institution, however, can they become permanent.

The success of Boston sand heaps led the park commissioners of that city to place the women's division of Charlesbank under the control of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association, of which the committee having the sand heaps in charge is a department. Charlesbank is in the midst of some of the poorest streets of the city, yet it is an ideal 'open space.' The portion of the park which lies between the city jail and the Charles river along Cambridge street, is devoted to the women, while the men's part extends along Craigie street. The women's division includes a lodge with playrooms and baths, three sand heaps or pens, each accommodating thirty children with room to spare, and a grassy playground, 260 by 120 feet, set around with shrubbery. There is also to be found a gymnasium, with apparatus of all sorts and a running track. This has the honor of being the first open-air gymnasium in the world. It has been taken as a model for a similar one in London, at the instigation of the Earl of Meath, who was impressed with Charlesbank.

Certainly it is one of the happiest outdoor places in Boston. Here came last year, from May 15 to Nov. 1, 200,000 women, children and babies, 90,000 of this number using the gymnasium. On the playground kindergarten games and work, as well as nature studies of an elementary character, help to pass away the hot summer afternoons. The mothers gossip on benches; babies sleep on the grass or in their carriages; little sisters amuse smaller brothers or take care of toddling babies. In the gymnasium, where exercise has a fourfold value over that within doors, classes practice under the direction of a trained teacher. Tuition is, of course, free, since the grounds belong to the people.

At first the committee paid the salaries of the three superintendents in order to have free scope to carry out its own methods of high-bred, gentle authority. But they met with such hearty approval from the city officials that all the expenses are now paid by the park commissioners. Sunlight, fresh air, kind supervision, tact, not charity, good manners—these constitute the code of ethics at Charlesbank. No wonder that it has become an object-lesson to many cities and that other park commissioners are creating similar spots for freedom and health.

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