

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1906.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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THE GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN.

The Weak Czar Defies His People—His Intentions are Immutable.

WAR TO THE HILT AGAINST ALL WHO OPPOSE THE 'LITTLE FATHER.'

St. Petersburg, July 24.—War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt with revolution was proclaimed to-day by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the divisional generals, governors and prefects throughout Russia, who are ordered to strike and spare not in efforts to preserve order and crush 'the enemies of society.' Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and socialists, but also the educated liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land. Premier Stolypin's telegram follows:

In conformity with instructions received from the Emperor, with the view

putting through its policy. MM. Shipoff and Guthkoff, and practically all the others who have been approached, have refused flatly to participate in the enlarged cabinet proposed. Of the members of the late parliament, only Prince Nicola Levoff, of Saratov, who, though a Constitutional Democrat, is a personal friend of Premier Stolypin, is understood to have given the plan favorable consideration, and it is said to-night that he probably will accept a ministry without portfolio.

The Constitutional Democrat Club and two other political clubs were closed to-night by the police. A caucus of the Constitutional Democrats was being held at the time. Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff, chairman of the central executive committee, appointed at Viborg on Monday, has called a meeting of that committee, which will arrange a secret caucus to-morrow to discuss further tactics. Moscow Constitutional Democrats recommend the summoning of a national convention of the party, but this will scarcely be permitted by the authorities. Meetings are being held to-night in a dozen houses here, and just across the frontier railway employees, peasants, Socialists and revolutionists are discussing the best plan of action to throw the whole machinery of the government out of gear.

Agrarian disorders have broken out near St. Petersburg. The estate of General Baron Fredericks, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has been plundered by peasants. General Fredericks asked for troops from Gatchina, but was informed that the situation was too serious to permit of the changing of the present military dispositions.

THE PREMIER OF RUSSIA.

He Gives a Clear and Eloquent View of the Government's Policy.

REASONS FOR DISMISSING THE DOUMA—THE AGRARIAN PROBLEM—FIRMNESS AND KINDNESS—THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—Premier Stolypin, in an interview to-day at the summer residence of the Minister of the Interior, on Aptekersky Island, said:—'There has been no coup d'etat and nothing has been done which was not in accordance with prescribed constitutional methods. The Emperor was empowered by the fundamental law to dismiss parliament, and there was no other course open to His Majesty. The Douma, as a whole, was a dying body, and the most merciful treatment was the prompt despatch terminating its existence.'

M. Stolypin said the Emperor's recent words had showed that parliament's agrarian manifesto was the last straw which caused 'the Cadets' bubble to burst (Constitutional Democrats), but the whole proceedings of parliament during the last few weeks had rendered its closing inevitable if the Emperor's authority was still to be recognized in Russia.

In reply to a question as to the role of the 'Cadets,' M. Stolypin argued that the party included many dilettante and doctrinaires with no policy or public sustenance. He differentiated between the really patriotic members of the party and those whose sole aim was to oust the government and the Emperor, and whose inherent weakness was so patent, even to themselves, that they made greater concessions to the revolutionists, both inside and outside of parliament. He considered that the tendencies displayed by the 'Cadets' as a body were highly dangerous, to use no stronger word.

Asked as to the extent the counteraction was likely to go, M. Stolypin replied: 'At the present moment three policies are open to the Emperor and his advisers. First, reaction; second, impassivity towards the threatened revolution; third, a policy of strong-handed reform. It is the last mentioned upon which the Emperor has resolved and upon which we have entered. A policy of reaction is the furthest removed from His Majesty's wishes, but the revolutionists must be thwarted before there can be any possibility of deciding on a definite basis for a stable future.'

'I personally place implicit reliance on the innate patriotism and civic sense of the masses of the nation. I believe that the Emperor's appeal to them, backed up by constant evidence of good faith and honest endeavor on the part of His Majesty's representatives, will result in the effective repression of anarchical forces.'

As to the suppression of newspapers and wholesale arrests, M. Stolypin said: 'Arrests, expulsions and other measures of administrative order are indispensable under the present circumstances. The newspapers suppressed were purely and simply revolutionary organs, whose appearance would not be countenanced in any country in the world.'

M. Stolypin gave the correspondent to understand that until last month he had considered a compromise regarding the cabinet possible, if not probable. The

members of parliament might have been given certain portfolios, but all the party exigencies of the 'Cadets' could not for a moment be admitted.

THE PEASANT PROBLEM.

M. Stolypin declined to express an opinion on parliament's demand for general expropriation. He said: 'The interests of the peasants lie near the Emperor's heart. His Majesty and those closest to him admit the justice of many of the claims of the peasants, and nothing will be left undone to solve the agrarian problem in a spirit of sympathy, generosity and equity. I believe the peasants will recognize this when the details of the land proposals are fully explained to them with the aid of local commissions nominated from among those enjoying the confidence of the peasantry. When the Cabinet is complete we will come forward with an exhaustive programme, covering the land question and other subjects demanding immediate solution.'

M. Stolypin discusses the vicissitudes of the regimes of the late Interior Minister Von Plehve, ex-Interior Minister Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Count Witte. While dissociating himself entirely from Von Plehve's ideas, M. Stolypin expressed the opinion that a policy of benign inactivity was equally inadequate to solve the stupendous problems facing Russia. What was needed was a well considered programme with the intention and will to carry it out. The worst resort was dallying with all parties and all policies.

THE VIBORG MANIFESTO LAUGHED AT.

The Viborg manifesto, M. Stolypin declared, was an opera bouffe production, unworthy of criticism. He laughed at the idea that the government had not arrested the signatories of the manifesto because of fear. No steps, he said, would be taken against the members of the parliament unless they attempted to agitate in their own constituencies or elsewhere in Russia. If they did they would be promptly arrested. The Premier spoke in stronger terms than General Treppoff regarding the loyalty of the army. He said that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch and the other commanding officers vouched for the devotion of an overwhelming proportion of the troops, and M. Stolypin reiterated that he considered the dissolution of parliament to have been the only course it was possible to take, adding that he would not have accepted the presidency of the Council of Ministers if he had not thought so.

M. Stolypin said that the instructions just issued to the governors were, in a sense, his estimate of the situation. He believed that strength was required, and not reaction; humanity, not cruelty; good sense, and not hysterical promises. The Premier had no doubt concerning the future. His Majesty, the Premier asserted, had expected the best from parliament. Until almost the last, he hoped it would work in conjunction with the government, towards the regeneration of Russia, and he had dissolved it with the utmost reluctance, and only when it was seen that nothing could be expected from it. M. Stolypin pointed out that the parliament as a whole was not representative of the country. It included far too many professional and amateur agitators, who had no stake in their own constituencies or in the country generally.

In conclusion, the Premier said:—'There are two distinct movements in Russia: The first is social, and includes the labor and agrarian problems. The second is political. The former has all our sympathy, and will be the object of our most attentive study. The second will be dealt with as circumstances dictate. Force is required in all countries to suppress a revolution; but, I repeat, and cannot repeat too strongly, that reaction finds no place in our programme, and that all the reforms consistent with the highest spirit of liberalism will be carried out when the ground is prepared.'

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THE CZAR

Said to be in High Spirits Since the Dismissal of Parliament

PROPOSED ADVISORY COUNCIL.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Emperor is apparently convinced that he took the right course in suppressing parliament. A member of the nobility enjoying personal relations with the sovereign, and who saw the Emperor yesterday, informed the Associated Press to-day that His Majesty displayed exceptionally high spirits. Two weeks ago when he saw the Emperor he seemed to be under a great mental strain over the situation. But, with 'parliament off his hands,' and the government again free to pursue its own policy, a great burden appears to be lifted from his shoulders. The original plan of creating an advisory council, the Emperor having broken down Premier Stolypin's purpose, is to form a reorganized cabinet containing non-bureaucratic elements which will be able to introduce the policy of 'strong handed reform' proclaimed by the government. He has secured tentative acceptances from M. Guchkoff, the prominent moderate member of the Moscow Zemstvo; Prince Georgi Evgorovich Lvoff, of Tula; Prince Nikolai Nikolaievitch Lvoff, of Saratov, and M. Stakovich, of Orel, upon the condition that no less than half the portfolios are to be given to non-bureaucrats and that a 'broad, conciliatory programme of reform' will be proclaimed in the hope of calming the population. Some

of those with whom M. Stolypin is negotiating are insisting that the programme must include an unequivocal declaration in favor of placing the Jews and all other inhabitants on an equal footing before the law.

Running parallel with these liberal promises, M. Stolypin has issued another circular to the governors, instructing them to keep close watch on the population to prevent meetings tending to lawless acts, and giving them authority to expel dangerous characters and arrest persons belonging to revolutionary parties, and when found in possession of incriminating documents to 'exile them to the uttermost limits of the Empire.' Trans-Caucasia has been placed under a state of exceptional security.

The official 'Rossia,' in a rather pathetic leading article to-day, summons the people who really desire to see Russia regenerated, to abandon their indifferent attitude toward the revolution and strike hard for the government, 'which is opening the doors to an era of reform.'

The decision regarding the proposed general strike is still in the balance. The conferences of the leaders are being hampered by the activity of the police, who all day yesterday and last night hounded them from place to place. The hope of the leaders being able to bring about a genuine coup d'etat, however, is vanishing. The reports of the support that was expected from the army is disappointing, and a certain faint-heartedness is noticeable among the leaders, produced by fear of failure in the face of the imposing array of the government's military forces. A section of the constitutional democrats has withdrawn from all participation in the conspiracy, not being ready to sanction the opening of civil war.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS INCREASING.

Half a dozen government spies were found dead in the industrial section of St. Petersburg this morning, political assassinations are increasing in Poland, and small strikes are reported to have been declared in many places in the provinces, but the peasant movement so far as the reports show, is not gathering headway. Half of the Semenovskiy Guard Regiment has been sent to Cronstadt in view of the ugly temper of the sailors there.

STRIKE NOT TO BE CALLED

St. Petersburg, July 27.—At a joint conference of the Russian Revolutionary Committee held across the Finnish frontier early this morning, it was resolved not to declare a general strike at present.

EMPEROR AND CZAR.

Moscow, July 27.—The German consul here published a letter to-day denying the report that the Emperor William had advised the Czar to dissolve Parliament as reported in St. Petersburg on July 22, the day of the dissolution of Parliament, stating that he was authorized to say that Germany did nothing to encourage the Russian Government to take that step.

GORKY'S APPEAL

A FIERY DENUNCIATION OF LUKEWARM SYMPATHY.

New York, July 28.—Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, to-day made public an appeal directed to the people of America to 'help the people of Russia to free its body from the parasites which suck its life blood.' The appeal was in part as follows:—

'The Czar has dispersed the Douma. This small man, trembling on his throne for his life and power, like an aspen leaf, has with one stroke of the pen destroyed all semblance of law in Russia and called into life a new series of murders, robberies and outrages. The Russian Government will now inaugurate a policy of brutal and bestial reprisals. The hangman and thieves surrounding the throne and supporting it with bloodstained hands, have of late heard many bitter and insulting truths from the lips of courageous and honest men. They will avenge themselves for it, and their vengeance will be severe. Embittered, accustomed to shed blood and encouraged by the reign of lawlessness, they will once more appal the world by their deeds. They will commence to annihilate and destroy the leaders of the people, and having destroyed the people, the unarmed and defenceless people who are dreaming of peace and civilization, and who had been so impatiently hoping for the triumph of justice. The black, blood-soaked wings of death will flutter over the country for months. The exhausted earth will swallow thousands of corpses of men, whose only crime was the desire to live a human life. Many women and children will perish from bullets, swords and clubs. Many crying outrages will be perpetrated. The world will be seized with horror and indignation. Here and there public meetings will be held at which the speakers will eloquently denounce the Czar and his band of savages. The speakers will be rewarded by applause and the public will leave the meetings in the proud conviction that they have responded to the call of the unfortunate people of a foreign land and thus discharged their duty to humanity. At the same time the blood of the Russians will flow in wide streams.'

'Are we civilized people or are we not? Gorky then asks. He declares

that the people who live quietly when everything around them is soaked in blood are simply satiated animals.

'Such crying horrors occur as those which we now witness in Russia, true men and women cannot remain quiet at their sight.' He closed with an appeal for help for Russia and asked:—'Are there in this country living men, and will they hear me?'

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

BIDDING THE TIME FOR A GENERAL STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—It is evident that the proletarian organization's refusal to accept the challenge at this time upon grounds of the government's choosing does not mean that it is not their intention to give battle later. Indeed, the proletarian organizations, backed by all the political parties, including the Group of Toil, Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists and the Peasants' League, have thrown themselves into the campaign of agitation for a simultaneous general strike, to be followed by a rising in the cities and the country, although the time is not propitious for the peasantry, as the country is in the midst of the harvest season. The leaders believe that a month, or six weeks at most, will suffice to bring about a general strike, and they confidently expect that their campaign will be aided by the universal repressions to which the government will be compelled to resort in its policy of open war against revolution. The Constitutional Democrats are holding aloof, fearing to throw in their lot with their former allies, who see nothing ahead but red revolution, yet they are ready if the masses rise and the government fails to seize the usufruct victory.

Premier Stolypin evidently is sincere and honest in his desire to inaugurate a policy of 'strong-handed reform,' but the best evidence that he is not master of the situation are his vain appeals for co-operation to men like Count Heyden, M. Shipoff and Prince Lvoff, who have seen too many well-intentioned ministers broken on the wheel when they declined to conform to the policy dictated by the court cabal.

The fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists, which declared a truce while parliament was in session, has decided to reopen the campaign of active terrorism. Its work will be supplemented by a similar 'fighting organization' recently inaugurated among the Social Democrats.—Over a million copies of a manifesto to the army, navy, peasants and workmen, which was adopted yesterday and already has been printed at Viborg and St. Petersburg, have been started into the interior through underground revolutionary channels.

It has been learned that almost the determining factor for the postponement of a rising was the information that many fresh troops who had been introduced into St. Petersburg and Moscow, were strangers to the revolutionary propaganda, having been carefully selected for this reason.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

Tartar Population has Again Risen at Susha.

TRIANGULAR TRUCE BUT PRELUDE TO HOSTILITIES ON LARGER SCALE

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The triangular truce between Armenians, Tartars and the Russian troops, at Susha, was of the briefest nature. The display of white flags and the naming of representatives of warring factions to arrange a lasting peace was but a prelude to the resumption of hostilities yesterday upon a larger and bloodier scale.

The fighting is not only in full progress at Susha, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, but it spread to the surrounding country. There the Tartar population has risen and is striving to overwhelm the Armenians and the Russian troops.

General Zolozchakov, in command of the Russian forces, has appealed urgently for reinforcements. A battalion of riflemen at Yelisavelpo, the nearest point where there are soldiers all ready, has been despatched to the scene.

PREMIER ISSUES CIRCULAR.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—Premier Stolypin has issued a special circular to the governors, instructing them to employ every means to compel the payment of taxes, now falling due, as well as the arrearages. The central committee of the Constitutional Democrats has been hastily summoned here for a private caucus. It has been formally decided to support the action of the revolutionary groups last week in pushing the agitation for a general strike and uprising. The committee in its resolution announces that the aims of the revolution is to secure a constitutional assembly of the Russian people to decide on the future form of government.

M. Alladin, who was leader of the Group of Toil in the late parliament, has arrived home from London, where he went to attend to the interparliamentary union, but is carefully concealing his whereabouts.

CANADIAN CANNED MEATS

Number Containing Preservatives Less Than Last Year

BUT BEWARE OF THE 'POTTED AND DEVILLED' CHICKEN, TURKEY, BEEF, HAM AND TONGUE.

Ottawa, July 29.—When the Hon. Sydney Fisher asked his department to investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of the canned meat industries and slaughter houses of Canada, he at the same time arranged with the Minister of Inland Revenue to have an analysis made of canned meats as offered for sale throughout the Dominion. The report of the Department of Agriculture is not yet completed, but an analysis by the chief analyst, Mr. Thomas McFarlane, is finished. Mr. McFarlane's report, which will appear as bulletin 123, under the head of 'canned meats,' has been placed in the hands of the printers. Mr. McFarlane reports as follows: 'In accordance with your instructions of June 11 and 12 last, a collection of canned meats was made as they are offered for sale in the Dominion. These included not only goods packed in Canada, but also about an equal number of samples as put up by manufacturers in the United States. The latter were, of course, obtained from dealers in Canada, but, as regards Canadian products, they were taken not only from retailers and wholesale merchants, but also at the factories. The samples were obtained in the course of June and July. The number from the various inspection districts being as follows:—Nova Scotia 32, Prince Edward Island 16; New Brunswick 27, Quebec 33, St. Hyacinthe 32, Montreal 32, Ottawa 32, Kingston 24, Toronto 32, London 20, Manitoba 10, British Columbia 32, total 322. With reference to their examination in this laboratory it may be stated that the manner of testing them was the same as done previously. On opening the tins, it was noted as to whether the meats appeared to be fresh and destitute of any disagreeable odor, and they were tested as to whether any preservatives had been used in packing them. Only four samples out of the total collection were found to give evidence of decomposition, a proportion amounting only to one-quarter percent. The preservatives sought for were salicylic, benzoic, sulphurous and boric acids, but only the last named were detected in a comparatively small number of samples, and in quantity not exceeding the limit fixed by the English Parliamentary Commission of 0.5 percent, and probably added in the shape of borax. There were 51 such samples among the 322 collected, or 15.8 percent. This proportion is less than in the collection of 1903, when the proportion of samples containing borax amounted to 21.2 percent. Full details regarding the nature and origin of the samples examined are given in the tabulated statement appended to this report. Since its completion, however, my attention has been called to the number for June, 1905, of the monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in which there is a report on canned meats, with the following statement: "In a general way it may be said that the results are favorable to the manufacturers, both in the west and in the east, but certain preparations, the manufacture of which involves communication or grinding, are very largely fraudulent in character. In that they are not what they purport to be. These preparations include the various potted tongues, chicken, beef and ham, and devilled chicken, turkey, ham and tongue. Some of these are said to contain corneal, for which no search was made in the samples described in this report. Since its preparation is desired with all possible despatch, I do not propose to delay it any longer, but intend to refer to the subject of such adulterated potted goods in a future report."

(Signed), THOMAS McFARLANE, Chief Analyst.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE

London, July 28.—It is understood at the Army and Navy Club, that Lord Kitchener's term as commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in India will not be extended when it expires a few months hence, and it is believed that General French, who has a most intimate knowledge of India, its army and its problems, will succeed him.

It is no secret in army circles that the Army Council has no further use for Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and it is said that this dissatisfaction is so great that he has been practically ignored for some time.

The story is current that as soon as Lord Kitchener returns home he will be appointed to a high position in the War Office, and it is probable that he will be asked to draw up a report for the Cabinet on the working of the present system of army organization and administration, and to suggest what alterations and improvements may be made therein.

Lord Roberts's conscription scheme urged by him in the House of Lords, has raised a storm of protest and is opposed by many of the most prominent statesmen in the United Kingdom. Lord Milner, who strongly supports Lord Roberts, also comes in for denunciation. Lord Robert and Lord Milner, in spite of all criticism, however, maintain their ground and will keep up their campaign for the universal military training of the masses of the United Kingdom. Criticised in some quarters, though it must be said that the British masses seem in no haste to cheer for conscription.

GREAT WEST LIFE

Insurance Commission Investigates Business Methods of the Company

Winnipeg, July 25.—The Royal Commission on Insurance concluded its work in Winnipeg this evening. Considerable time was spent at the afternoon session by Mr. W. N. Tilley investigating the rates charged by the Great West Life for \$5,000 policies and for larger amounts. Mr. Brock admitted that special rates were given for such policies, but claimed that such rates had been fixed for the purposes of competition with other companies.

An important recommendation, made by Mr. Brock, was to the effect that it would be better to give agents a fair first commission, and also a commission for renewals, instead of paying them the whole commission when they write the insurance, as is the case at present. Five thousand dollars policies were then taken up. A policy for ten thousand dollars, produced before the commission, was, according to Mr. Brock, the same as all special \$5,000 or more policies. The premium on it, at the special rate, was \$490, while the rate quoted in the rate book would have made a yearly premium of \$504.30. The arrangement for a special rate on this class of policies had been made to meet American competition. The Travellers Company of Hartford had special rates for such policies, which were not printed in its rate book. These special rates were given in some special districts. The Great West had given the special rates in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and Toronto, because it was in those centres that the company came into direct competition with the Hartford.

Answers given by Mr. Brock to questions put by Mr. Tilley, who is conducting the enquiry, as to the agreement by which the business of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association was taken over by the Great West, and the manner in which its policy-holders were treated in taking out new policies under the Great West, occupied the morning session. Mr. Tilley asked questions to show that the Dominion Association took out policies with the Great West, without policy-holders knowing that premiums would not be reduced by money from the safety fund as had been stipulated in the Dominion Association contracts, and that nothing had been said in the circulars sent out to the policy-holders to show them that there would not be premium reduction under the Great West policies. Mr. Brock admitted that a clause in the circular sent out by the Dominion Association at the time of the transfer, stating that the rights of policy-holders would be maintained inviolate, contained a misrepresentation of

facts if it was taken in its broadest sense, but disclaimed any responsibility on the Great West, for the issuance of the circulars.

Salaries paid to the managers, secretary and officials and a bonus of \$10,000 paid this year to Mr. J. H. Brock, manager, drew forth questions at the opening of the investigation. The commissioners were Judge McTavish, Mr. J. W. Lavigne and Mr. A. L. Kent. Mr. Tilley is conducting the inquiry; Mr. G. R. Geary appears for Ontario; Mr. C. Leboeuf, K.C., for Quebec, and Deputy Attorney-General Patterson and Mr. A. E. Ham, provincial insurance inspector, for Manitoba, and Mr. J. A. M. Atkins, K.C., for the Great West. Numerous persons attended and displayed considerable interest. Among the persons present were the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, K.C.; Mr. David Wilson, M.P.P.; Mr. R. T. Riley, Mr. G. F. Galt, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, and Dr. Blakeley.

Mr. Brock, of the Great West Life, was the first witness. He said that his full rights of the firm of Carruthers & Brock continued for three or four years after the Great West was organized. The salary he received from the work with the Great West had been paid in the Carruthers & Brock firm. Mr. Brock said he had not entered the Great West with the expectation of improving his position. He had been drawn into the management because it would have been against the interests of the company if he had refused.

A statement of salaries was presented. It showed that in 1892 Mr. Brock received \$2,000 salary; for the next three years \$3,000 per year; for the next two years \$4,000 per year; for 1898, \$5,000 a year; for 1899 and 1900, \$6,000 a year; for 1901 and 1902, \$7,500; for 1903-4-5, \$10,000 a year; and 1906, \$12,000. Mr. Brock stated that he had this year been paid a bonus of \$10,000.

"Why?" asked Mr. Tilley.

"Because the directors must have believed I deserved it," said Mr. Brock.

"How long had the directors been thinking that way?" asked Mr. Tilley.

"I don't know," Mr. Brock also said that there had been no understanding with the directors when his salary was smaller as to remuneration for his loss in taking the management. He had mentioned the matter of a bonus to one of the directors. He did not think he had mentioned it to any other director.

Mr. Tilley asked if the \$10,000 salary could not be considered a pretty fair compensation for the low salary of other years. Mr. Brock explained that he would have been \$75,000 better off to-day if he had stayed with the Carruthers & Brock business.

Gibson, deputy minister of mines, said that he had heard similar reports from persons who had visited the district. One gentleman of his acquaintance had informed him that he had seen some good gold-bearing quartz, fairly rich in free gold. He was of the opinion that for the most part the mineral deposits were composed of low grade ore. As yet, however, there had been little or no development work done, and he could not estimate the value of the new fields, especially as they were situated in another province.

TENDERS ASKED FOR BRIDGES.

The Transcontinental Railway Commissioners are asking for tenders for eight steel bridges for the Quebec-La Tuque section. The superstructures are required to be ready for shipment on or before the dates set opposite the sites, as follows:—

- River aux Pommes, Sept. 1, 1906.
- River Jacques Cartier, Nov. 1, 1906.
- Crossing C. P. R., Nov. 1, 1906.
- River Portneuf, Dec. 1, 1906.
- River St. Anne, Jan. 1, 1907.
- River Noir, Feb. 1, 1907.
- River Charest, March 1, 1907.
- River Batiscan, April 1, 1907.

Tenders must be in the hands of the commissioners at Ottawa by noon on Aug. 14.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS

London, July 25.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day allowed the appeal of Lapointe vs. the Police Association of Montreal. The case was the outcome of the refusal of the Association to pay former Sub-Chief Lapointe his pension, which, it was claimed, had been forfeited because Lapointe had retired from the force before the completion of the term in which the pension became operative.

CANADA VS. CAIN.

In the case of the Attorney-General of Canada vs. Cain, the appeal was allowed, the appellant to pay the costs. This is the Pere Marquette Railway case in which the government sought to deport American officials of that railway who had been brought into Canada. The case was contented in the Ontario courts, Justice Anglin, Toronto, giving a decision in favor of Mr. Cain, the company's trainmaster, and Mr. Gilhula, train dispatcher, and other officials; that the Canadian Government had not the power to deport them. The government appealed to the Privy Council which has now granted a decision in its favor.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND OWNED BY DOMINION.

The case of the Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. the Attorney-General of Canada, in which the ownership of Deadman's Island was disputed, was dismissed with no costs.

DOUGALL VS. CHOUILLOU.

Leave to appeal in the case of Dougall vs. Chouillou was refused.

London, July 25.—The Privy Council to-day granted leave to appeal in the case of Dunphy vs. the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.

Leave to appeal in the case of White vs. Beique was dismissed with costs.

SIXTEEN CRAZED DOUKHOBORS

COMMITTED TO JAIL AT REGINA.

Regina, July 25.—Sixteen crazed Doukhobors who have been on a fanatical pilgrimage at Yorkton, and who have been committed to jail for disturbing the peace, arrived here yesterday to enter on their term of incarceration. The warrant for their arrest was made out by the request of Peter Verigin, their leader.

JUMPED FROM A STREET CAR.

Windsor, Ont., July 25.—Mrs. M. T. Youmans, aged 49 years, of Orillia, died in Detroit yesterday as a result of injuries received while stepping from a rapidly moving street car on Monday evening. Mrs. Youmans was deaf, and, failing to hear her street called by the conductor, jumped up suddenly and attempted to alight. She fell to the pavement, and the car went on, no one having seen her fall. It was some time afterwards before she was picked up.

THE BISLEY MEET

FINAL RESULTS.

Bisley, July 24.—The final results of the Bisley meeting, which ended on Saturday were posted yesterday. In the Handsworth, seven shots at nine hundred yards, Pte. Allen was 13th, Capt. Mitchell 14th, Sergt. Huggins 32nd, and Sergt. Bayles 33rd, each winning one pound. In the Martin's Cup, the rapid firing aggregate, Sergt. Huggins was 25th, winning three pounds. In the Elkington, the long distance aggregate, Pte. Blackburn was 20th, and Piper Leask 23rd, each winning two pounds. In the Wantage, a rapid firing competition at two hundred yards, eight shots, Sergt. Huggins was eighth, winning thirty shillings. In the Service Rifle championship aggregate, Sergt. Huggins was 44th, and won a bronze jewel. In the Bisley and the Burr, two rapid firing competitions, Sergt. Huggins figured on the prize list, winning one pound in the first and seventeen shillings in the second. In the Grand Aggregate Captain Mitchell was 39th, Lieut. Semple 92nd, Major Dillon 111th, Captain Forrest 127th, Sergeant Hayhurst 136th, Captain Skeddou 147th, each winning two pounds. In the Volunteer aggregate Captain Mitchell was 59th, winning two pounds.

The following are the sums of money each member won: Pte. Blackburn, Winnipeg, 100s.; Major Cayon, Victoria, 140s.; Private Drysdale, Mod-

AN INTERESTING RELIC

CABIN OF ONE OF THE FIRST STREAMBOATS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION AT OUTREMONT.

The old cabin of deckhouse of the 'Car of Commerce,' one of the first steamers that ever ploughed the waters of the St. Lawrence, has been taken from the prominent situation, it has occupied for so many years on the Aird MacNider estate on the east side of Cote St. Catherine road, a short distance north of Mount Royal avenue, in consequence of the road widening that has taken place in this part of the progressive village of Outremont. Removed from its solid stone foundation, the structure stands to-day roofless and rusty by the roadside, threatening to collapse altogether unless some person or persons will speedily step forward and save the interesting relic which has been pointed to with pride to thousands of visitors to the city as they passed through Outremont on the favorite drive around the mountain. During late years the structure has been allowed to fall into a very bad state of repair, a general feeling prevails that it ought to be preserved and placed on the park the municipality of Outremont will maintain a little further west along the Cote St. Catherine road. Contributions, if they are solicited, will not be lacking to pay for the necessary restoration and repair of the building.

The 'Car of Commerce' to which the cabin belonged was the third steamer to sail on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and it belonged to a company with the late Hon. John Molson at its head. The first steamer to sail from Montreal was the 'Accommodation' with ten passengers, on November 3, 1800. The second steamer was the 'Switsure.' The journeys then oc-



THE CABIN AS IT WAS A WEEK OR TWO AGO—ONLY THE FOUR WALLS NOW REMAIN

cupied three days. Associated with Mr. Molson was Mr. Adam MacNider, and when their pioneer fleet of steamships was broken up about the year 1821, Mr. Molson took the cabin of the 'Switsure' and transferred it to his grounds. The cabin of the 'Car of Commerce' fell to the lot of Mr. MacNider, and he placed it on the foundation from which it has just been removed. The land property was inherited by Mr. MacNider through his marriage into the Aird family. The cabin was surrounded with a wide verandah and the whole rested in flowering shrubs, fruit and ornamental trees were planted around it and for many years the building formed a very pleasant summer house. The dimensions are ten by eighteen feet and the interior is divided into two compartments by a semi-circular partition. The larger picture seen here was drawn by a 'Witness' artist in June 1900, and the smaller cut is from a photograph taken this summer, by Mr. Dunlop, ex-mayor of Outremont.



THE CABIN AS IT APPEARED IN 1900

A LIBEL ON CANADA

Yorkshire Paper Publishes a Stupid Immigration Yarn

WRITER SAYS CANADIAN ADVERTISEMENTS SAY 'NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY.'

London, July 25.—An immigrant from Leeds, writing from Winnipeg to the Yorkshire 'Post,' one of the most influential dailies in the provinces, says: 'As regards being received with open arms by Canadians, as emigration lecturers would have us believe, let no Englishman come expecting this, for only to-day a friend of mine, who has been at his trade over forty years, was told that an Englishman was "no darned good" and papers contain advertisements with the words "No English need apply." I have before me now two reports of suicides of emigrants who had not been able to find regular work, and it is quite a common occurrence to read of "An immigrant suicide."

CALLED IT A LIBEL.

When shown the above despatch yesterday, Mr. E. Marquette, the immigration agent for the Province of Quebec, characterized it as a libel on Canada, and to show how far from the truth it was he produced a number of letters he had received from various immigrants throughout the Dominion. Only yesterday morning he received one from a man who went with his family a few weeks ago to Winnipeg, and a quotation from this will serve as a fair sample of the others:—

"We were received with great kindness by the people at the Immigration Hall here. Ronald and Robert are both gone to Wapella, Sask., about 240 miles from here, to learn farming. They are both with very nice men, and very happy and comfortable. I have been very fortunate myself, having obtained a situation on the Canadian Northern Railway, so it looks as if we had done the right thing by coming to Canada. My wife is determined to help get our home together again, so she has obtained employment as waitress in a very large es-

Advertisements.

Rheumatism

Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.

METHODISM IN JAPAN

MISSIONS WILL CEASE AFTER MAY, 1907.

Toronto, July 24.—The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general missionary secretary of the Canadian Methodist Church, states that on May 1, 1907, Methodist missions in Japan will go out of existence. On that date the first general conference of the Nippon Methodist 'Kyokwai,' (the Methodist Church of Japan), which is to take the place of the missions, will be held at Tokio. This is the result of the agreement reached between the various Methodist Church bodies of Canada and the United States having missions in Japan, at a meeting of representatives held at Buffalo last week. They will continue, however, to support the work in Japan and co-operate with the church there.

GOLD NORTH OF COBALT.

Toronto, July 25.—Speaking of the alleged discovery of a new Eldorado at Lake Opasatica, in the Province of Quebec, about eighty miles north of the Cobalt mining region, Mr. Thomas W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

INDICATIONS POINT TO AN EARLY GENERAL ELECTION.

Vancouver, July 24.—The appointment of a multitude of special commissioners for the purpose of registering new voters, taken in conjunction with the acquisition of a number of newspapers by leading Conservatives, is additional evidence of the report sent out some time ago that the McBride Government is desirous of holding a general election at an early date. The most interesting newspaper change is that in the 'Colonist.' It is stated that a company organized in Toronto by Mr. R. H. Matson, until recently a prominent figure in the Canadian insurance world, is behind the men who recently bought out the shares of Lieutenant-Governor Dunsuir and his mother, Mrs. Joan Dunsuir. It is said the staff is to be considerably changed by the appointment to the desks of eastern newspaper men.

SAVED FROM DROWNING

THE REV. HUGH AND MRS. PEDLEY RESCUED BY A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY.

Brockville, Ont., July 23.—A daring and successful attempt at rescue from drowning was effected at Hillcrest, a summer resort four miles above here, on Saturday afternoon. The Rev. Hugh Pedley and Mrs. Pedley, of Montreal, who are camping nearby, were passing the resort in a canoe when the swells from a passing steamer swamped their craft and threw the occupants into the river, the water at this point being a hundred feet deep. Without waiting to jump himself of any clothing, Charles Fleming, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Fleming, of Ottawa, and swimming to the unfortunate couple, succeeded in placing Mr. Pedley on top of the canoe. Mrs. Pedley was going down the second time when the lad dived, and bringing her to the surface, held on until assistance arrived, and the couple were safely conveyed to shore.

INJUNCTION REMOVED.

Toronto, July 24.—The injunction granted on the application of Emil Brooker, a Toronto Life shareholder, against the National Agency, Limited, the Union Life Assurance Company and the Toronto Life Company, restraining the directors of the three companies from transferring to the assets of the Toronto Life to the Union Life, has been removed by consent in the form of a dismissal without costs.

DROWNED IN GLACE BAY ONE MAN SAVED BY HIS DOG.

Halifax, N.S., July 24.—Dr. James W. Chisholm was drowned in Big Glace Bay last evening while swimming, and his two companions, Barrister J. McKinlay Cameron and County Stipendiary T. Hart, narrowly escaped the same fate. They were swimming in a small tidal stream flowing out of Big Glace Bay Lake. The doctor was going out with the tide, but in trying to return became exhausted and sank. Cameron owes his life to his dog, which swam alongside him.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION ACCEPTED FOR NIAGARA AND THE SAULT.

Toronto, July 24.—The International Deep Waterways Commission will hold a joint session to-day at the Queen's Hotel. Since the last convention in Buffalo, when the basis of an agreement was reached, the death of Mr. George Y. Wisner, of Detroit, one of its ablest members, has interfered with the completion of the work. The United States Government has appointed Mr. Haskell, an engineer of Detroit, to succeed Mr. Wisner, and the present session is being held largely to enable him to familiarize himself with the matters that have been under discussion. Congress has practically accepted the recommendations of the commission in regard to the Niagara and 'Soo' rivers, and there still remains the questions of the Chicago Drainage Canal and the diversion of the water along the Minnesota border, along with smaller matters. It is not expected that any result will be reached at this session, but another meeting will be held at Buffalo shortly, when the report of the Commission will probably be formally adopted.

BOY KILLED BY WHISKEY.

Orillia, Ont., July 23.—The inquest into the death of nine-year-old Danny Fountain, from drinking whiskey, was completed to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of alcoholic poisoning, and blamed the lad's brother for placing the liquor where he could get at it. They also made a recommendation that the law be amended to prevent undertakers from using embalming fluid in such cases without a permit from the coroner, the surgeons having reported that they were unable to make a satisfactory post-mortem because of the presence of the fluid.

AN IMBECILE'S CRIME

Michel Gagnon Kills His Aged Mother and Commits Suicide

DRINK DESTROYED THE REMNANTS OF THE MAN'S REASON AND DROVE HIM MAD.

A terrible tragedy was perpetrated Sunday morning at 227 1/2 Papineau avenue. Michel Gagnon, 54 years of age, a man of weak intellect, driven to absolute madness by drink, killed his aged mother as she sat reading her prayer-book, and then, turning the revolver on himself, blew the top of his head off.

The Gagnon family consisted of the mother, 70 years of age, three daughters, Marie, 46 years of age; Delia, 33 years, and Mrs. J. Arcand, widow, 42 years of age, her son 21 years of age, and Michael Gagnon. When the last named was 17 years of age he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, and though he recovered physically, his mind was ever afterwards unbalanced. As, however, he exhibited no signs of violent dementia, he was not removed to an asylum. The man remained under the care of his mother and sisters, to whom he was evidently attached, the only occasions on which he caused them uneasiness being after he had taken any drink. In his differing moods of iniquity after the drink, he would reproach himself for being a burden on his mother and sisters; he would refuse to sit at the table to eat, as he said, 'that which he had not earned.' 'All my friends are dead,' he would declare; 'positively I am a being useless in life.' He read a great deal, and latterly he had seemed to take more interest. A short time ago one of his sisters bought him a new suit of clothes, which he soon afterwards sold, and it is probably with the money he secured in this way that he bought the revolver—an old weapon of 32 calibre—with which he killed his mother and himself. He returned home on Saturday night about eleven o'clock in a slightly intoxicated condition; he went to bed, but was very restless, getting up several times and prowling around the house. The man's relatives did not think anything serious was the matter with him because it was one of his eccentric habits to get up in the night and eat the food he had refused during the day.

When Mrs. Gagnon and her two daughters, Maria and Delia, got up about six o'clock to go to church they found Michel sitting on the kitchen steps holding his head in his hands. He was obviously in a bad humor, and while his sister, Delia, was standing in front of a mirror dressing her hair he several times pinched her arms and so annoyed her that at last she told him to behave himself and said he acted like a crazy man whenever he had liquor in him. This angered the brother, who became so violent that Delia ran into a neighbor's house. Maria, the second sister, was sitting in the room, and as her brother returned she saw him produce a revolver and point it at her. With a scream she jumped up and followed her sister Delia out of the house. She heard two revolver shots fired and two bodies fell to the floor. The two sisters, accompanied by several neighbors, immediately returned to the house, and in the kitchen they found Michel lying dead on the floor. The still smoking revolver lay in his hand.

A few feet away Mrs. Gagnon lay dying from a bullet wound in her head. She expired two minutes later without recovering consciousness.

Maria Gagnon states that when she ran into the yard her mother was sitting in a rocking chair reading her prayer-book, waiting until the others were ready to go to church. Gagnon, after chasing his two sisters out of the house, had returned to the kitchen and the drink having destroyed the remnants of his reason, had murdered his mother while standing over her. Then he turned the revolver on himself and blew the top of his head off. The police arrived on the scene and removed the two bodies to the morgue.

DOUBLE MURDER IN QUEBEC

TWO SAILORS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A FIGHT WITH SOLDIERS.

Quebec, July 25.—Two sailors, Thomas Powers, of Ireland, and William Tyn, of London, England, sailors of the schooner 'M. J. Taylor,' lost their lives in an encounter with a number of local militia men. The row started about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last on the cross wall of Louie basin. Three sailors fell into the river, and one of them, from the 'Empress of Britain,' was hauled out alive, but the other two schooner hands, Thomas Powers and William Tyn, were drowned. They were soon picked out of the water, when it was discovered that Powers had a knife wound several inches long in his back. Seventeen arrests have been made in connection with the matter.

FRUIT OF THE TRAFFIC.

At the inquest the knife with which the deed was committed was produced but naturally none of the sailors or soldiers claimed its ownership. From the evidence adduced it transpired that four sailors of the 'Empress of Britain' were in company with the R. C. R. soldiers under arrest on the night in question. They were seen together in the barrack canteen and left the barracks together.

Capt. Labrecque, of the schooner 'E. N. Parker,' said that on Monday night he heard the report of a revolver, and on going toward the schooner 'J. M. Taylor,' saw a number of men standing on the cross wall, but no fighting was going on. When Capt. Taylor requested him to send for the police four or five soldiers disappeared towards the city, while the remainder went towards the breakwater. The witness could not identify any of the soldiers under arrest.

Captain Labrecque and Capt. Taylor both complained of the want of police protection in the port of Quebec, the latter remarking that Quebec is the only port he visited where shipping is not protected.

Private John Horne, R. C. R., was on gate duty at the barracks, and testified that Corrigan came in at 10.50. Lapointe and Higgins at 11, and Walsh at 11.10. Corrigan had some blood on his face, and told witness that he had been mixed up in a row in Lower Town with some sailors from the 'Empress of Britain,' who had started the row. Corrigan admitted that he and Walsh were together. Later, when Walsh came in, he enquired for Corrigan, Higgins and Lapointe, remarking that they had got him in a row and then left him. All four men were quite excited when they came into barracks.

Corporal Matthews stated that he had seen the four soldiers with several sailors in the canteen, but only identified one of the latter as being present. John McGrath, cook, in the 'J. M. Taylor,' gave his evidence in a very incoherent manner. He admitted that several men of the schooner had been drinking in a hotel that evening, until put out by the proprietor, and they then returned to their vessel, where they had some more drinks, having brought liquor on board. He admitted having been under the influence of liquor that evening, and was in bed when he heard the row and came out again to join his pals. He did not see who struck the fatal blow, and could not identify the prisoners, except Lapointe, to whom he had spoken at the wharf, when the latter remarked that he was trying to make peace.

As a result of Saturday's proceedings, Fireman Cowan, of the 'Empress of Britain,' who went over the wharf with the two others, who had been detained as a witness, was placed under arrest.

Dr. Marois, who made the post mortem examination of the bodies, stated in his evidence that the knife wound received by Powers was not serious enough to cause death, as the knife only penetrated the muscles of the body, and that death was caused by asphyxiation by submersion. From the evidence given by the sailors, it appears that the crew of the schooner 'Taylor' and some friends from the steamer 'Arctic' had been drinking in a saloon nearby and had retired to the fore-castle of the schooner, where several other drinks were partaken of.

Edward Power, of the 'Arctic,' went up on the pier when the row was started and saw the crowd running towards the schooner, and Fireman Cowan was running in the rear of Powers, the deceased. He saw no soldiers in the crowd, which appeared to be composed of mariners. When he went on the pier he only saw one soldier. The man running behind Powers was very close to him.

James Finn, of the 'Arctic,' who saved Fireman Cowan from drowning, stated that he had been drinking with the deceased and other sailors, and, on returning to the schooner, met two men and one soldier. Tyrone, one of the drowned men, stopped the soldier, and wanted to fight with him, but the soldier showed no disposition to fight, and, in fact, never struck Tyrone, who wanted to fight. He identified Private Corrigan as the soldier who refused to fight.

COWAN HELD.

The inquest upon the body of Thomas Powers, which was adjourned on Friday afternoon, was re-opened yesterday morning. Tyrone was buried at Mount Hermon Cemetery on Saturday afternoon and Powers at Van Norman Cemetery. James Cowan, to whom the testimony pointed so strongly in the previous investigation, admitted being owner of the knife used in the fatal affray, and had it in his possession that evening but didn't remember using it.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the death of Thomas Powers was caused by asphyxia from submersion. He was drowned after he had been stabbed in the back by James Cowan, who is held criminally responsible for the murder of said Thomas Powers. Further, that Privates Corrigan, Higgins, Walsh and Lapointe, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, with others unknown, are implicated in the fight that led up to the fatal termination, are held as accomplices.

PASSED THIRD READING.

EDUCATION BILL HAS BIG MAJORITY IN COMMONS.

London, July 31.—The Education Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 192.

COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL.

London, July 31.—The Irish laborers cottage bill passed a committee stage in the House of Lords early this morning, after several amendments against the government had been carried by large majorities. The colonial marriages has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

JUDGE SEDGEWICK ILL.

PHYSICIANS ENTERTAIN LITTLE HOPE FOR HIS RECOVERY.

Halifax, N.S., July 31.—Mr. Justice Sedgewick, who is at Chester, at the home of a relative, is critically ill, and the physicians cannot be said to have more than the faintest hope of his recovery.

ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. J., July 29.—The Rev. Dr. E. J. McCarthy, rector of St. Mary's, Halifax, received word from the Propaganda in Rome on Saturday night, informing him of his appointment as Archbishop of Halifax. This confirms the news previously published. He also received a letter from the apostolic delegate at Ottawa to the same effect. He will be consecrated in about a month. Dr. McCarthy is a native of Halifax.

KLONDIKE GOVERNMENT CONCESSION

LACK OF WORK DONE CAUSES THE LEASE TO BE CANCELLED.

Ottawa, July 28.—P. G. Hamilton Carvill, in a letter to the London 'Times,' complains that the Klondike Government Concession, Limited, was unjustly deprived of its rights by the Canadian Government. The company acquired a twenty-year lease to work efficiently by hydraulic machinery or other two and a half miles of Hunker Creek, in the Yukon. This lease was cancelled, along with some others, a few months ago, because the concessionaires failed to carry out their contract. An investigation into all the facts was held in the Yukon by the commissioner of the territory, and it was upon the report of the Yukon commissioner that the Minister of the Interior had the lease cancelled. The company, instead of endeavoring to carry out its contract to operate the concession efficiently, restricted its efforts to placer mining on a half mile of the concession, tying up the other two miles of a valuable gold-bearing creek. For seven years the company made no attempt to operate two miles of the concession. The complainant, who is chairman of the company, carefully conceals the character of the expenditures, which were not of the kind called for by the contract. If, indeed, they were made at all. He says that a hundred thousand pounds was expended in 'mining operations,' yet the fact remained that no hydraulic work was done, although a company with over one million dollars was floated for this very purpose.

When the cancellation took place the company was notified by the department that if it gave up possession within sixty days it could have all of that portion of the concession upon which work had been done or expenditure made. Mr. Carvill says this was a trivial and practically valueless interest, yet in another part of the same letter he says that upwards of half a million dollars was expended upon this very portion. The department also informed the company that if it refused this offer a petition of right would be granted so that the Exchequer Court would pronounce upon the action of the department. The same offer was made to all the companies who had their leases cancelled. One of those cancelled was the Bronson & Roy concession, of this city. The department of justice is now taking proceedings to remove the cancelled concessionaires from possession. This will give all parties concerned an opportunity to establish their claims in court.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

FOR THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR AMOUNTED TO FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Ottawa, July 24.—Canada's foreign trade for the financial year that ended June 30 last amounted to \$522,000,000, which is an increase of over eighty-one million dollars over the previous year. This is far and away the best showing in the country's history and a striking evidence of the unexampled prosperity that prevails in practically every branch of trade. The imports for consumption of \$290,342,408, represented an increase of \$23,430,973 over the record of the preceding twelve months. The exports of domestic produce amounted to \$234,483,956, an increase of \$44,529,019. The exports of foreign produce totalled \$21,102,674, an increase of \$8,640,748. The following statement shows the remarkable growth of the foreign trade of the Dominion within the last few years. By decades the trade has been as follows:—1876, \$174,176,781; 1886, \$189,675,875; 1896, \$230,625,360; 1906, \$522,000,000. Exports of Canadian farm produce in the year ending June 30, 1906, were \$120,518,297, which represents an increase of \$27,186,689.

Exports of fisheries were \$16,025,840, an increase of five millions; exports of forest produce, \$38,824,170; an increase of five and a half millions; exports of minerals, \$55,469,631, an increase of three and a half millions, and exports of manufactures \$24,561,112, an increase of three and a half millions. During the month of June the imports for consumption amounted to \$32,920,981, an increase of \$4,284,173. The exports of domestic products amounted to \$27,247,684, an increase of \$2,493,192, and the exports of foreign produce to \$3,523,184, an increase of \$886,236.

SHOP LICENSES

ORILLIA REFUSES TO ISSUE ANY THIS YEAR.

Orillia, Ont., July 25.—The question of a shop license in Orillia, which has been agitating for the past four months, was finally disposed of by the license commissioners at a meeting held at Midland yesterday, when a straight motion was passed declining to issue any shop license in Orillia this year.

DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST

TO INVESTIGATE DISEASES OF CATTLE IN THE WEST.

Dr. Loir, a nephew of the celebrated French scientist, Pasteur, who was sent from France as a delegate to the French Medical Congress at Three Rivers, has been retained by the Dominion Government, through the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, for research work in connection with the diseases of cattle in western Canada.

At the government's request he will remain for six months, that his investigations may be as complete as possible. Dr. Loir is a bacteriologist who has devoted considerable time to the development of scientific agriculture. In 1897 he founded a school of agriculture in Tunis, Algeria, and also a similar institution in Paris two years ago. He has also been commissioned on several occasions by the French and English governments for work of research. Dr. Loir was Pasteur's chief collaborator, having

established no less than five Pasteur institutes outside of France during the lifetime of his illustrious uncle; of which one is at Bulwayo, in Africa, and another at Sydney, in Australia. Dr. Loir is at present in this city, the guest of Dr. de Martigny, Sherbrooke street.

INSUFFICIENT FUNDS'

JAMES H. SCHRIEBER ARRESTED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 24.—James H. Schriever, who gave his address as Keene, Ont., was arrested last night charged with passing a cheque on Frank Melville, of the Confederation Life Building, for \$75, on a Winnipeg Bank, for which there were insufficient funds. Schriever said that he had come from Saskatchewan and that he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In a business transaction with Melville & Co. he tendered the cheque. When it was presented at the Winnipeg Bank, payment was refused on the ground that Schriever had only a small deposit in the bank. When the cheque was returned Mr. Melville asked Schriever to pay him the money. This he promised to do, but failed to keep his word, and he was on the point of leaving for Peterborough when he was arrested by Detective Newton at the Daly House. The police believe that the man under arrest has been passing a number of similar cheques in the west.

PRESIDENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N.S.

Halifax, N.S., July 23.—The Rev. C. J. Boulden, M.A. (Trinity College, Cambridge), headmaster of St. Alban's School, Brockville, Ont., has received and has accepted the appointment of



THE REV. C. J. BOULDEN.

president of King's College at Windsor, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hannah. The appointment is regarded by those familiar with Mr. Boulden's qualifications as a very strong one.

Charles John Boulden was born in England on May 7, 1858, and is a son of the Rev. J. Boulden, Bishop Mills, of the Diocese of Ontario, says of him: 'He has good executive ability. He is a good preacher and reader.' Bishop DuMoulin, of the Diocese of Niagara, says: 'He is a good scholar, good business man, moderate churchman, good preacher, and full of energy.' The Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, rector of St. Peter's, Brockville, Ont., says: 'He is a most energetic man and a most capable schoolmaster.'

IDENTIFIED AT LAST

THE LANCASTER BANK ROBBER WHO WAS SHOT BY A BANK TELLER.

Kingston, Ont., July 25.—About a year ago an attempt was made to rob the Merchants Bank of Canada at Lancaster. In connection with the robbery a murderous attack was made on the teller, Mr. Van Mitzke, who was sleeping in the building. The bank guardian, however, used his revolver to good effect on the burglars, and killed one of them. His companions carried him to the railway station, and removed the contents of his pockets in order to prevent identification. His identity has now been learned, and the man was Peter Weir, whose home was near Oshawa, Ont.

ABATTOIR INSPECTION.

Winnipeg, Man., July 23.—Inspection of abattoirs by the Provincial Board of Health has been completed, and the report of the officials is most gratifying, indicating that cleanliness and care are exercised in the killing of Winnipeg's meat supplies.

FARMERS' EXHIBITIONS.

Toronto, July 23.—The agricultural societies of Quebec have asked Superintendent Cowan, of the Ontario societies, to furnish them with information as to the special methods of agricultural exhibitions in this province. They also ask the loan of the exhibits used at the Beachburg fair last year. The latter part of the request cannot be complied with, as Mr. Cowan has no authority to spend money out of the province. The former will be gladly met.

BROWN CROSSES THE BORDER

GOES TO SING SING TO SERVE OUT SENTENCE.

Charles C. Brown, former United States customs appraiser, who was committed for extradition by Judge Choquet, left Montreal at 7 o'clock on Tuesday, on his way to Sing Sing Prison, where he will serve two years for having conspired to defraud the United States Government while he was acting as customs appraiser. He was convicted of having made false statements with regard to the value of some very

expensive silks that went through the customs, and in this way the authorities lost a very considerable sum of money. Brown appealed against his conviction and was released on bail. The day before his conviction and sentence of two years were confirmed he absconded and was subsequently arrested in Montreal by Detective John McColl. The extradition proceedings were of long duration.

MAY BE KNOWN IN MONTREAL.

Information is wanted regarding the relatives of J. Brown, said to be of Montreal, who was killed in Columbia county, Washington Territory, on July 3, while stealing a ride on the O. & N. Railway. Chief Campeau received a letter yesterday from Coroner Day, of Columbia county, in which he explained that little could be learned about Brown except that he was said to come from Montreal. He was five feet six and a half inches in height, with smooth shaven face and closely cut hair. He was slightly bald.

TORONTO IRON WORKS

AMALGAMATES WITH TORONTO GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE COMPANY.

Chatham, Ont., July 25.—A commercial transaction of considerable importance to Chatham was agreed upon on Saturday, when committees of the managing boards of the Defence Iron Works here and the Toronto Gas and Gasoline Engine Company agreed to amalgamate with a capital of \$500,000, each branch to continue its own local business. The Toronto concern will make the main parts of the engines at present made by both companies, while the local company will make the castings, etc. The anticipated change will result in the local branch of the new company being considerably enlarged, with the additional employment of from one hundred to two hundred men.

TROUBLING POACHERS

SPECIAL SERVICE MAN IN GEORGIAN BAY LIFTING FROM SEVEN TO THIRTEEN TRAP NETS A WEEK.

Toronto, July 24.—A special service man cruising the north shore of the Georgian Bay, has been doing excellent work for the fisheries department. The man is equipped with a swift steam launch and generally at night coasts along the shore, lifting trap nets, which he afterwards burns. Two reports have been received from him, one for three week ending July 14, when he lifted 13 trap nets, and the other for week ending July 21, when he captured seven nets. He also held up 26 Americans for fishing without a license and took them to Penetanguishene, where they received angling permits.

THE TELEGRAPHONE

OFFICIAL TEST SHOWS IT A SUCCESS.

Winnipeg, July 25.—An official test of the telegraphone was made on the Canadian Pacific Railway yesterday. Messrs. Arundel, Jenkins and McMillan, representing the telegraph department of the C. P. R., Messrs. Hoich and Gaun, of the Telephone Company, conducted the tests, which were made on the main line and the Winnipeg Beach branch. The tests were entirely satisfactory, all the members of the party using the instruments and talking over the telegraph wires with perfect ease.

The telegraphone is a telephone which may be switched on to a telegraph wire anywhere and is especially useful along a railway.

PORTLAND FOR C. P. R.

DEVELOPMENTS POINT TO THE COMPANY REACHING THE SEA ALONGSIDE GRAND TRUNK.

From Portland, Me., it is reported that surveyors are at work laying out a route for a proposed extension of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railway from Lewiston Junction to Portland. Ever since that company's main line has been in operation its passengers have been conveyed between Lewiston Junction and Portland over the Maine Central line, a P. & R. F. car being run through without change. The freight from the Rumford Falls line has been divided between the Maine Central and Grand Trunk roads. Competition for its freight traffic is so sharp that the Portland & Rumford Falls has been able to dictate practically its own terms, and the prediction has often been made that as long as such a condition existed there would be no likelihood of a completion of the line to Portland.

But the Canadian Pacific has long been in quest of a means of reaching the seaboard here, and it is suspected that the Rumford Falls directors intend to provide it with facilities for getting there. It is admitted by prominent railway men that a deal has been entered into by these two railways and that within a year the Canadian Pacific will be able to run through trains to a Portland terminal. The project is said to contemplate ending the extension on the East Deering side of Back Bay, near the Grand Trunk yards.

AN INDIAN TREATY.

Ottawa, July 24.—Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, Assistant Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg, has been appointed a commissioner to negotiate treaty No. 10 with the Indians. This treaty will include the north-eastern portion of Saskatchewan and part of the unceded portions of Keewatin. Mr. McKenna, who spent the past couple of months in Ottawa, has gone west to arrange for negotiating the treaty.

RUSH TO HUDSON BAY.

Said That C.N.R. Has Secured a Line of Steamers to Run Thence to Liverpool

Mr. Mackenzie, of the Mackenzie & Mann Railway system, who has just left for Europe, gave out the announcement prior to his departure that no time would be lost in completing the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway. Already eighty miles of this line have been built, and as soon as the surveyors now in the field have completed their work, tenders will be called for the construction of the remaining two hundred and fifty miles.

It is also reported that the Canadian Northern Railway has secured a line of steamers willing to run between Fort Churchill and Liverpool. Many people believe that a very large proportion of the wheat produced in the North-West will be shipped by this route in the near future. By way of Fort Churchill the rail haul to Europe would be about eight hundred miles shorter than those at present existing, which, it is said, would mean a saving of fully twenty cents a bushel to the farmer on all the wheat shipped from the west by that route. In addition to that, cattle, lumber, etc., would add to the business of the line. Beyond this it is claimed that when the line to Fort Churchill is established, prosperous fishing industries will spring up there, as the immense wealth of fish known to exist in Hudson Bay will be tapped for the benefit of the dwellers on the prairies.

The Montreal and Ottawa section of the Canadian Northern is now under way, the section from Hawkesbury to Ottawa, a distance of fifty miles, having been given out to Messrs. Schell & Kennedy for construction. They already have gangs of men and teams at work. The line will keep close to the Ottawa river, and will pass through such flourishing communities as Rockland, Clarence, Cumberland, and Robillard. The short cut from Hawkesbury across the county of Two Mountains to the island of Montreal is next to be considered. The distance between Montreal and Hawkesbury is fifty-nine miles, and there seems little doubt that this will be put under contract pretty soon, for the line is to be not only the company's connecting link between Ottawa and Montreal, but all the Canadian Northern's transcontinental trains in and out of Montreal will pass over these tracks.

Messrs. Mullarkey & O'Brien are making rapid progress on the company's 'cut off' from Ganacau Junction to Quebec, and good progress is also being made on the line between Montfort Junction and St. Jerome.

A MADMAN'S DEED

HE KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Halifax, N.S., July 29.—Avar Morine, early on Saturday, murdered his wife at Bear River, Digby, with a razor and hatchet, and, after partially cutting his own throat, ended his life by drowning in the river. Morine was a laborer about forty-five years of age, and is considered to have been mentally unbalanced since his recovery from an attack of typhoid fever last year. About half-past five o'clock Morine's six-year-old son, who slept in the room with his parents, says Morine came into the room making a great noise, by which he was awakened. He was terrified to see his father attack his mother with a razor, and then a hatchet, striking at her viciously with the keen blade, the blood flying over the bedclothes at every blow. The woman managed to get clear of the bedclothes and slip under the bed, only to be pursued by her frenzied husband, brandishing the hatchet. She got into her mother-in-law's room where she fell and soon died. That the terrified woman managed to get out of bed and to her feet, with so ghastly a wound as that which her throat exhibits, would seem incredible. It is, therefore, probable that after the first slash or two with the razor, she managed to rise, and Morine then attacked her with a hatchet. One gash almost shaved off her left thumb, presumably in an ineffectual attempt to ward off the attack. Later he must have used the razor on her throat again. Morine did not pause to contemplate the result of his work, but, gashing his own throat savagely with a razor, rushed downstairs, passed out through the kitchen door, crossed the narrow stretch of orchard between the house and the river, and, with a despairing cry, threw himself into the water and was drowned. On Friday night, Morine, as usual, attended the Salvation Army meeting, and as he was coming home, bade goodbye to his associates, indicating no contemplation of the terrible deed of yesterday.

During the past few years several startling occurrences have taken place at Bear River. The murder of Annie Kempton, by Peter Wheeler, dates back to ten years, and since that time there have been five tragedies here.

CABINET MINISTERS

LEAVE FOR A HOLIDAY.

Ottawa, July 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for Arthabaskaville this morning. Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General and Mr. Coulter, the Deputy Postmaster-General, left for Montreal. They have gone to interview the members of the Board of Trade and business men there in regard to the proposition to give an extra mail service between Canada and Great Britain. Mr. Lemieux is favorably impressed with the idea if it can be carried out. There will be a short cabinet meeting at which four ministers will be present, this afternoon. Some routine business has yet to be disposed. The Hon. Messrs. Emerson and Fielding leave to-morrow for the Maritime Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Brodeur starts for Quebec on Tuesday on his tour of inspection.

TRANSVAAL DELEGATES

Issue an Appeal to Fellow-Colonists in Other British Colonies

THE HOME GOVERNMENT'S PLAN, THEY SAY, WOULD NOT SECURE FIVE BRITISH MEMBERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—The Transvaal progressive delegates now in England have issued an appeal to their fellow-colonists in other British colonies. It asserts that this is perhaps the most critical moment in the history of South Africa so far as Great Britain is concerned. This has come after the great loss of money and human life and the disturbance of trade, industry and commerce consequent upon the long war. Great Britain has more at stake now than in the whole past history of the colony or at such a critical period as the retrocession of the Transvaal in 1881. Then we had not a territory stretching from the Zambesi to Table Bay. The Orange Free State was an independent republic, and our interests were more uncertain. To-day any peril to the permanence of British institutions of South Africa means the dismemberment of the Empire. If through the mistaken magnanimity on the part of the British Government the Transvaal should have a Dutch administration, and the Orange River Colony be given practical independence there would not be five British representatives in the Legislature of the Orange River Colony, and the future of the flag and of all that British civilization means would be the merest gamble. Every colony in the Empire must be awaiting with intense anxiety the announcement of the Prime Minister next Tuesday in the House of Commons, as to the details of the new constitution for responsible government to be given the Transvaal. There is reason to fear that the safeguards which the Government will include in the constitution may not be sufficient to prevent the first representative and responsible administration in a country lately won by the sword, from being controlled by the same ministers who acted for President Kruger in one of the most reactionary administrations in modern times, and who denied equal rights to all white men. It is impossible to believe that any colony in the Empire would not assist so far as their influence lay, by an appeal to the British Government to make absolutely secure to the Crown our new colonies through keeping the administration in the hands of British men. The voice of the colonists now, even more than during the war, can assist to bring about a decision on the part of this Government in keeping with such past traditions as were included in Lord Durham's report, which, while establishing equal rights, demanded British Government.

A CHILD OF THE EMPIRE

HE IS IN DREAD OF ITS FALLING TO PIECES!

London, July 26.—A Canadian correspondent of the 'Standard' says that Canadians are watching with the keenest interest events in South Africa. Having taken part in the Boer war, they feel they have earned the right to be heard in the destinies of these colonies. He says the question is whether the Empire will hang together or fall into separate nationalities. If the question raised by Africa is to be separation, why all the Imperial effort in the past? If Australia is to go her way, why for a hundred years have people been allowed to go there under a false impression that they were still going to be under the dominion of the British flag? Canada was too proud to stay in a partnership where she was not wanted. Why had we encouraged three generations of men and women over there in the belief that they are British subjects? They are necessary to the flag, and the flag is necessary to them. If South Africa is to go her own way, why call Canadian soldiers to go half round the world to face disease and death and disastrous and bloody war? French-Canadians a century ago could have been citizens of the United States, but chose to maintain with their lives the British flag in Canada. What will they think if we are on the verge of a crisis? Let Britain begin again to think imperially, and she will be loyally seconded by Canada.

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

London, July 26.—Editorially discussing the proposed constitution of South Africa, the 'Morning Post' draws an analogy between the Canada of seventy years ago and the South Africa of today. It says that Lower Canada contained an overwhelming majority of French, just as the Orange River Colony to-day is overwhelmingly Dutch. Upper Canada was British almost to a man, and presents but a partial analogy to the Transvaal, where the margin in favor of the British is narrow at most. As in the Transvaal to-day, so in Canada seventy years ago, the British were divided into two camps. In Canada the bureaucrats, who claimed the monopoly of colonial loyalty, favored the retention of representative government merely as a device for the maintenance of British connection. These are compared by the joint authors of the articles to the progressive party in the Transvaal. On the other hand, the reformers of Upper Canada are assigned much the same position as that occupied by the responsible government party in its determination to win the way to constitutional freedom and were originally by no means averse to co-operation with the French in Lower Canada, just as the Representatives of the Transvaal to-day are prepared to face a

coalition with the Dutch in order to gain the objects from which their party takes its name. Pointing to the success of the late Earl of Elgin's policy for the equality of the races, the 'Morning Post' says that Canada has developed a nationality richer and more vigorous because of the admixture of the fine qualities of the French. May we not hope that South Africa will develop a nationality of her own no less rich and vigorous.

SOUTH AFRICA

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE FATE OF THE BRITISH THERE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—A poem by Rudyard Kipling on the Government's haste to frame a new constitution for the South African colonies by which



RUDYARD KIPLING.

it is claimed by many that Boer ascendancy may again be established in the Transvaal, appears in to-day's 'Standard.' By the courtesy of the editor, the Canadian Associated Press is permitted to quote it in full as follows:

The shame of Majuba Hill
Lies heavy on our line;
But here is shame complete still,
And England makes no sign.
Unchallenged, in the market place,
Of freedom, chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
Into the stranger's hand.
At a great price you loosed the yoke
'Neath which our brethren lay,
(Your dead that perished, ere 'twas broke,
Are scarcely dust to-day.)
Think you ye freed them at that price?
Wake, or your toil is vain;
Our rulers jugglingly devise
To sell them back again;

Back to the ancient bitterness
Ye ended once for all;
Back to oppression none may guess
Who have not borne its thrall.
Back to the slough of their despond,
Helots anew held fast,
By England's seal upon the bond
As helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
Rebellion's lawful prey?
This is their sin, that oft betrayed
They did not oft betray;
That to their hurt they kept their vows,
That for their faith they died.
God help thee, children of our house
Whom England hath denied.

But we—what God shall turn our doom?
What blessing dare we claim?
Who slay a nation in the womb
To crown a trickster's game?
Who come before amazed mankind,
Forewarn in party feud,
And swear the forms of law to hold
Blood unto servitude.

Now, even now, before men learn
How near we broke our trust,
Now, even now, ere we return
Dominion to the dust,
Now, ere the gates of mercy close
Forever against the line
That sells its sons to serve its foes,
Will England make no sign?

The 'Standard' offsets the poem by printing conspicuously its own information that the government's scheme, which has not yet been divulged, secures a majority of British representatives in the proposed Transvaal Legislative Assembly.

COAL TAR DISCOVERIES

SIR WILLIAM PERKIN HONORED FOR HIS WORK.

London, July 26.—Sir William Henry Perkin, who was recently knighted for his discovery of coal tar colors, was honored to-day by his fellow scientists, who gathered to celebrate the jubilee of the Royal Institution. Leading chemists and other learned men from different parts of the world, including the United States, France and Germany, were present. Prof. Raphael Meldola presided. He congratulated Sir William upon living to see the consummation of his labors as the founder of the coal tar dye industry. He unveiled a portrait of Sir William, painted by Mr. Arthur Cope, and a bust by F. W. Pomeroy. The former was presented to Sir William by public subscription. The bust is for the chemical society. It was stated that the English subscriptions for founding a Perkin research fund, initiated at the beginning of the year, already amounts to £2,000. Sir William, replying to Mr. Meldola, said he had received many honors from his countrymen, but this was the crowning one. A number of medals, diplomas and addresses from European and American learned societies were then presented to Sir Wil-

PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Rural Elementary Schools

The successful working of free institutions is so largely dependent upon the intelligence of the people that an efficient system of public schools is generally recognized as an essential feature of all self-governing communities.

It is of supreme importance to the position and influence of the minority in this province, necessarily subject to special difficulties and disadvantages, that every family should have access to an efficient school for the education of its children.

The elementary school provides the education of the majority of the population, and it is evident, therefore, that these schools, which are not only the most important, but which present the greatest difficulties, should receive first consideration in any plans for the improvement of our educational conditions.

As the work of these elementary schools not only concerns the entire population, but also forms the foundation of our whole educational system, any scheme for the improvement of these schools should call forth the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community.

The educational system of the minority in this province is composed of various elements. At the head stand our two universities and our Normal Training School, whose work, considering the limitations under which it is carried on, must be a matter of pride to all who take an intelligent interest in education. The systems of public schools which have been established in the cities and towns of the province provide excellent educational facilities which compare favorably with the systems of other cities on this continent.

Our graded academies and model schools in the now thickly settled sections of the province are doing good work. But the rural elementary schools which provide educational facilities for the farming population, are surrounded with difficulties and limitations which seriously impair their efficiency.

The recent discussion of the educational affairs of this province was not above criticism; but it has served to direct public attention to some of the more important problems presented by educational work among the minority in this province. One result of these discussions has been to develop in the minds of the more thoughtful members of the community the firm conviction that while conscientious differences of opinion must be recognized, mere controversy is to be discouraged, in order that all classes of the community may be stimulated to united action upon well-considered plans for the improvement of rural schools.

While the existing school laws and regulations of the province may be capable of improvement, it is confidently believed that if the existing provisions were more generally understood and more carefully observed, our educational conditions would be vastly improved.

With this object in view, a number of representative men who are thoroughly conversant with our present educational conditions, have held several in-

formal conferences, and their deliberations have resulted in the formation of the undersigned committee, under whose auspices the following series of public meetings has been arranged, for the purpose of giving clear and full information concerning our existing educational system and the respective duties and responsibilities of those charged with its administration; and of discussing all phases of our educational work, with the special object of stimulating the interest of the ratepayers of our rural municipalities under whose direct control and management the rural elementary schools are organized and maintained.

The following is a list of meetings, speakers, etc.:

AUGUST 14—RICHMOND AND HUNTINGDON.

Richmond—The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Messrs. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., Peter MacKenzie, M.P.P., G. Parmelee, John White, and Dr. W. R. Shurtleff.

Huntingdon—The Hon. S. Fisher, Dr. J. W. Robertson, the Hon. W. A. Weir, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Mr. W. H. Walker, M.P.P., Dr. Walsh, M.P., Messrs. C. Parmelee, and J. R. Dougall.

AUGUST 16—MEGANTIC AND KNOWLTON.

Megantic—Messrs. John White, J. C. Sutherland, G. Parmelee, Dr. J. W. Robertson, the Hon. W. A. Weir, Mr. G. Smith, M.P.P., Dr. W. H. Shurtleff, Messrs. J. R. Dougall, and M. O. Savoie, M.P.

Knowlton—Mr. G. Parmelee, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, the Hon. S. Fisher, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Messrs. Peter MacKenzie, M.P.P., and G. W. Stephens, M. P. P.

AUGUST 23, LACHUTE AND STANSTEAD.

Lachute—The Hon. W. A. Weir, Mr. G. Parmelee, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Mr. Gavan Walker.

Stanstead—Mr. G. Parmelee, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Mr. Peter MacKenzie, M.P.P., Dr. W. R. Shurtleff, Messrs. J. C. Sutherland, Henry Lovell, M.P., E. A. Bissonnette, M.P., and John White.

The committee confidently appeals on behalf of this movement for the cordial and active support of all interested in education, and especially of the ratepayers and parents of scholars in the rural elementary schools. The mothers are deeply interested in these questions, and their presence will contribute greatly to the success of these meetings.

The committee extends a special invitation to all school commissioners, trustees, secretary-treasurers, managers and teachers to be present at these meetings, and to use their influence in securing the attendance of a large and representative gathering of the people in their respective municipalities.

Committee:—
HON. SYDNEY FISHER,
H. B. AMES, M.P.
HON. J. C. MCCORKILL,
HON. W. A. WEIR,
DR. SHURTLEFF,
G. W. STEPHENS, M.P.P.
Montreal, July 24, 1906.

HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE

THE PREMIER OF SASKATCHEWAN STRONGLY URGES THE PROJECT.

Ottawa, July 27.—Mr. Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, completed his business here yesterday. While in Ottawa Mr. Scott obtained final arrangements for the transfer of the provincial land titles and other offices and of the public institutions and buildings including jails at Prince Albert and Regina, and the Government House at Regina and all the court houses in the province. These have been assessed as worth, roundly, \$213,000, which sum the provincial authorities will pay to the Dominion in five equal annual instalments. The transfer will take place on Sept. 1.

When leaving here Mr. Scott said that his main purpose in Ottawa had been in connection with Railway subsidies.

The Canadian railways were exhibiting commendable activity in pushing out branches. The Hill lines from the south were proof of the tremendous traffic that western Canada was soon going to furnish, and an encouragement to western people that their business was going to be well handled. 'But after all is said and done,' declared the Premier, 'people of western Canada refuse to take their eye off the Hudson's Bay route. For twenty years they have been looking that way. In the election last fall both parties in both Alberta and Saskatchewan made distinct pronouncements on that subject, and in May the Saskatchewan Legislature adopted a strong memorial urging the project on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention for immediate action. But for my determination to leave no stone unturned to bring about action upon this project I should not have remained here so long. It is now brought to the point where concrete terms are being considered. The Prime Minister is most favorably impressed and I have every confidence that the Hudson's Bay Railway will, within a comparatively short time, be an actuality.'

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC LAWS.

Toronto, July 28.—Mr. D'Arcy Tate, of Montreal, assistant solicitor of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was at the Parliament Buildings yesterday, submitting to the Government the company's choice of the land grant along the new branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific, known as the Lake Superior line, two thirds of which is already built. Under the former government the grant was 7,000 acres to every mile of railway built, but the new Government has reduced the grant to practically half that amount. The branch runs from Fort William north to meet the Grand Trunk Pacific main line.

25,000 HANDS WANTED

GREAT CALL FOR HARVEST LABORERS IN THE WEST.

Twenty-five thousand men, women and young men are wanted for the harvesting of the crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Excursions have been arranged for transportation of those who would wish to go; that from Montreal will leave on Aug. 30 next, from the Windsor station of the C. P. R. The fare going is \$12 from any of the stations of the Province of Quebec, as far as Winnipeg, and from there to any point east of Moosejaw, Yorkton and Estevan, without extra charge. Return tickets will be issued prior to Nov. 30, to starting point, at the rate of \$18, upon presentation of a certificate of having worked at least thirty days.

More information, about Manitoba in particular, can be obtained from the office of the Commissioner for Manitoba, room 22, 107 St. James street, Montreal.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Kingston, July 26.—By a recent numbering of the islands in the Lake between this city and Brockville, the number was found to be 1,092. The guides affirm that new islands are constantly appearing, especially on the Canadian side. This change is said to be owing to the lowering of the water in the river. No fewer than fifty small islands have appeared in the past decade.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

LONDON, ONT., AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

London, Ont., July 27.—At 3.15 this morning the Street Railway employees declared a strike. No cars will run to-day. It is not known how the men will meet the Ontario Railway Board when they arrive to-day.

HINDOOS FOR VANCOUVER

TWO THOUSAND ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Vancouver, B.C., July 27.—The Hindoos who have been working here for the past year have taken advantage of the call for manual laborers for sawmill, railway and other work, to send home the joyful tidings to India, with the result that it is announced that two thousand will be here shortly. Dr.

D. R. Davichand has a contract with a number of sawmills adjacent to Vancouver to furnish that number of Sikh and Hindoo laborers. He has already placed three hundred. Most of these men are British army reservists and they are found to be better for work in the mills than Chinese and Japanese. It is probable that the white workers will protest against this importation of men from India. They want to make this a white British colony. However, the millers say it is impossible to get enough white men. Caucasians who may find it difficult to get employment in the mills of Michigan should come to the coast.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

WILL BE ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON BY THE ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Toronto, July 26.—The special committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance appointed to consider the question of a luncheon to the delegates to the British Medical Association, which meets in Toronto next month, met this afternoon in the office of the secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence. Plans were laid for this luncheon, at which the delegates will be invited to discuss the question of the present views regarding the use of alcoholic liquors. The luncheon will be given in the gymnasium on the University grounds on August 22nd. The subject will be introduced by Sir Victor Horsley, of London, chairman of the meeting of the British Medical Association, and by Professor G. Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge and President of the British Medical Temperance Association. There will be an address given at the luncheon also by Mr. J. T. Henderson, chairman of the executive committee of the National Temperance League of England. The luncheon will be one of the features of the medical convention, and is noted as such in the London 'Lancet' and other Medical publications in Great Britain. All the medical men in attendance will be invited to be present.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL

MINE MAGNATES IN SESSION IN HALIFAX.

Halifax, July 27.—Nova Scotia coal mine magnates were in session at the Halifax Hotel yesterday. The Intercolonial Railway coal contract is said to have been the cause of the gathering. Among those in attendance were: Messrs. R. Cowans, of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company; Mr. Harvey Graham, of the Nova Scotia Steel Co.; Mr. Alex. Dick, of the Dominion Coal Company; Mr. J. H. Barshell, of the Caledonia Mines; Mr. C. J. Coll, of the Acadia Coal Company.

There was a very pleasant rumor afloat some time ago, when the same gentlemen met together, that a gentlemen had been agreed upon concerning the I. O. R. Tender, that the price had been fixed, and that each company had its share of the contract. Now comes the rumor that the I. O. R. refuses to be held up, that Mr. Butler, the Deputy Minister of Railways, is 'on the scheme, and that he is looking for tenders elsewhere. This is said to be the cause of the hurried gathering here yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF

THE \$100,000 SENT BY CANADA GOES INTO THE GENERAL FUND.

Ottawa, July 26.—With reference to the Canadian grant of \$100,000 towards the San Francisco relief fund, of which \$80,000 has already been sent to the Red Cross and Relief Association of San Francisco, Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, stated to-day that the government will send the balance of \$20,000 to the same authority. Some individual applications were made to the government for assistance, and some complaint made as to the administration of the fund by the San Francisco authorities. The government, Mr. Fielding said, held that, as the \$100,000 was granted for the general relief of sufferers, without respect to any class, they did not feel at liberty to deal with any individual case, or with any particular class of sufferers, but felt that the whole amount should go into the general relief fund, relying upon the authorities of San Francisco, and upon the public opinion of the community to see that the distribution is properly made, and that all classes of sufferers share in the distribution. Besides this grant of \$100,000 for the relief fund, the government made provision through the British Consul General at San Francisco for assisting such Canadians as wished to return to Canada.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

Sorel, Que., July 25.—News reached here this morning from St. Louis de Bonsecours, twenty-four miles south of Sorel, that a man named Ferron, Mrs. Bourget and Mrs. Bernier and infant, were all drowned in the Yamaska river last night by the buggy in which they were driving being backed into the water by the horse.

CANADIAN EXHIBITS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Toronto, July 27.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-day shipped to the Exhibition at Christ Church, New Zealand, a case containing one hundred and fifty sets of different catalogues of Canadian manufactured goods. About sixty manufacturers are sending exhibits for the Canadian branch for exhibition.

CANADA A SYNONYM FOR PROSPERITY.

London, July 27.—At a meeting of Parris Bank, Mr. C. N. Parg, the chairman, said the name of Canada was synonymous with prosperity, but he was afraid she might go too fast and suffer the inevitable punishment of reaction.

C.P.R. EXPANSION IN WEST.

Railway Purchases 186 Lots of Land in Saskatoon

LARGE PASSENGER STATION AND FREIGHT SHEDS TO BE ERECTED.

Mr. F. F. Busted, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, closed a deal with Sutherland, Engen & Hanson, at Saskatoon, Sask., yesterday for 186 lots of land in the heart of that town for right of way and freight sheds, and a block and a half of land for a passenger station. The price paid was \$78,000 for the property. The deal is much the most important which has been made in Saskatoon, and settles the vexed question as to the entrance and exit of the Canadian Pacific main lines east and west, also the location of the passenger station for the town.

By the plans of the company, the passenger station will be on the west side of the street and the freight depot on the east side, some distance north. The 186 lots give the company considerable space for station yards, but not so much as desired. An offer of \$1,000 an acre was made to Mr. J. C. Brinkley for thirty acres, but he declined, and asked \$1,500. Mr. Busted refused to pay that price, and the C. P. R. will proceed to appropriate the land necessary for right of way. The main yard, shops, round house and general freight terminals will be on the east side of the River Saskatchewan, where the company now holds a section and three-quarters of land. These yards, the offices of the company assert, will be the most extensive on the C. P. R. system west of Winnipeg, made such to handle the enormous business which will centre at Saskatoon for that system. Two lines from Winnipeg and the last, the Kirkella & Northwestern, will come into Saskatoon. From the west the Lacombe & Wetaskiwin lines will join at a point west of Saskatoon and run into the city. The company will extend the 'Soo' line on up to the elbow, and meet the Lacombe line there.

GOLD THIEVES

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANIES GREATLY VICTIMIZED.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 26.—In consequence of a circumstantial statement that the Kalgoorlie Gold Mines suffer a yearly loss of £1,000,000 worth of gold by theft, the Minister of Mines employed a detective to investigate. He confirms the story of enormous stealing, which amounts to some hundreds of thousands of ounces, but says the robberies are smaller than alleged. He adds that certain men, who are generally regarded as upright and honorable, are living luxuriously wholly on the proceeds of stolen gold. They receive it from the actual stealers, who are mostly officials. A resident magistrate confirms the detective's story.

London officials of the Kalgoorlie Companies say the estimate of the theft is grossly exaggerated. The total value of the gold stolen does not exceed £70,000 yearly. The utmost vigilance fails to prevent the stealing.

WINNIPEG FAIR

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

Winnipeg, July 25.—The license department has carried on a vigorous campaign against the sale of liquor on the Fair Grounds, and many of the booths have been raided and liquor confiscated. The basement of the Government building resembles an inland revenue bonded warehouse, there being in store there and safely fenced up no less than 250 cases of beer, 6,000 bottles, and twenty-eight gallon kegs of the same beverage. In addition to the beer, several cases of high-class 'hard' goods were also secured, and are being kept safely under lock and key, and will be used as evidence against the lessees of the booths in which the stuff was found when they come up for trial.

MR. J. M. COURTNEY

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE HAS RESIGNED.

Ottawa, July 26.—As previously announced Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, has resigned his position and his resignation takes effect on first of November. It is understood that Mr. Fielding has decided to promote to the Deputyship a member of the present staff, Mr. T. C. Boville, who has been in the department for nearly a quarter of a century. Provision was made at the recent session of Parliament for the appointment of an assistant deputy minister. It is understood that the gentleman chosen for this position is Mr. Henry T. Ross, barrister of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, who is at present acting as secretary for the Insurance Commission. Mr. Ross is a Nova Scotia barrister of 17 years standing.

POISONED BY A DROWNED MAN.

Napanee, Ont., July 26.—Chief of Police Graham has been confined to the house for the past week, suffering from blood poisoning, contracted while removing the body of the unknown man found in Big Creek a week ago. For a few days his friends were very anxious, but he is improving now.

DROWNED FROM A LAUNCH.

Blenheim, Ont., July 25.—This morning at Rondeau, Arch Nichol, aged 25, of Harwich township, was drowned. The gasoline launch owned by Nichol and Reynolds was making a trip from Erieau to Government Park with a party of Dresden excursionists on board. When about one mile from the dock at Government Park the boiler of the engine exploded, and Nichol was blown into the Eau and drowned. The rest of the party were picked up by a tug from Erieau.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

London Sitings Closed on Wednesday Morning After a Prolonged Debate

NEXT COUNCIL WILL PROBABLY MEET IN BERLIN IN 1908

London, July 25.—The Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, after a prolonged debate this morning, adopted the following resolution:

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, now assembled in London, expresses the view that the Second Hague Conference should:

First, by treaty define contraband of war as being restricted to arms, munitions of war and explosives.

Second—Reassert and confirm the principle that neither a ship carrying contraband of war nor other goods aboard such ship not being contraband of war, may be destroyed.

Third—Affirm that even between belligerents private property should be treated as sea as it is on land.

The Conference also adopted a resolution in favour of the discussion by the Hague Conference of means to cut down the intolerable expenditure on armaments.

Another resolution provides that each national group shall apply to its own government to grand funds to aid future conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The decision as to the time and place of the next Conference was left in the hands of the International Council. It is expected that it will be held in Berlin in 1908.

The Conference then concluded its sessions.

LUNCHEON AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon at the House of Lords.

Lord Chancellor Foreburn presided, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador; M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador; Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador; the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther; Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary; Mr. James Bryce, chief secretary for Ireland; Mr. William J. Bryan, and Prince Hilkoff, were among the distinguished guests. Mr. Bryan made the hit of the occasion with a brilliant piece of word painting, describing the glories of peace, his text being that a noble life is better than death on the battlefield. Prolonged applause greeted Mr. Bryan's oratorical effort.

MR. BRYAN'S MOTION ADOPTED.

Mr. William J. Bryan's proposed rider to the model arbitration treaty was discussed at Tuesday morning's session, and resulted in its being recast as follows:

If a disagreement should arise which is not included in those to be submitted to arbitration, the contracting parties shall not resort to any act of hostility before they separately or jointly invite as the case may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation of one or more friendly powers, this requisition to take place, if necessary, in accordance with article 8 of the Hague Convention, providing for a peaceful settlement of international conflicts.

After speeches by the former Austrian Minister of Commerce, Von Plener, and Mr. Bryan, it was unanimously adopted. The latter said that his amendment was aimed at widening the scope of arbitration, so as to include questions of national honor, and its adoption was a long step in the direction of peace.

LIMITATION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the head of the French delegation, subsequently opened the debate on the limitation of military and naval forces, declaring that if the powers were undecided among themselves how to act for their common interests they would be forced to do so, first by bankruptcy and then by revolution. The Baron said that limitation of armaments had no connection with the chimera of disarmament. The augmentations in the United States were due to the unfortunate example of Europe, but in proportion to the population the American forces had not been increased unreasonably. Germany, continued the Baron, commits the grave fault of struggling with the United States for naval pre-eminence and thus divides her energies both on land and sea uselessly, for the American states are united and inaccessible, while the states of Europe are divided and will always be menaced by the possibility of a coalition against them.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

United States Congressman Bathold said he considered the scheme to convert The Hague into a permanent body, which would meet at stated periods, and to create a council of international law, to be so thoroughly practicable and timely that no well-disposed government could object to it.

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

The former Austrian Minister of Commerce, Von Plener, then presented the report of the Brussels Commission, giving the proposed model treaty of arbitration, the adoption of the treaty, as amended by the commission, together with a resolution urging on the powers that when arbitration is impossible, to have recourse, singly or jointly, to a third party. At this point, Mr. Wm. J. Bryan rose. 'I cannot see,' he said, 'that people have any justification in killing each other before investigating the question involved. There is no question of the sufficient importance of this. I want to move an amendment to Herr Von Plener's recommendation, to be appended to the commission's report. It goes further than his, without going so far. This is my resolution:

If a disagreement should occur between contracting parties, which, in the terms of the proposed arbitration treaty,

need not be submitted to arbitration, they shall, before declaring war, or engaging in any hostilities whatever, submit the question to The Hague court, or some other impartial tribunal, for investigation and report, each party reserving the right to act independently afterwards.

This resolution I put in order that there shall be no more shedding of human blood.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S SPEECH.

London, July 24.—All the newspapers this morning comment on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's address before the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and especially his phrase: 'The Russian Parliament is dead; Long live the Russian Parliament.' The more conservative journals consider the latter undiplomatic and indiscreet, while the Liberal organs characterize it as a blend of high courage and deep caution, nothing over which diplomacy can stubble.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

London, July 26.—Mr. William J. Bryan, who was introduced by Mr. White-law Reid, United States Ambassador, was received in private audience by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day. Only the King, Mr. Reid and Mr. Bryan were present. The conversation largely turned on the subject of peace and the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with the objects of which His Majesty showed himself to be thoroughly in accord. Subsequently the King received some eighty members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the throne room.

THE PREFERENCE PROPOSAL.

Viscount St. Aldwyn Does Not Think it at All Practicable

MUCH MORE BENEFIT WOULD BE DERIVED FROM IMPROVING POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 30.—At a banquet to the colonial visitors at Bristol Viscount St. Aldwyn, formerly Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in proposing the toast of the Empire, said he did not agree with the conclusion of the tariff discussion at the recent Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, because he did not think the preference proposal was a practicable one, and certainly not at present. He desired to unite the Empire, but deplored the fact that the question affecting the relations of the colonies and the Mother Country had become a matter of party difference here. He suggested that it would be possible for the Colonial Conference to improve the commercial relations of the Empire without raising the matter which had become a party question. For instance, a preference to us in Canada on wines and oil would be of no value to the United Kingdom. It would not be possible for the colonies to consider whether they could not lower the tariff on those articles which we were capable of exporting without undue interference with industries. Would it not be possible for the United Kingdom, on the other hand, to accept trade advantages as the indirect contribution towards Imperial defence. He thought more might be done in uniting the Empire by facilitating the postal, telegraph and steamship communications. None could foresee the future, but it was certain Canada, Australia and South Africa would never be governed by a Parliament sitting at Westminster. Almost any reasonable man anticipates that there will be some kind of council representing the different elements which might deal with questions of Imperial defence in peace and war.

Mr. George Drummond, of Montreal, in replying, said the speeches at the Congress had been made from an Imperial standpoint. Whether free traders or protectionists, the object was to consolidate the Empire. Delegates did not come to dictate, but to ask that matters be considered. In spite of American agents and advertisements, Mr. Drummond said Canadians were doing their best to hold the trade for Great Britain or Greater Britain.

BOUND FOR THE POLE

THE STEAMER LEAVES QUEBEC.

Quebec, July 29.—After several delays, the Canadian Government steamer Arctic sailed for the Polar regions. Many women and children were assembled on the King's wharf to witness the departure of the steamer, which was decked in flags.

Mr. J. U. Gregory, superintendent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, was on the wharf, all other officials being absent. At 9 o'clock Saturday evening, Capt. J. E. Bernier, accompanied by F. W. Vanasse, former member for Yamaska in the House of Commons, and former editor-in-chief of the 'Monde,' of Montreal, as official secretary, and Levasseur, second mate, and Dr. Flood, medical officer, boarded the vessel, other members of the crew being aboard. It was 10 o'clock when she left port on her second trip to the Arctic seas. The vessel, which is adapted for both sail and steam, is so shaped as to enable her to proceed either by her bow or stern.

The Arctic left port on orders direct from Ottawa, and also sails under sealed orders, which will be broken and read to the crew upon her arrival

at Father Point. The trip to be taken will be almost at right angles, and Capt. Bernier will navigate by a new route, following a map made by himself, and printed by order of the Marine and Fisheries Department. It is a very interesting map, and, instead of the vessel going to Hudson Bay, she will proceed via Davis Straits, touching at Greenland, and sending mail, if possible, from the land of Disko. Should it be found possible to send mails from Disko, they will have to send them from there to Norway, thence to Liverpool, whence they will be sent to Canada, which will mean a delay of two months before the mail reaches its destination. From the island of Disko, the 'Arctic' will proceed to Lancaster Sound, 1,500 miles north of Hudson Bay, where they will winter. They expect to call at Grotus Bay, where Sir John Franklin, the explorer, wintered in 1846, and while there, will repair the monument erected to his memory. The 'Arctic' is expected to return in from fifteen to eighteen months. Previous to the sailing on the vessel, Detective Patry returned two of the crew who had been held as witnesses in connection with the tragedy at the basin, their testimony not being considered sufficient to hold them longer under the circumstances, while James Finn and Edward Powers, who are still in custody, had to be replaced by other men.

Captain Bernier will plant the Canadian flag upon all islands and mainland points which he may discover, claiming them on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

A QUIET CANADIAN VILLAGE DISGRACED BY A MURDER.

Huntingdon, Que., July 29.—Saturday night at 10.30 o'clock a shooting affray took place at the little hamlet of Cazaville, 14 miles west of this village, in the parish of St. Anicet. It seems that some 80 farmers and laborers, mostly young fellows, had gathered in and about the hotel, and the bar was busy. Among them was Ernest Lee, son of the late Patrick Lee, of Lee's Corners, and Jean B. Leroi, or King, as he was commonly called, who had been working at Athelstan, and came home to stay over Sunday with his parents, who live in a house on the corner of Dr. Stewart's farm, about four miles from Cazaville. These two, with a number of others, were on the gallery in front of Delorme's Hotel, when a slight disturbance arose. Lee, who had the insane habit of carrying a revolver, drew his weapon, and, after firing two shots diagonally across the road, turned and deliberately levelled it at the breast of Leroi, who was within five feet of him, and fired, the bullet passing through the left side of Leroi's heart. Leroi immediately turned and went into the hotel, falling on his face in the passageway, and died in three minutes afterwards. Lee then flourished the revolver, and, threatening to shoot anyone who dared to interfere with him, made his escape. A warrant was at once issued by David Vass, J.P., of Cazaville, for the arrest of Ernest Lee on the charge of murder. At daylight this morning Dale Laurin, bailiff, went to Lee's home, where he found him in bed asleep. He was placed under arrest and brought to Cazaville, where he will be held for examination.

Coroner J. R. Clouston, M.D., of Huntingdon, was at once notified, and went to the scene of the tragedy, and made all necessary arrangements for the inquest.

Leroi was 21 years, and Lee was about the same age, and heretofore bore a good character. He comes of a good family, and had it not been for the cursed drink, which has again made itself manifest, might never have committed such a crime. He spent Saturday afternoon in Huntingdon, and ended the day in Cazaville.

FARMERS PUT UP A SURPRISE

HAVE ALREADY CAUSED GRAIN BLOCKADE IN THE WEST.

Elevators here filled to night; 100,000 bushels grain to market within next two weeks; no cars available; please cancel order refusing cars to shippers here, and so relieve blockade; there is a bigger one coming within a fortnight, after threshing the new grain commences.

Such is the urgent message just received in Winnipeg by Mr. William Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R., from the Board of Trade at Yorkton. This desperate state of affairs has been caused by the farmers suddenly discovering that this year's crop in their district at any rate is going to be half as large again as last year. Consequently they have been rushing in their grain left over from last year so fast that all the elevators have become blocked, and the elevators cannot be obtained to carry it away. It is estimated that there is still 100,000 bushels of wheat in the farmers' bins, which will be marketed during the next two weeks. To date the total shipments of last year's grain from Yorkton amount to 1,491,840 bushels.

LORD STRATHCONA.

On Monday there was perhaps a touch of anxiety in Canadian inquiries as to the health of Lord Strathcona after the arduous engagements of the busiest week of the Anglo-Canadian season. Happily all cause for uneasiness was removed when it leaked out that after the last of his guests had left Knebworth, Lord Strathcona himself departed for town and travelled all night to Oban to take yacht on Sunday morning for his island of Colonsay, where certain matters called for his personal attention. On Monday night he returned to London, and was at business in Victoria street as usual on Tuesday. There is something almost uncanny about the ubiquitous energy of Canada's octogenarian High Commissioner.—'Westminster Gazette,' (London), July 19.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

IN PASSING THE VOTE ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE 102 VOTES WERE NOT RECORDED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 26.—At a meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. B. Langdon, the president, reported the result of the discussions before the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London. He stated that the resolution in favor of preferential trade within the Empire, put forward by the Canadian chambers, had been carried by 105 to 41. A list of those entitled to vote, however, showed that forty-seven home and thirty-five colonial chambers, possessing together 102 votes, did not take part in the division.

At a meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, in commenting on the report of the delegates from that chamber to the Congress at London, Mr. J. H. Murgatroyd, the president, said he thought the colonial delegates advocated their views with no selfish motive, but with the idea that a preference would be good for this country.

Mr. A. F. Firth said that at a previous Congress there had been delegates opposing the idea of contributions to naval and military defence. He thought that that objection was from the colonies to the Mother Country more than from the Mother Country to the colonies.

At a meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, in referring to the abandonment of the visit to Bradford of the colonial delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, said he did not like to say anything in the nature of a complaint. Not only at Bradford, but at other towns, extensive preparations had been made and a good deal of expense incurred, and the experience on this occasion might deter people from undertaking anything of the kind in future.

Mr. W. Maude explained that the reason why the tour of the delegates had been abandoned was that the number of applications to take part in the tour was less than thirty, half of which were ladies.

London, July 27.—Over forty colonial delegates who attended the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire went to Bristol and are being entertained to-night and to-morrow.

Referring to their visit the Bristol 'Daily Press' says the fortunes of Canada and Bristol have been linked since the colony took its place in the mosaic of British possessions. The visitors traverse the river down which Cabot sailed over 400 years ago on the way to discover Newfoundland. Now steam and the cable have practically annihilated the distance between Bristol and the St. Lawrence. In the development of Canada, Bristol takes the deepest possible interest because she is sure of a share of the traffic.

WHO SOLD THE STOCK?

EXCITING TIME AT THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY MEETING.

Pittsburg, July 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric Company to-day, President Geo. Westinghouse was charged openly with launching private ventures with the company's funds. The directors were charged with aiding him in this, but, after a discussion, the old board of directors was elected with a few exceptions. Mr. James Carrothers, a minority stockholder, led the opponents of Mr. Westinghouse. The incident grew out of the report of the company. Mr. Carrothers called attention to the assets, in which were stocks and bonds of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Transit Co., valued at \$6,300,000. Mr. Carrothers wanted to know how much was stock and how much bonds.

It developed that the capital stock of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Transit Co. is \$300,000, and that the road cost about \$6,000,000. No one was sure that these figures were correct, and there was more or less confusion.

Finally Mr. Carrothers said: 'We have \$6,000,000 worth of bonds and \$300,000 worth of stock. Who has the remainder of the stock? This company puts all the money up that is spent on the road and gets only \$300,000 worth of stock. Why should not this company have all the stock if it pays for the road?'

No one explained the report in detail. The adoption was moved, but Mr. John Gregg, one of the directors, said: 'I want to know from whom the stock of this rapid transit company was purchased. I understand that these stocks were purchased from Mr. Westinghouse, that this is a private corporation, and that Mr. Westinghouse unloaded the stock on this company.'

A voice was heard: 'At twice its value.' The report was adopted and the old board of directors was re-elected, with the exception of Jas. Hazen Hyde, who is succeeded by T. W. Simon, and Frank H. Taylor, whose place is taken by W. R. Upgraff.

A CHICAGO MURDER

ARREST OF A MAN SUSPECTED OF THE COWARDLY CRIME.

Chicago, July 25.—Frank J. Constantine, the suspected murderer of Mrs. Louisa A. Gentry, at her home in La-salle avenue, Jan. 6 last, is said to be under arrest in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Constantine is said to have been recognized by a woman who once lived in the apartment in which the murder was committed. She reported to the police authorities at Poughkeepsie that the man was Constantine and he was at once arrested. Sheriff Hoffman, of Dutchess County, N.Y., telegraphed to the local police that he was holding Constantine, saying that the prisoner did not deny

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Husband and Doctor Arrested in Connection With Woman's Death

CORONER'S JURY DENOUNCE ADVERTISEMENTS OF MEDICINE COMPANY.

In Toronto on Wednesday a coroner's jury, called to investigate the death of a young married woman named Agnes Bridant gave a verdict that she came to her death through the use of instruments used by herself on instructions from Mrs. Miller, acting for the De Voss Medicine Company, and her husband. The latter two are in custody, charged with murder. A rider was added to the verdict denouncing the publication of certain advertisements leading to results such as in this case.

Mrs. Bridant, who was about twenty-five years of age, lived at the Bristol apartments, corner of King and Jarvis streets, in Toronto. She died at that address on Friday morning last as the result of blood-poisoning caused by an illegal operation, and the husband, Edward Bridant, and Lillian Miller, practicing as the Dr. De Voss Medicine Company at 210 Queen street east, were immediately arrested.

NEWFOUNDLAND

THE TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT OVER LORD GREY'S VISIT.

Halifax, N.S., July 25.—A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says the reported confederation negotiations between Earl Grey and Sir William Macgregor, of Newfoundland, and the visit of the former to Newfoundland as the guest of the Newfoundland governor, has raised a storm here. After repeated attempts to arrange for a reception to the Governor-General, the committee have been unable to get the public to take hold of the idea, and at the last meeting only five members were present. Mr. Outerbridge, who occupied the chair, read a report. He stated that they had received only sixteen instead of forty guarantors, and that general apathy existed regarding a ball or reception. It is now believed public functions will be abandoned, and Earl Grey be received as a private guest of the Governor. There is much feeling in government circles and amongst anti-confederation politicians, who look upon this as a plan to force confederation. Sir Robert Bond, the Premier, has issued a statement that he has nothing to do with the visit. Trouble is not unlikely between Sir William Macgregor and his government as a result of the Premier's implied repudiation of Sir William Macgregor for inviting Earl Grey. It is also noteworthy that while Sir William has been charged with negotiating with the Canadian Governor-General on the subject of confederation, it is not denied that the subject was discussed with Earl Grey. Both are known to have talked over the matter in Canada, and to be warmly in favor of it.

EARL GREY'S RECEPTION

St. John's, Nfld., July 26.—Earl and Countess Grey, with their suites, arrived here to-day after an enjoyable trip across the island. A large crowd was at the railway station at the time of their arrival. A half-holiday was observed. Shipping in the harbor was elaborately decorated.

The Earl and Countess attended the Catholic orphanage festival, where they were welcomed by Archbishop Howley and prominent clergy and laymen of all creeds. Five thousand persons attended the festival. To-night the city is extensively illuminated. Lord and Lady Howley and Lady Evelyn Grey spent yesterday and a part of to-day securing a fine catch of salmon.

KNOCK OUT DROPS

EX-CONGRESSMAN OF VIRGINIA THE VICTIM IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 27.—A victim of knock-out drops and with his pockets rifled of their contents, believed to have been several hundred dollars, Mr. Chas. P. Dorr, a former Congressman from West Virginia, was found lying senseless in a doorway at 27th street and Sixth avenue, by a policeman to-night. When the policeman approached, several rough-looking men who had been gathered about the prostrate form, ran away. At the New York Hospital a physician recognized the unconscious man as former Congressman Dorr, and said he had come from the same town. After fifteen minutes' hard work the surgeon succeeded in bringing Dorr to consciousness. It is said his condition was serious. The hospital surgeon, after an examination, said that there was no doubt but that Mr. Dorr had been given some powerful drug. Mr. Dorr was stopping at the Victoria Hotel, where it was said he had just arrived.

YACHTING DISASTER

TWO BOATS CAPSIZED OFF NEW JERSEY AND EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.

Angeles, N.J., July 29.—Two yachts coming in from the fishing banks capsized on Hereford Inlet bar, off here, to-day, and, so far as can be ascertained to-night, eight persons lost their lives. There were thirty-two persons in one yacht, of whom seven were lost, and twelve in the other, all of whom but one were saved. That not more fell victims to the rough seas was due to the heroism of Captain Henry S. Ludlam, of the Hereford Inlet life saving station, and a crew of five men. The list of dead is as follows: Bodies recovered—Frederick Fisher, sr., Philadelphia; Herbert Hammell, Landsdale, Pa.; Walter Snyder, Philadelphia; John Fogarty, Haverford, Pa.; J. Starkey, Philadelphia; Jerry Donohue, Philadelphia; unknown man. Missing—Samuel Lodner, Woodbury, N.J.

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It was at ten o'clock that Crown Attorney Corley and Detective Sergeant Duncan and Deputy Magistrate Kingsford were sent for to take Mrs. Bridant's ante-mortem deposition, but on arrival at the Bristol apartments, and told them that his wife had been getting medicines from 'Dr. De Voss.' Sergeant Duncan and the crown attorney went over to 'De Voss's' office and made a thorough search of the premises. They found a number of appliances used for certain purposes and also a number of boxes of pills. There were also several hundreds of letters from women, married and otherwise, some from Montreal, asking 'De Voss's' advice. All these seizures were put on the patrol wagon and conveyed to the detective department.

'Dr. De Voss' hails from Covington, Kentucky. She has advertised extensively and has issued attractively printed circulars, a number of which were seized by the police, advertising her medicine. Her husband is Michael J. Milcines. Her husband is Michael J. Milcines, five years ago a member of the Board of Aldermen at Covington. He has been engaged in connection with a gasoline launch business at 39 Sherbourne street.

The naive prisoner says his wife did not tell him what she was using 'De Voss's' medicines for.

The condition of the dead woman was first brought to the attention of the chief coroner by Drs. Winnet and Ross, who were called in, but declined to interfere. The chief coroner knowing the woman to be in immediate fear of death, notified the crown attorney and the party of officials hurried to Mrs. Bridant's apartments.

It is stated that Mrs. Bridant went to the company as a result of an advertisement in a newspaper.

The family of Mrs. Bridant allege that she was opposed to the course pursued, but that her husband, a native of Paris, France, and a barber by trade, continually urged her to it.

APPENDICITIS

WHEN THE OPERATION SHOULD BE PERFORMED.

Berlin, July 26.—The appendicitis conference resumed its sessions to-day. The most eminent surgeons and gynaecologists concurred in stating that the only remedy is an operation, and that it should be performed as soon as possible, that is, within forty-eight hours of the appearance of the disease. When temporarily cured without an operation a relapse is extremely probable.

A PRINCE KILLED.

Munich, July 26.—Prince Eugene Murat was killed to-day by the overturning of his automobile while he was on the way to Karlsbad.

The prince was the eldest son of Prince Louis Murat by his marriage with the widowed Princess Orbeliani, and was also related to Princess Anna Murat, whose mother was born at Borden-town, N.J. To the latter town the Murat, who was Napoleon's great cavalry leader, went after his chieftain's downfall. With him went Louis Bonaparte and others of Napoleon's supporters.

AUTO ACCIDENT IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 28.—Herbert P. Martin, an auto driver for Polson Bros., who have a garage here, at Main and Utica streets, while returning from Clarence, N.Y., this morning, struck a buggy containing three men, and one will probably die as a result of the accident. Martin reported the accident to the police after he arrived in Buffalo. His story is that he did not see the buggy until the collision occurred. Those in the rig were A. Blinback, Benton Pregal and C. C. Crull, all of Akron. Crull is so badly hurt that Dr. Lapp, who attended him, says he will die. The other two men were only slightly hurt. The buggy was demolished and the front of the auto smashed.

OTTAWA REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Ottawa, July 26.—Mr. Joseph Riopelle representing the Government is busy buying up all the properties on Sussex street, facing MacKenzie avenue, from Rideau to Cathcart streets. He will buy nine full blocks for the immense departmental building to be erected to house the offices now scattered over the city. Several properties have already been bought and the Government will collect rent until they are needed. A million dollars is involved in the land purchase. The T. Lindsay store property bought by Lindsay the other day for \$350,000 will be valued by the Exchequer Court.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A Toronto firm of booksellers has been suing some of its customers under a contract which contained the stipulation that 'the firm shall not be responsible for any misrepresentation by an agent.'

Now Toronto talks of building a seawall at a cost of \$70,000 to 'provide a grand boulevard' and make three acres of land.

Some Kingston people tried lynch law on a wife-beater the other day, giving him a ducking in the lake at the end of a rope.

The James Bay Railway wanted to get into Toronto, and the city has given it practically a permanent lease, at an annual rental of \$800, of property on the bank of the Don, worth about \$16,000.

The Agricultural Department at Ottawa will provide cold storage for fruit in transit, similar to that provided for dairy products.

Nothing has yet been definitely determined in regard to plans for Toronto's station, details of which are now being considered between Canadian Pacific officials and the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Ontario Agricultural College authorities are working on a milking machine. The device immediate before them is designed to enable a man to milk eight cows at once. It is said to have stood some of the tests to which it has been subjected.

The Rev. F. G. Orchard, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has succeeded to the headmastership of St. Alban's, made vacant by the appointment of the late principal to the presidency of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

It is claimed that Mackenzie and Mann's Montreal and Ottawa road will be 108 miles in length, or considerably shorter than either one of the existing lines between the commercial and political capitals of Canada.

The members of the Ottawa police force have been instructed to stop card playing for money at Rockcliffe and the various city parks—particularly those under control of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, in accordance with a recent regulation of the commission.

The Ontario Government, it is announced, will guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway to the extent of \$20,000 a mile for 268 miles of road, or a total of \$5,360,000.

Since the passing of the act last year by the Provincial Government, giving veterans of '68 and '70 and the South African war, their choice of 100 acres of land in New Ontario, or \$50 in cash, the number of applicants proving their claims and asking for the money has now totalled the amount of the claims to over \$10,000.

Norman and Neil McLeod, sons of Mr. Neil McLeod, township councillor of Kenyon, who resides near Lagan, were killed outright, and a third son stunned by lightning, on Monday, near their home.

On Thursday afternoon, while bathing at Keewayden Island, Muskoka Lake, Mrs. H. K. Smith, of Brantford, Ont., floated on a log a few feet over her depth, and on trying to regain the shore was drowned.

A school of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers is to be established at Petewawa.

The Indestructible Fibre Company, of Massena, N.Y., has secured a site, building and water power for a branch of its industry, which it will establish in Ottawa. Stock to the value of \$50,000 has been subscribed. The new industry will be located on Victoria Island, at the foot of Spencer street, Chaudiere.

The gross earnings of the Railway for the month of May amounted to \$50,054.03, and the operating expenses to \$25,947.25, leaving net earnings of road, \$24,106.78, as against \$6,806.34 for same month of 1905, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

The Provincial Government has decided after a careful consideration of the application, to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, formerly the James Bay Railway Company.

The Dominion Rifle Association meet will be held at Rockcliffe on Monday, Aug. 27, and continue till 4 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 1.

A volunteer was killed at the Cove Ranges, near London, Ont., and another severely injured by the bursting of a rifle.

QUEBEC.

Two men are dead in Quebec as the result of a scrimmage between soldiers and sailors.

The French armored cruiser 'Desaix' arrived at Halifax on Saturday on her way to Quebec.

Norman Wight, an engineer on the Laurentian branch of the C. P. R., on Tuesday, while running down grade near St. Jerome, spied a little girl on the track ahead of the engine, and without regard to his own safety he rushed through the front window of the cab, ran along the footboard, climbed down on the plot, and holding to the grassy rod by one hand, he grabbed the child with the other as the engine overtook the then running girl, saving her from a horrible death.

The school municipality of Frelighsburg and St. Armand East has levied a school tax of one and a half mills on the dollar.

Mr. Wm. S. McCaskill, of Keith, Que., has purchased from Mr. John E. and Donald Smith, of the Smith Stock Farm, Barre, Vt., the noted sire Abbott Wilkes.

Miss Fidele Collier, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. F. W. Collier, Postmaster-General of British Guiana, was drowned at Upper Melbourne, while bathing, on Thursday.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Dr. James W. Chisholm was drowned in Big Glace Bay last evening while swimming.

The body of Nicholas Brown, seventy years old, was found in one of the Halifax city docks on Friday afternoon. He was last seen two weeks ago. One trouble after another came upon Brown,

and he committed suicide. When found, heavy weights of iron were tied round his body.

The preliminary crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicates that the yield in Nova Scotia will be well up to the average.

The Premier of Newfoundland has officially denied the reports that the visit of Earl Grey had anything to do with the discussion of the federation of that country with Canada.

An eight-year-old child, Harry Adams, was drowned off the dockyards at Halifax, on Thursday afternoon. He had been playing while his father and a friend were rowing out on the harbor.

The 'Stanley Jessup,' a Nova Scotia schooner has been struck by lightning off Newfoundland, battered to pieces by the breakers and her crew of sixteen all drowned.

Three men in Moncton have been arrested for selling liquor and sent to jail for a month without the option of a fine.

WESTERN CANADA.

Principal Coleridge, of Gainsboro public schools, has been appointed principal at Birle.

The Winnipeg census returns so far show a population there of between 90,000 and 100,000.

Messrs. Hay and Tolmay have received contracts to build a \$10,000 Methodist church at Grenfell.

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington is in the mountains of British Columbia on a game-hunting expedition. Constable Kirk, of the R.N.W.M.P., is missing from Lethbridge, and it is supposed that he has deserted.

Thos. McGregor, who died at Carberry a few days ago, aged 89, left \$40,000 to be divided amongst three nieces.

The largest fire ever occurring in Grand Forks, B.C., happened the other day when the big furniture store of J. W. Jones, worth \$30,000; the old printing office, owned by F. H. McCarter, valued at \$500, and three small dwellings, belonging to Ed Knapp, valued at \$500, were destroyed.

The plans of the Mounted police for the present season include the opening of a route of winter communication from the head of Lake Winnipeg to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, a distance of a little less than five hundred miles. When the police are more firmly established on the bay and get a post planted at what is known as Baker Lake, it is intended to open a trail across the barren lands that separate Chesterfield Inlet from Great Slave Lake.

A farmer from Iowa on route to Saskatchewan, was relieved of his pocketbook containing a hundred and eight dollars, and his railway ticket on the Northern Pacific train south of the boundary. He had his pocketbook in the inside pocket of his coat, and was asleep when the theft occurred. He was not aware that he had been robbed until he had reached the boundary.

A Haugden, foreman of a tie gang on the Midland Railway, was killed by a freight train at Grains, Man., the other night.

Besides laying out immense yards at Saskatoon the C. P. R. is planning extensive terminal works at Regina.

Lethbridge building permits for June amounted to nearly \$40,000.

The revenue collected at the Edmonton customs house has almost doubled during the past year. The amount is \$104,416.04 for 1906, compared with \$57,904.87 for 1905.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church congregation, Port Arthur, has decided to spend \$6,000 enlarging the edifice and to install a pipe organ.

Red Deer, Alta., has submitted a by-law to its citizens which, if passed, will authorize the expenditure of \$30,000 for a sewage system.

Despatches from Alberta state that the fall wheat crop has headed out exceptionally well, and that the early prospects for an excellent crop will be more than fulfilled. The weather during the past few weeks has been perfect, with lots of warm sunshine, and plenty of moisture. It is expected that within a week or two the binders will be busy getting the harvest ready for the threshing gangs.

The Department of the Interior has just issued a new map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, corrected to May 1, showing the even-numbered sections finally disposed of up to that date. All new towns, railway lines under construction and projected lines, are marked in, together with a moderately close description of the character of the country in the three provinces. The map is a valuable one, more especially for those interested in real estate, and has been issued in wall size.

MONTREAL.

Dr. F. G. Finley, secretary of the medical board of the General Hospital, was driving down Aqueeduct street one day last week when his carriage was struck by a street car and the doctor thrown heavily to the pavement. He barely escaped being thrown under the wheels of the car.

Chin Lin, a Chinese laundryman, is missing.

James Cornwall, of St. Lambert, a foreman painter, of the Grand Trunk Railway, was killed by a train on the Victoria Bridge last week.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal branch of the Manufacturers' Association, held last week in the Board of Trade building, the Workmen's Compensation Bill that came before the legislature last winter was strongly condemned, as being opposed to the business industry of the province.

Charles C. Browne, the former United States customs appraiser, who was twice committed for extradition by Commissioner Choquet, left Montreal on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock for Sing Sing prison, where he will serve two years for having conspired to defraud the United States Government.

A Montreal boy playing with a revolver which, of course he did not know was loaded, will go minus a great toe for the rest of his life.

While Mr. Alphonse Lemay, one of the clerks employed at the City Hall, was standing at the corner of Gosford and Champ de Mars streets the other day during lunch hour, waiting for a

street car to pass, two well dressed individuals approached him, and one of them suddenly snatched his gold watch and chain, and made off with the booty, before he could be caught.

Montreal is to have a new industry, in the shape of a large automobile factory. A new concern has just been organized under the name of 'Monarch Motor Company, Limited,' with a capital of \$250,000. Mr. L. D. Robertson, well known in automobile circles, will be general manager.

Tired of life, after reaching the age of three score years and ten, Isidore Alain, a former resident of Quebec, but who has lived here since last fall, cut his throat with a razor on the steps of the residence of Police Lieutenant Turner, 372 Visitation street, on Wednesday night.

The body of an old woman, who fell ill in St. Dominique street near St. Lawrence Market, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday night, and was carried into the General Hospital, where she died in a few minutes, await identification at the morgue.

The Rev. Father Louis William Leclaire, S.J., director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, is dead after an illness of several months' duration.

A man named Richer, whose parents reside at Hull, Que., was killed Tuesday by being crushed between the barge 'James Gordon' and the edge of the canal, near Cote St. Paul. He was working on board the barge when the accident occurred, and death was almost instantaneous. He was about twenty years of age.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The courts of Chicago have taken the control of the Zion City property from John Alexander Dowie and his followers are to hold a meeting to depose him from his spiritual command.

Dr. Taylor, public analyst of England, finds 7,500,000 colonies of bacteria in one gramme of fock bedding.

Washington, D.C. has a new postmaster, who signaled his advent to office by promulgating an order forbidding employees to discuss politics or religion during working hours.

A man known as French, who was found dying on a pile of bricks in Woodbridge street, Detroit, on Thursday afternoon, and who died in Boyd's ambulance while being taken to an hospital, has been identified as Joseph Melan, of Valleyfield, Que.

Count Witte has expressed his pleasure at the general attitude of foreign politicians towards Russia in her present trouble and declines to believe that the recent words of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the Inter-Parliamentary Union express the true feeling of the British people.

The Kharikov revolutionists are preparing for a second uprising.

Lieut. England, of the United States cruiser 'Chattanooga' stationed at Chefoo, China, was killed on Saturday by a rifle bullet from the French cruiser 'Dupetit' while at small arms practice 'Thouart.'

The Carnegie Pension Fund has been increased by from five to fifteen millions so that the widows of the men eligible may now profit by it.

The doctor who attended the late Marshall Field, the Chicago millionaire, for seven days previous to his death has sent in a bill to the estate for \$25,000.

Three men arrived at Pensacola, Fla., yesterday with their clothing torn and great welts over their arms and bodies. They had had a fight with bloodhounds and had been given forty lashes each after their first attempt at escape from a lumber camp where they had been employed.

Proclamations have been scattered through Peterhof and have even been tacked up on the doors of the quarters of General Orloff and General Trepoft, announcing that death sentences have been imposed on them, as General Pobiedonostoff and on the Czar.

Four more stores of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, situated in four different Russian towns, were wrecked with bombs on Tuesday. The migrants, who are agents of the Polish Socialistic Party, say this is a sample of what may happen to the other firms refusing to contribute to the revolutionary cause.

'Pauline Donalds,' Miss Pauline Lightstone, of Montreal, the Canadian prima donna, was married in London on Tuesday, to Mr. Paul Seveilhac, the French baritone.

Seven persons were killed last week and twenty-seven injured in a wreck on the Great Northern, near Spokaue, Wn.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, took an involuntary plunge into the Rideau the other night. He was stepping into his canoe at the Rideau Canoe Club House, but inadvertently stepped into the water instead.

Gold is now said to have been discovered on the shores of Lake Temiscaming.

An action has been instituted against the Baje de Chaleurs Railway by Messrs. Galindez & Co., bankers, of London, for \$229,493, to recover that amount in first mortgage bonds with an interest from July 24, 1900.

In Persia political discontent is becoming acute. Over 5,000 refugees are under the protection of the British Legation at Teheran.

A speaker at the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in London urged the adoption of an international standard of quality for steel rails.

Thirty acres of land on the border of Long Lake, Fond-du-Lac County, Michigan, has dropped several feet beneath the surface.

At least six, and perhaps three times that number of masons, plumbers and Italian laborers, were crushed to death in the sudden collapse of a building at South Framingham, Mass., on Tuesday, in the sudden collapse of a building and bruised or maimed for life.

A British commission, after due study of the matter, has recommended the abolition of the limit of 20 miles an hour as the maximum speed at which automobiles may run on country roads, and that only reckless or dangerous driving be prohibited.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association have announced that at the annual dairy show, to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, on October 9, 10, 11, and 12 next, two classes, with three prizes in each, will be provided

for colonial butter, open to makers only, one class being for salt and the other for fresh butter. The exhibits must be delivered by October 5, and entries close on September 10, or, with an additional fee, on September 14.

The United States postoffice department has, after a series of experiments, authorized the use of automobiles by rural mail delivery carriers.

The Phoenix Royal Imperial Privileged Insurance Company, of Vienna, has decided that if it can help itself it will not pay any losses growing out of the San Francisco conflagration. Its ground is that its policies by their provisions became null and void by reason of the earthquake which preceded if it did not cause the fire.

The association of officials of bureaus of labor statistics is meeting at Boston.

The Canadian staff for New Zealand exhibition has been appointed. It will consist of Messrs. W. A. Burns, T. H. Rice, R. L. Broadbent, A. W. Despard, and B. C. Knowlton. They will leave in about a month. The exhibition will open on November 1 and last till April, covering the summer period of that country. Mr. William Hutchinson, chief exhibition commissioner, is engaged at the Milan exhibition, and will not go to New Zealand.

So successful has been the works of the new motor car service inaugurated by the C. P. R. this year between Montreal and Vaudreuil that it is understood preparations are under way for the building of two more of these cars this winter at the Angus shops.

The three-cornered controversy between the Board of Review; the executors of the Marshall Field estate, and the Chicago corporation counsels, came to an end yesterday, when the taxing body decided that the Field estate should be taxed on a total of \$180,000,000 a year, including back taxes. The decision means that the executors of the estate will be compelled to pay the county \$2,800,000, which is more than the total amount of property on which Mr. Field was taxed during the last year of his life.

Dr. Loir, a nephew of the celebrated scientist, Pasteur, who was sent from France as delegate to the French medical congress at Three Rivers, has been entrusted by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, with research work in connection with the diseases of cattle out west.

Seven persons were killed and many others more or less seriously injured in the wreck of the fast mail train on the Great Northern, about a mile east of Camden, Washington, last week.

From the government fish hatchery here there have been shipped so far this year about 1,500,000 fry. They are sent to the various lakes and rivers in different parts of Canada. In the aquaria there are at present interesting little shoals of Atlantic and Lake St. John salmon. They are growing rapidly.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank, places at ten million dollars the amount of capital which British and other investors, who have been in communication with him, wish to place in the industries of the Dominion of Canada.

Within five years the consumption of champagne has increased thirty-five per cent in the United States. Canadian imports during the same period have remained practically stationary.

In New York the Republican congressional election committee is asking members of its party to contribute one dollar a piece to the campaign fund.

Seventeen notorious robbers were sliced into fragments at Wuchou, China, just before the 'Empress of India' left the Orient. The bandits had kept the inhabitants in terror for a long time.

The band of the 2nd Life Guards, of forty musicians, will sail on Aug. 16 by the steamship 'Canada' for the Dominion.

Mayor Rose, of Kansas City, has been fined a thousand dollars by the Supreme Court of the state for failing to enforce the laws.

The Washington Government is having an enquiry made into the amount of electric power available at Niagara and as to how much it is safe or wise to admit into the United States from the Canadian side.

The Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company has withdrawn from California and given notice to all of its agents to cease writing business there.

A royal commission has been appointed to investigate the grain trade and all that pertains to it.

An Anglo-Canadian lodge of Freemasonry has been consecrated by the Grand Secretary of England. It is intended the lodge shall meet every month throughout the year.

The Admiralty has decided to build three new battleships of the 'Dreadnought' class, two ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyers, and eight submarine boats.

The Spanish Queen is said to be suffering from nervousness and insomnia resulting from the shock she sustained from the bomb on her wedding day.

The Chicago District Court has decided that John Alexander Dowie does not own Zion City, that he has not sought to amass a personal fortune. Granger, the court decided, was unfit to act as receiver, and ordered an election of a new receiver.

Thirty persons were injured, two of them fatally, in a railway wreck near Springfield, Mo.

Sir Robert Hart has finished his work for the Chinese Customs and expects in a few months to return to England.

A terrific cloudburst in the region of Mont Cenis tunnel has blocked traffic in the tunnel and devastated the whole region.

Princess Beatrice de Bourbon, daughter of Don Carlos, has obtained a legal separation from her husband, Prince Fabrizio Massimo.

The Great Northern Hotel, of Leeds, England, has been destroyed by fire.

Don Pedro Monte was on Wednesday elected President of Chili.

The San Francisco City Hall, which cost seven million dollars, and which was so badly wrecked by the earthquake, has been declared unsafe.

The Grand Vizier of Persia has been dismissed from office for his reactionary principles.

Over fifty-eight thousand settlers from the United States came into Canada last year, and over a hundred and eighty-five thousand from all quarters.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

SIXTH ANNUAL GATHERING AT NORWAY BEACH A HELPFUL ONE.

On the beautifully wooded northern shores of the Chats Lake expansion of the Ottawa River, was held from July 22 to July 29 inclusive, the sixth annual gathering of the Norway Beach Summer School, under the presidency of the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Leeds.

Of the many enthusiastic and helpful conferences for Bible study which have been held in the spacious and comfortable auditorium at Norway Beach, perhaps none have been more uplifting than the gathering of this summer.

The studies were grouped chiefly under three courses in the afternoon and evening sessions.

First. On 'The holy of holies in the life of Christ,' a series of six strongly spiritual and beautifully descriptive addresses on John's Gospel from the 13th to the 17th chapters inclusive.

Second. A course of studies on 'The development of the spiritual life,' a series of able, scholarly, and forcefully delivered addresses by the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, Montreal.

Third. A course of studies on 'The home, the parent, and the child,' by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane. Mr. Macfarlane, with masterly knowledge of God's word, went back for his starting point to the very charter upon which the Church's faith, and laying stone upon stone of Scripture truth, he showed the importance of child-life in the sight of God, and the position which the child of believers has ever occupied in the divine covenants, and the solemn duty devolving upon Christian parents in the teaching and training of their children.

The Rev. M. H. Scott, of Hull, rendered valuable assistance to the meetings in many ways, especially in the happy manner in which he took charge of the musical part of the programme.

At the close of the last week night session of the convention the Rev. Mr. Scott expressed his deep gratification with the character of the work done here annually, and the fine Christian influences that emanated from these summer gatherings.

The Rev. John Hay, of Renfrew, the Rev. D. J. Craig, of Aylmer, and others helpfully assisted in the services of the convention.

At an afternoon conference to discuss next year's work programme finance and musical committees were drafted. Those who attended this convention are anticipating great things for 1907 and the future of the Norway Beach Summer School.

ELM LEAF APHIS

A PEST THAT IS AFFECTING TREES IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

(Sherbrooke Record.)

In reply to the letter sent to Ottawa regarding the destruction of the elm and other trees in Sherbrooke by insects, the following has been received from Mr. James Fletcher, LL.D., Dominion Entomologist and Botanist:

Your letter of the 13th inst., addressed to the Forestry Commissioner has been referred to this division (Entomology and Botany). I beg to inform you that your elm trees have been attacked by the Elm Leaf Aphis, a common species of plant louse. This year is a very bad one for plant lice of all kinds, and almost every plant and tree are being more or less injured by them.

The copious supply of honey dew which is emitted by these insects is very noticeable on many different kinds of trees. The dark colored leaves which you send are covered with the dirty black fungus, 'Fumago Salicina,' which develops upon the honey dew emitted by the insects. The attacks of these plant lice this year are not at all likely to do the trees any serious damage, and on account of the great number of parasites which are present, chiefly the larvae of the lady bird beetle, I do not expect another serious infestation of plant lice next season.

These insects can be destroyed by spraying the trees forcibly with kerosene emulsion, or whale oil soap, but this, of course, is a very costly method in the case of large trees.

Yours very truly, JAMES FLETCHER, Dominion Entomologist.

JAMES LAING.

(From a correspondent.)

At the home residence, Belmont, Colchester County, N.S., on the evening of June 16, 1906, after a long and lingering illness, which was borne with patience and Christian fortitude, Mr. James Laing passed from the toil and turmoil of this world to the life beyond.

Mr. Laing was born at Coral Brae, parish of Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, in the year 1830, and came to Nova Scotia in 1872, and for the last twenty-five years has made his home in the above named place.

Mr. Laing was a prominent figure in this community, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a J. P. for the last eleven years and was ever ready and willing to assist all who sought his council. The Presbyterian Church of Onslow suffers irreparable loss in losing not only a life-long member but an elder, superintendent and teacher in the Sunday-school.

The funeral, which took place from the home residence, was very largely attended. The Rev. F. H. McKintosh assisted by the Rev. Mr. McLean, conducted the services at the house and grave.

The elders of the Onslow congregation acted as pallbearers and were Messrs. T. A. Barnhill, Noble Cummings, Martin Lewis and John Vincent. A widow, two sons and four daughters survive, as follows: Mrs. Thomas Tibbitts, Mrs. E. P. Her, Truro; Mrs. David Mitchell, Truro; Mrs. Arthur Roach, Crow's Mills; Mr. James Laing, Staten Island, N.Y.; Mr. Charles A. Laing, formerly of Sydney, C.B., now at home; also thirty-six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

ESCAPED FROM LONGUE POINTE

ALEXANDER DUCLOS, WHO ATTEMPTED TO KILL ALPHONSE DESROSIERS, FREE AGAIN.

Alexander Duclos, who attempted to kill Alphonse Desrosiers in the office of the Commercial Union Insurance Company, on March 19, last, and was committed to Longue Pointe Asylum, made his escape from the institution on Wednesday.

Duclos was strolling in the grounds of the institution after supper, with several others, when he suddenly ran in the direction of the gate, which opened on the main road, jumped into an automobile that was in readiness there, and disappeared before the guard had time to molest him.

Concurrent with the escape comes a statement from Dr. George Villeneuve, the medical superintendent of the asylum, that he was about to send to the attorney-general a report declaring there was nothing wrong with Duclos's mental condition, and recommending his transfer to the jail. The superintendent thinks that Duclos heard of the report, and accordingly planned his escape with the help of friends. This was comparatively easy, as the inmates are allowed to correspond with outsiders, and their mail is seldom censored by the authorities of the institution.

SATURDAY MAIL TO BRITAIN

MONTREAL SHIPPERS POINT OUT DESIRABILITY TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general, and Dr. R. M. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general on Friday met representatives of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, at a conference in the Board of Trade building, in reference to granting the Dominion Line a contract whereby the latter might carry the British mails from the port of Montreal on Saturdays, thus allowing merchants in this city to forward their bills of lading immediately after the large shipments which are generally put on board on Friday.

It was pointed out by the deputation that the produce merchants represented an annual trade of about \$26,000,000, and the desire was that the government should make an arrangement with the Dominion Line, whose steamers sail on Saturdays, to carry the mails to Great Britain, and so avoid the delay caused by sending them to New York to catch the Cunard boats, leaving on Friday night or Saturday morning.

Freighters, as a rule, shipping up to Friday midnight, and being unable to procure their bills of lading and other documents until Saturday. Under such an arrangement the mail would close at Montreal at two p.m., Saturday, and would be forwarded to the steamer leaving Quebec on Saturday morning.

In reply to the representations made the Hon. Mr. Lemieux said that he recognized the question was not only one which it was necessary to consider, but to settle, and he promised to give a definite reply in a week or ten days.

FATAL QUARREL

YOUNG MAN DROWNED AT-BORDEAUX IN A FIGHT.

Joseph H. Boisvert, twenty-two years of age, of Bordeaux, was drowned in the Ottawa river at Perry's Island, on Wednesday afternoon, under circumstances that threw the villagers of Bordeaux into a turmoil. Coroner McMahon was notified and hurried to the scene.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

AN EDUCATIONAL CRUSADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Some little time ago, when I was in the midst of the busy closing scenes of the session of parliament, I noticed a couple of editorials in your valued paper on the educational problem of the Province of Quebec.

I was very glad last winter and spring to see that our public men were speaking on this question, and that our press, both city and rural, were discussing it. The discussion, perhaps, took a form that was more controversial than was necessary.

I believe myself that there is a great lack of precise knowledge amongst our people in regard to this question. The schools are actually supported by the taxes of the community; I venture to think that the average taxpayer knows almost nothing of the educational machinery of the province, and takes practically no interest in its organization, its administration, or even, perhaps, in its results.

There seemed to me to be two main difficulties: First, lack of interest and knowledge in regard to what is going on; second, an indifference as to improvement. Perhaps the latter might be better expressed by saying that there is no demand for improvement.

Our people, as a rule, are a busy people. In the rural communities, especially, the struggle for their livelihood absorbs most of the energies of the people, and they think they have not time to give to an interest which is not, to their minds, quite so important as their own private affairs.

In regard to the second point, I don't think our taxpayers realize how inferior is the education their children get in our rural schools. Our people as a rule are naturally very quick and intelligent.

The average ratepayer in the country parts has no knowledge of the education in other provinces or other countries. He does not, therefore, in the slightest degree, realize how inferior is the education which he gives to his own children.

I have for a long time been anxious about the educational condition of affairs in the province. It is a matter which lies especially in the purview of the provincial authorities. My own public life has been chiefly passed in the Federal arena and, consequently, I have not been called upon to deal with educational problems, except to a very limited extent.

From my public position in the administration and in my department in Ottawa, I have had under my observation intelligent men and women coming into the public service from all parts of the Dominion.

Clearly, if one set of men own the source of all things they will have a good deal to say as to the ownership of the things themselves. And there is

the people of the Maritime Provinces and of Ontario are superior to the results of the education of the Province of Quebec.

This is a serious matter for the Province of Quebec and one which her people must face and deal with. The first and most important thing to secure is a recognition on the part of the people that their education needs reform.

I note the tone of your editorials. It seems to be on the right lines. A good newspaper discussion of the question would accomplish much; in different localities, public meetings to discuss the question to be addressed by men who are amongst the leaders of the people, who have the time and the brains to carefully prepare instructive addresses.

In one of your editorials you refer to some work that I had done in former years in connection with the dairying of the province. That was successful on the part of those of whom I was one, who took the questions up, by reason of their arousing the interest and the enthusiasm of the people.

I have had an opportunity occasionally of talking with some men who are earnestly impressed with the importance of the subject. I have no doubt that such men would gladly combine to aid in any such movement.

There is no difficulty in doing this, and I am sure that the people would turn out willingly to hear speakers whose names are well known to them as those of men with ability and public spirit; in other words, as leaders of the people.

I am glad to say that work of this kind is under way on the part of a group of men who feel strongly on this matter, and I trust that within a very short time, perhaps a few days, a public announcement will be made by a committee which has been formed for this purpose.

OTTAWA, July 20, 1906.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S LETTER.

Sir,—Professor Goldwin Smith's letter with the articles on socialism, protection, etc., together make up about eight columns of your weekly issue of the 17th.

Presuming upon that utterance, and promising to be brief, I should like to point out that if the attitude of the public mind towards such questions could be expressed in one word, that word is confusion.

Mr. Smith says: 'Besides the natural forces there are two factors in production, labor and capital. Observe, three factors. He then discusses the question as if there were only two.'

What Mr. Smith means by the forces of nature are of course the mechanical and chemical processes of the elements composing the earth and surrounding gases. It is simpler to say land.

The three factors in production are therefore land, labor and capital. And the product is necessarily divided between them. Wages to labor, interest to capital and rent to land.

Why? Probably by confusing rent with capital, which is fatal to an intelligent conclusion. For example: A buys a farm for ten thousand dollars. He will consider the farm as his capital, and so will most of us.

Clearly, if one set of men own the source of all things they will have a good deal to say as to the ownership of the things themselves. And there is

likely to be a struggle over what part they choose to leave to capital and labor.

All the forces of conservatism and privilege will sometimes ignorantly, often willfully, endeavor to keep the public mind in confusion as to the real facts. We don't want revolution. But evolution is a terribly slow affair.

Toronto, July 19.

FLAGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—To Britishers, in whom there is intense love of their country, who are proud of her history, and of her increasing strength and expansion, their flag has a meaning which nothing can efface.

It appeals to their patriotism and devotion, and both have been proved on battlefields, embalmed in history; it reminds them that it symbolizes the national honor which is theirs to safeguard, protect and defend.

It is theirs, to live for and to die under.

218 St. Thomas Road, Derby, England

ARMINIANS AND CALVINISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In view of your wise editorial on 'Presbyterians' letter, anything from my pen might seem superfluous, but let me point out the fact that he avoids the main arguments of my letter, namely, that he had unfairly stated the view of Arminians by confusing faith with meritorious works, things which Paul strongly contrasts, and that, though Arminians believe what Calvinists think implies 'salvation by works,' it is no more fair to say they teach this doctrine than it would be for an Arminian to say Calvinists teach fatalism.

NANAS, Alberta, July 18, 1906.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I was greatly pleased with the letter in your issue of the 10th inst. on 'The Union of the churches.' It was fair and calm, reasonable and convincing.

They do not such things.—They constantly exhort men not simply to 'the final' but the continual 'perseverance of the saints,' and the continual includes 'the final.' They teach, as the scriptures do, 'Be not weary in well-doing.' He that endureth to the end shall be saved.

Whether you should adopt a similar process with regard to the loser's moves may be left to yourself to decide. It will not be wrong, in a critical position, to treat the scores of winner and loser alike.

When you have played over the game up to (and not including) the first covered-up move of the winner, consider what move you would select yourself if you were he.

Repeat this process all through the game as regards the winner's moves.

Whether you should adopt a similar process with regard to the loser's moves may be left to yourself to decide. It will not be wrong, in a critical position, to treat the scores of winner and loser alike.

THE CAUSE OF SORE FEET

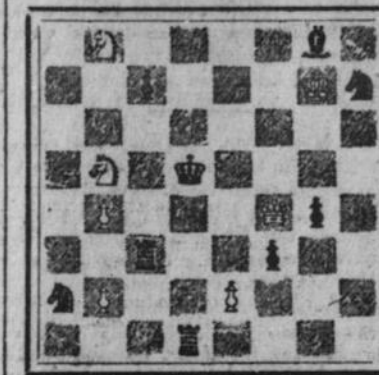
Examine them carefully and you'll probably find corns. Whether hard, soft, or bleeding, apply Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless, it's sure and, above all, quick to act.

nationalist, a glorious resurrection will follow such as will surprise the fearful ones and astonish the world. In conclusion, I would say that I am perfectly satisfied that the Methodists do not want union simply to unite with the Presbyterians or Congregationalists, or vice versa.

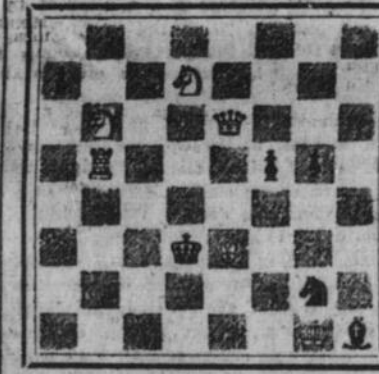


Tuesday, July 31, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1072. (By L. Vetsnik, of Oxyk.) Black—7 Pieces.



White mates in two moves. PROBLEM NO. 1073. (First prize in the 'Zlata Praha' Tourney. By Zd. Mach, Prague.) Black—6 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces. White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS. 'Pawn' sends to No. 1066: 1 Kt—B 6, No. 1067: 1 Q R 8; No. 1068: 1 B Q 7; No. 1069, author's solution, 1 Q R 8; and Cook's, 1 Q R 7, Q Kt 7, R—K R 1 and B Q 6 ch.

This position was taken, without examination, from a sheet sent around by the 'Norwich Mercury,' as before stated, evidently the rook on K sq should not have been present.

The first number of 'The Jewish Chess Journal,' printed in Hebrew, is just out, publisher, Chas. Jaffe, 111 Henry street, Manhattan.

Mr. W. P. Turnbull has been giving some hints in 'The Cork Weekly News' on 'How to play over an annotated game.'

1—Look at the end of the score to see which side wins. 2—As early in the game as you conveniently can, cover up the record of the winner's moves, that is, of those of his moves which are as yet unread.

3—When you have played over the game up to (and not including) the first covered-up move of the winner, consider what move you would select yourself if you were he.

4—Uncover his actual move, and if it is not what you decided on, find out why. 5—Repeat this process all through the game as regards the winner's moves.

Whether you should adopt a similar process with regard to the loser's moves may be left to yourself to decide. It will not be wrong, in a critical position, to treat the scores of winner and loser alike.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED. White. A. Burn. M. Spielmann. 1 P Q 4 1 P Q 4 2 P Q B 4 2 P R 3 3 Kt Q B 5 3 P Q B 4 4 P x Q P 4 K P x P 5 Kt B 3 5 Kt Q B 3 6 B Kt 5 6 B K 2 7 B x B (a) 7 K Kt x B

STERLING—SPOONS—SILVER

Advertisement for Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons. Includes two images of spoons and detailed text describing the spoons' features and availability.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

8 P K 3 8 Castles 8 Q x P 9 R Q 4 10 B Q 3 10 Q x B P 11 Castles 11 B K 3 12 R B sq 12 Q Q 3 (b) 13 Q R 4 13 Q R B sq 14 K R Q sq 14 K R Q sq 15 Q R 4 15 P K R 3 16 P Q R 3 16 P R 3 17 P Q Kt 4 17 Kt K 4 (c) 18 Kt x Kt 18 Q x Kt 19 Q x Kt 19 R Q 2 (d) 20 Kt x P!! (e) 20 Q R Q sq f) 21 P B 4 21 Q R 4 (g) 22 B K 4! 22 R x Q (h) 23 Kt x R ch 23 K B sq 24 R x R ch 24 K x Kt 25 R Q 2 25 Q Q Kt 4 26 K B 2 (i) 26 P Q Kt 3 27 B 3 27 R 5 28 R B 3 28 Q Kt 4 29 P Kt 4! 29 P Kt 3 ?? (j) 30 B E 0 30 Resigns

(5) Q x P at once would also have been followed by 25... Q-K 4. (6) Changing Rooks seems to be the mistake. (7) The initiation of a beautiful combination. Quite like a problem. Black wins by force, a charming little rams.

BATTLE WITH A PANTHER.

(Mr. Price, a missionary of Central China, in the Chicago Tribune.) It was dark, and the windy darkness was full of the mysterious noises of the jungle. My shikari and I were huddled silently on a platform built in the boughs of a tree on the edge of the jungle.

(g) If Q x Kt, 22 B R 7 ch, etc., wins. Instead of the text move, however, Black might have fared better, perhaps, had he played 21... Q Kt 7. (h) If B x Kt, 23 Q R ch, wins; all of which is most instructive. (i) If 26 B B 7 ch, K B 3; 27 R x Kt sq, Q x P ch; followed by Q x R P; and probably draws.

(j) In blissful oblivion. It must be said, however, that the net was neatly spread. The game as a whole is a fine example of Mr. Burn's skill. Played in the third stage. (From the 'Field'.) Notes by Hoffer.

FOUR KNIGHT'S GAME.

Janowsky (White) v. Schlechter (Black). White. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-K B 3 3 Kt-B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 B-K 5 4 Kt-Q 5 5 B-R 4 5 Kt x Kt ch 6 Q x Kt 6 B-K 5 7 P-Q 3 7 Castles 8 Castles 8 P-B 3 9 B-K Kt 5 9 B-K 2 10 P-K R 3 10 P-Q 3 11 B-K 1 11 P-K 4 12 B-K 3 12 P-Q 4 13 P-Q R 4 (1) 13 P x P 14 B x P 14 Q-K 3 (2) 15 P-Q Kt 3 15 B-K 3 16 B-K 3 16 Q-B 2 17 Kt-K 2 17 Kt-Q 2 18 P-Q 4 18 Kt-Kt 3 19 P x P 19 P x P 20 B x Kt 20 Q x B (3) 21 Q-B 3 21 Q-B 2 22 P-B 4 22 P x P 23 Kt x P 23 B-Q Kt 5 24 Kt x B (4) 24 P x Kt 25 Q-B 4 (5) 25 Q-K 4 26 R x R ch (6) 26 R x R 27 Q x P 27 B-B 4 ch (7) 28 K-R 1 28 B-Q 3 29 Q x B 29 R-B 3 ch 30 R x R 30 Q x Q 31 B-Kt 5 31 Q-K 4 32 B-Q 3 32 P-R 4 33 B-B 3 33 P-K 4 34 K-Kt 1 34 P-K 5 35 B-B 2 35 K-Kt 2 36 P x P 36 P x P 37 R-B 1 37 P-Kt 6 Resigns.

(1) P-R 3 is generally played in such cases. (2) Black gets the attack now, and White's K B remains temporarily out of play. (3) Black has again the best of a slight skirmish, as he retains two Bishops. (4) Leaving Bishops of different color with the intention of a draw. By best play this might be the result.

Then all was still. The animal seemed to have vanished. Suddenly it sprang out right from under my feet, having doubled back along the water-course without making the slightest noise. Caught by surprise I fired rapidly and stepped back to avoid the animal's spring, and in so doing fell into the nullah. The next moment the panther was on me and had fixed its teeth in my arm.

Suddenly my little fox terrier Toby flew at the panther and fixed itself on its back, tearing hard at its neck. This diversion caused the panther to leave me to attack the dog, and I was able to stagger up out of the nullah and run to where the native trackers were cowering. There I fainted and was carried back to the bungalow bleeding from fourteen wounds.

ARTIST ZIEM'S QUEER HOUSE.

(From the Boston Transcript.) Ziem, the artist, was a queer character. He lived in a house at the top of the Rue Lepic, on Montmartre. His house was his castle in the literal sense of the word.

It was difficult to obtain admission, for the painter had an upper window out of which he always looked when the bell rang and interrogated his would-be visitors. He had a basket which he let down by a cord to receive packages or messages, and he slept in a wonderful swinging bed. His house was a veritable museum, illuminated Persian manuscripts being part of his collection.

Some of these were worth thousands of francs, but it was impossible to persuade him to sell any of them. In place of a newel post on his stairway stood the prow of a gilded gondola, and closely immured in his studio he painted pictures of Venice and bade defiance to all who came to disturb his peace.

Advertisement for Bells, featuring a bell image and text: 'FAMOUSLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS... WATERVELT, N.Y. BELLS GENUINE CHINESE, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.'

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is JULY, 1906

OTTAWA'S POPULATION.

Ottawa, Ont., July 22.—The new city directory, just issued, gives Ottawa a population of 83,750. This is got at by multiplying the names in the directory, 27,210, by three.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature...

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1906.

As an eloquently articulate voice rising from the spume of Russia's seething mess, Gorky, the bitter, had a piquancy and an informing quality that the world could not ignore.

It is possible for a country to go on in old ways without noticing the strides being made by other countries? Parents who received their own education under difficulties may be quite satisfied with similar conditions for their children...

The increase in Canada's overseas trade is prodigious, and there is evidence all around us that the domestic trade has increased, at least, as wonderfully.

have been criticized by the Opposition adversely, and rightly so. The trouble is that the Opposition has shown no sign of statesmanship, and so far as party aberrations are concerned, if the country should change sides, it has good reason to fear, as judged not only by its past record, which would not be fair, but by the present attitude of the Opposition...

Mr. Otto Kelsey, who succeeded Mr. Francis Hendricks as New York state superintendent of insurance last spring, has just issued a report of the amount of business done in 1905 by the companies doing business in that state.

Mr. MacKinnon, the Canadian commercial agent at Bristol, sends a report of a new material for road-making that has been successfully used in England.

OUR FARMERS' SCHOOLS.

In an interesting paper prepared by Mr. George Parmelee upon the general condition of education in this province, he finds that in the cities, towns and villages the education varies from excellent to fair, and is bad in only a few instances.

of only twelve pupils each. This small number of pupils to each teacher makes the cost of education enormous in comparison with that in towns and cities. The difference is unfortunately met by shortening the school term and getting cheap teachers.

THE RUSSIAN VIZIER.

The judgment of the financial world evidently does not look on the Czar's Cromwellian dismissal of his parliament and the general arrest of revolutionists and suppressing of newspapers as having increased the peril of his reign.

M. Stolypin is exceedingly careful to accept personally full responsibility for all that has been done during the period of his advice. He distinguishes his regime sharply and earnestly from those of his predecessors.

are left in doubt whether a new parliament will be summoned within six months as promised. M. Stolypin gives us to understand that he is going to proceed with some tremendous social reforms off his own bat, and will postpone political reform for action 'as circumstances dictate.'

ACCIDENTS AND OLD AGE.

The Montreal branch of the Manufacturers' Association has been discussing some very important social questions. One brought forward in the very able and thoughtful address of the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. J. H. Burland is that of old age pensions.

WHY BONDS AND CONSOLS ARE FALLING.

British consols are selling to-day at about 87 and 88, whereas in May, 1906, before the South African war they were selling as high as 110 3/16, and as high as 106 1/2 in July, when war was known to be nearly certain.

INSURANCE.

The risk is too great for either party to assume. Some concerns, it is true, are wealthy, but most are struggling, and a heavy loss of this sort would simply crush them, a result that would be for nobody's good.

Insurance seems to be the only reasonable solution to the compensation question, and would not the same be the best solution of the pension question? Mr. Burland refers to this system as prevailing with great advantage in our great railways and in our banks.

Not only have British consols declined very considerably during the past seven years, but all bonds everywhere have declined. The city of New York, for instance, only this week sold its four percent bonds for less than 103, much to its chagrin.

A writer in 'Moody's Magazine' says: 'The many big men in the business world understand some of the fundamental conditions and are acting upon them, is clear from the fact that the output of bonds was never greater than last year.'

'The many big men in the business world understand some of the fundamental conditions and are acting upon them, is clear from the fact that the output of bonds was never greater than last year. That is, the long-headed financiers, who are the real captains of most of our great industries, are issuing and disposing of as many evidences of debt as possible, even at the lowest prices for many years.'

'the many years when prices were falling the easy money now goes to the debtor class. It is like finding money to promise to pay a certain number of dollars ten or twenty years hence, when dollars will be worth only half their present value.'

In this connection the 'Wall Street Journal' recently gave the London 'Sunday Times', which had grown hysterical over the low prices of consols, some sound economic advice.

It will probably interest the financial editor of the 'Sunday Times' to learn that if there were no remittances of gold from South Africa, consols would probably be selling some points higher.

That is the view held by the great financiers one of whom, a multi-millionaire, said recently that he had been acting on this conclusion for years, and another that he was convinced that interest rates are likely to remain high, and that bonds are not a good investment.

CANADA'S FAR NORTH.

The Dominion Government is well advised in the steps it has taken for the assertion of Canadian authority in the islands of the far north that a succession of intrepid discoverers won at the cost of so much hardship for the British Crown.

On most maps, the entire archipelago north of the Canadian mainland is usually shown as belonging to us, but of late years polar expeditions from the United States have been hoisting the Stars and Stripes in Ellesmere and the adjacent islands, and have unquestionably accomplished valuable exploratory work both in Ellesmere and upon the neighboring mainland of Greenland.

An Imperial order-in-council of twenty-six years ago declared Canada to comprise all British territories and possessions in North America, and all islands adjacent to such territories and possessions, excepting Newfoundland and its dependencies.

those lands and islands comprised between the 141st meridian of longitude, west of Greenwich, on the west; and Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Smith Sound, Kennedy Channel and Robeson Channel, on the east, which are not included in any other provisional district.

The establishment of Royal North-West Mounted Police posts along the shores of Hudson Bay is but a tardy recognition, too, of the duty we owe to our Eskimo subjects. Wanton destruction by the whalers and sealers of the deer, walrus, seal and musk oxen, upon which these people subsist, has added to their other hardships the dre distress of starvation, and yet there were men in parliament last session who looked askance at the mention of provisions that had been issued to the natives in the north to save them from hunger.

A BUSINESS DEFEAT.

Nobody will question the business capacity of Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway. He understands the problems of transportation as well as any man living, yet he has been forced practically to admit that where his chief competitor, the Canadian Pacific Railway, has succeeded. The Great Northern built two magnificent steamships with which to continue in its own hands to Japan and China. The transportation from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley. Now, after a year's operation, Mr. Hill has decided to abandon the scheme and has made a contract with the Japan Mail Steamship Company to take over his Pacific Ocean service for a period of ten years, working in harmony with his railway.

tively, in this case with our reciprocity treaty with Japan. But perhaps our chief advantage is in sailing ships built in Great Britain instead of under high tariff conditions.

THE SAXON AS A LABORER.

Large employers of labor in British Columbia seem to be of the opinion entertained by the same class in other parts of America that men belonging to what is called the Anglo-Saxon race are not the best laborers. Their racial instincts and personal characteristics of initiative and independence unfit them, it is alleged, for working in gangs and living contented under the necessary terms of industrial discipline when the motive is no higher than to obtain so many dollars for so many hours' work.

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

Emulating Dean Trench fifty years ago, who wrote a criticism on current diction, entitled 'The Queen's English,' a useful work has just issued from the Clarendon press entitled, 'The King's English,' whose mission is to correct newspaper English, and never was there a field where the corrector might find more fruitful foraging.

About 'elegant variation,' too, the authors have something sensible to say. The plain rule is that the word should not be varied, even for the sake of euphony, unless the meaning is varied. For instance, if you are speaking of the sea, you must not speak of it as the ocean the second time you mention it, unless you desire to make a distinction between the two.

in which the 'variations' are extremely 'elegant':

Here is a story about the senior member for Birmingham, which, whether or not it really happened to the magnate of Highbury, is at any rate highly characteristic of the pushful champion of Fiscal Reform. As the critic remarks, if we had no other source of information but this paragraph, we should naturally conclude that the 'senior member,' the 'magnate of Highbury,' and the 'pushful champion' were three separate persons, and when finally Mr. Chamberlain's name should be mentioned he would be supposed to be a fourth.

The daily article is like the daily bread. It must be bread and not cake or jam tart every day of the week without nausea. Nothing is sadder than to see how quickly the stylist, with his pretty tricks and turns, is worn out in the daily baking.

The conclusion is that we all sin very often and should be grateful to our correctors, especially if in turn we find that we can correct them.

CANADA FIRST!

The London 'Spectator,' as we interpret a recent hieroglyph among the press telegrams, declares that Canada, by actual achievement and the splendor of her destiny, is to be regarded 'first among the allied nations of the empire.' Whatever may be the splendor of her destiny, we had been ready to claim for Canada by actual achievement a third or fourth place in importance.

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

The manufacturers do not believe in protection as applied to labor. They are taking steps to secure the skilled labor they need. If they can show workmen elsewhere that, what with higher prices and higher wages, their condition will be better in Canada, they will get them until the balance is restored.

manufacturers, on the other hand, regard the importation of almost anything we working people use as an injury to the country, if by paying from twenty-five to fifty percent more for it we could get it from them. They seem to think that we working people, who have to do the paying, do not know that when we pay a third or a half more for, what we need than it can be got for, we are simply made poorer to the extent of a quarter or a third of our earnings.

The manufacturers have passed a resolution by which they want it arranged that when it is found that their products are cheaper than the British products with duty added, the government shall buy from them. Is this not rich? Certain railway material costs, say, a hundred dollars coming from Britain. Duty added, it will cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Canadian trust will offer it at a hundred and twenty-three dollars, and the Manufacturers' Association think that, in that case, the government—that is, we, the people—ought to buy from them.

THE C.P.R. SCHOLARSHIP

AWARDED TO M. J. McHENRY, A TORONTO BOY.

Mr. E. A. Alexander, secretary to the president of the C. P. R., yesterday announced that Morris J. McHenry, a Toronto boy, son of Mr. J. C. McHenry, a train despatcher at the Union station, had been awarded the scholarship at McGill, offered to employees of the C. P. R.

GRAND TRUNK SCHOLARSHIPS

AWARD TO LEWIS G. McNAB—ONLY THREE CANDIDATES.

Much to the surprise of the management of the Grand Trunk Railway only three candidates presented themselves for examination for the two scholarships recently offered by the company, which covers four years' tuition in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University.

the one was awarded. Mr. McNab, who has only recently left school, is a son of Mr. William McNab, assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk, President of the Canadian Society, and a well-known member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Young Mr. McNab won a scholarship in the Victoria School, entitling him to free tuition in the High School.

LADY HART IN TOWN

Lady Hart, and Miss Hart, wife and daughter of Sir Robert Hart, Bart., arrived in the city Thursday, and are staying at the Windsor Hotel. They came over from China on one of the C. P. R. vessels to Vancouver, and have had a leisurely journey across Canada.

Sir Robert Hart will follow her shortly to England, having resigned his position as Inspector-General of Customs in China—a position which he had held ever since 1893. Previous to entering the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in 1859, Sir Robert had a distinguished career in the British consular service, and held some of the most important posts in China in the offer of the British Government.

'WORLD WIDE.'

- The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' ALL THE WORLD OVER. An Ignominious End—Russia's First Parliament Dissolved—American Papers. The Riddle of Russia—What would Happen Financially if the Revolution were to Succeed—Special Correspondence of New York 'Evening Post.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Hanley Town Council has decided to abolish Sunday funerals.

The removal of the War Office Department from Pall Mall to Whitehall, London, will begin shortly.

Fruit trees are blossoming for the second time this year in several gardens in Cardigan.

A workman found a bright half-sovereign of the reign of Queen Elizabeth under the flooring of a shop in Colchester.

Thirty-one Essex farmers have left the south to study Scottish methods of agriculture, under the auspices of the Essex Education Committee.

The Bedford (Notts) Board of Guardians decided to keep fowls in the work-house grounds in future instead of pigs, 1,030 eggs being consumed weekly.

Once again the Zoo in London, is in possession of four living humming-birds, the only specimens in Europe. All previous attempts to keep them alive in England have failed.

A man who was found in the Hull streets, having lost his memory, recovered a few days later and said his name is Lodge, and that he is a clerk in a bank at Fall River, Mass.

The average temperature of Great Britain has risen nearly one and a third degrees within the past fifty years. January is now nearly three degrees warmer than it was.

If every by-law which exists was to be turned on full blast, no one would be able to live in London, said the North London Police Court magistrate, Mr. D'Eyncourt.

Stoke Park, Stoke Poges, which completely surrounds the churchyard where the poet Gray wrote his "Elegy," was offered at the Mart, and withdrawn when the bidding reached £110,000.

A man complained to the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court that a woman whom he had summoned for assaulting him had framed the summons in crape and nailed it on his door. Another summons was given to him.

Eight new laws were promulgated in Manx and English from the Tynwald Hill the other day in the presence of ten thousand persons, all of whom, with the exception of two thousand, were visitors to the Isle of Man.

By the will of Sir Pryse Pryse, of Abeyrwyth, who left £6,558, the sum of £10 is bequeathed to the incumbent of the church of Penrhynoch, provided he hold the funeral service in the Welsh language.

An enormous dark body suddenly appeared in the Thames close on Teddington on a recent Sunday. It proved to be a large porpoise, and nearly upset a boatful of ladies. It was found dead next day.

The chairman of the Bristol Lunatic Asylum Committee declares that the reason for so many domestic servants being in the asylum is the worry they have to put up with from their mistresses.

Dogs must not bark while trotting along the sea front, is an order issued by the council of Hunstanton, Norfolk. The council has instructed the beach officer to make the dogs conform to the rule.

Well-behaved children at the Metropolitan Asylums Board Homes for the Feeble-minded receive a present of a penny each week, and the majority spend their savings on Bibles, work-boxes, and ribbons.

An extraordinary rose is growing in an allotment at Loudwater, Bucks. Although not yet full blown, it measures twelve inches in circumference, while the depth of the bloom is 2 1/4 inches. It is almost pure white in color, and is of the Frau Karl Druscke variety.

A Turnbridge Wells veterinary surgeon receive the body of a dog with the request that he would make a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death. Two hours later he had returned the animal as lively as a kitten to its delighted owner.

At Portsmouth no fewer than twenty-five "obsolete warships" have just been ordered for sale by auction. One of these, the Durham, was built as far back as 1845; another, the drillship Briton, in 1869; and another, a cruiser, at Blackwall, in 1859.

An important conference on the canal system took place at Birmingham, when it was advocated that the trunk lines from Hull to Bristol and London to Liverpool should be united at a cost of about £9,000,000, and that the Rivers Mersey, Humber, and Severn should be connected.

William John Roberts was sentenced at Bow street to six months' hard labor for forgery. It was stated that some years ago he was a man of some means, and several doctors told him he had not long to live. He immediately set about spending all his money, and when it was gone he recovered.

Four documents relating to the Spanish Armada were sold at Messrs. Christie's rooms, London, recently, for £425, the most important being a resolution of a council of war of the English commanders, signed by Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Martin Frobisher, which realised £240.

A house surgeon in a certain hospital kept for a year a mental record of accidents. No fewer than eighty percent of them were due to the patient having slipped on fruit skin. Towards the end of the year he got so used to it that when he first saw the patients, he used at once to say "Orange peel or banana?"

Mr. James Turner, of High Bentham,

Yorkshire, who utilises a large part of his own land as rearing ground for poultry, was astonished to see a bullock grazing in the fields quickly pick up several tiny chicks in his mouth, and swallow them as deftly as a gourmet swallows oysters.

During the hearing of a counterfeit coin case at the Old Bailey London, the foreman of the jury gave as a test to detect bad coin the rubbing of a good coin sharply on the 'milled' edges of the suspected coin, when the metal of the spurious coin would almost at once be shaved off.

William Sheppard, who was publicly examined at the Chelmsford Bankruptcy Court, explained that he spent £110 for the benefit of his health in visits to Boulogne and Birmingham. The official receiver said he did not know that Birmingham was a health resort. 'You can get iron in the air there,' Sheppard said.

Near Lindal-in-Furness valuable deposits of ore have been located. These are officially described as of great magnitude and excellent quality. The chief discovery is on land leased from Lord Muncaster, and the tests show that it covers a considerable area. Shafts are to be sunk and extensive pumping machinery put down, costing £30,000.

A copy of the very rare original edition of Carswell's Gaelic translation of Knox's Geneva Liturgy of which only two or three copies are known and none perfect, was sold for £305 in London recently. A series of pre-Shakespearean plays was acquired by Mr. Quaritch for £2,602, the highest individual price being £233.

The G. W. R. Company are experimenting with a new mode of signalling—the substitution of audible for visible signals. The apparatus, electrically worked from the signal-box, is set in motion by a passing engine. 'Line clear' is expressed by the tinkling of a bell and 'line blocked' by the blowing of a whistle.

Dr. George Cooper Franklin, president of the British Medical Association, and one of the Leicester borough magistrates, during a recent trial, examined an alleged bruise on the hand of a girl who charged a school teacher with assaulting her. Then he ordered a court officer to wash the girl's hand. When this was done the bruise had disappeared.

The ceremony of blessing the fisheries was performed at Folkestone on a recent Sunday night. The fishing quarter comes within the parish of St. Peter and within the patronal festival it is customary for the clergy and choir of that church to march, after evensong, in procession to the Stade, and then to hold a short service. This was done in the presence of hundreds of people.

When a Birkenhead merchant was hanging up a bunch of bananas which had been shipped from Jamaica a big snake jumped out. It was caught and put in a bottle, over the neck of which was placed a fine wire mesh. By some means the snake escaped out of the bottle, and is at large, greatly to the terror of some people, who fear it is of a poisonous variety.

A vehicle with a history is the coach of the Lord Mayor of London. Originally costing more than £1000, the coach still used in the annual procession, has probably had more money expended upon it than any horse-drawn vehicle in the world. It is nearly 150 years old, and in that time more than £20,000 has been spent in refurbishing it for the sole occasion when it is made use of each year. A more modern coach could be had for the sum of five years' repairs, but a new coach would never seem the same to the London public. It is probable that the Lord Mayor a century hence will ride in the same equipage. The coach, however, has been repaired so often that practically nothing of the original carriage remains.

SCOTLAND.

For the Innerwick (Edinburgh) Church vacancy, from which the Rev. Robert Gray was recently deposed by the General Assembly, there are 100 candidates.

Mr. Stodart Walker, the novelist and essayist, in approaching with a long iron shot on a Scottish golf-course struck a chaffinch in mid-air and brought it to the ground. The bird was picked up alive by Mr. Walker's caddie, and although severely stunned showed signs of eventual recovery.

High Street in Berwick was recently the scene of an exciting incident. A large bullock was being driven down the street, when it caught sight of its own reflection in a licensed grocer's shop window, into which it charged furiously. The large plateglass was broken to fragments, and a considerable number of bottles inside were smashed. The animal afterwards became so wild that it had to be slaughtered in the street.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Corporation has decided to have all its carts lettered in Erse characters.

The Governors of the National Gallery of Ireland have decided to buy back for £20 a miniature of Richard Burke, painted by Bosc, stolen from the gallery in 1880.

General Plumer, who has succeeded to the command in Ireland of the late Sir Gerald Morton, has taken up his residence at the Curragh. Gen. Lawrenson, who has the Dublin command, will live in the capital.

Rathlin, which is shaped like an Irish stocking, the toe pointing to the mainland, has an undying interest as being for a time the home of King Robert the Bruce when the fortunes of war turned against him and the scene of the incident of the spider which gave him heart of hope to try again and achieve success.

During a thunderstorm in County Cork, hailstones said to be 'as large as

oranges' fell, and some buried themselves two feet into the ground. On one farm the whole of the crops and fruit were destroyed, the total loss being estimated at £800. The bark of the fruit trees was so tattered that replanting will be necessary.

GARDEN TALKS

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

Your needs are many, and your heart cries out For some relief from all your grief and care, You look to heaven, and ask for God to spare Your soul from further pain and anxious doubt.

And at your side you do not see the cure You might so easily find had you the will; Seek but some other life with love to fill And you'll forget the sorrow you endure.

A young girl writes that she is 'not popular,' and the thought came to me, if, when knowing such to be the case, she could not mend her ways so as to become so. The word 'popular' sounds superficial, and is not a favorite of mine, but it is a way to understand how a quiet, retiring girl can be overlooked in society by those who are more self-confident and ready to become leaders in a crowd. But after all it is not there that a girl should wish to be most attractive, but in the home, and a sunny cheerful disposition goes a long way toward making life pleasant, and a girl 'popular.' We all know families where the atmosphere of the home is noticed, even by strangers, as full of warmth and cheer, where the inmates are loving and thoughtful for each other, and the feeling is breathed in the very air.

There are others where discontent has found a lodgment and it embitters their lives, and darkens the days of those around them. Circumstances may keep them in the home, and they may do all that is possible, but a cup of cold water given with a loving hand would be more acceptable than an elaborate meal and the stalled ox.

Do not try to be 'popular,' rather strive to be your natural loving self, wherever you are, and do not strive to ignore natural affection.

Life is a battle with us all, and the conflicts are many; face to face with inward as well as outward enemies, and fighting till the last enemy appears on the scene. So cultivate serenity and the art of being a good listener, learning from other's woes to feel how small are your own, and how many blessings you enjoy. And of the power to charm a poet once asked:

What may this wondrous spirit be This power for us in store? A charm—earth's bright divinity, Good temper—nothing more.

BEGONIAS AND OTHER FLOWERS FOR WINTER.

Window Gardeners—it is best to take off cuttings of Begonias now, if wanted for winter flowering, but the old plants make a fine showing in the window during mid-winter.

Of varieties to purchase for this purpose there is Metallica, which is very satisfactory—the crimson and maroon foliage and large clusters of flowers are a recommendation; Argenta Gutata is good, and Rubra, with its immense clusters of coral bloom, well repays all attention given.

Manicata is fine with smooth glossy leaves that are very attractive, and Haageana is very much admired, the upper surface of the leaves being a rich dark green, and the reverse a bright crimson, while the flowers are borne in large clusters. They are very peculiar, for although white, they are so covered with fine pink hairs as to appear pink.

The soil for Begonias must have plenty of sand and a little leaf mould. In the dark months of winter it is best to allow the soil to be slightly dry, for the plant

must not be over-watered at that season. VINE TO BE NAMED.

W.M.—When there are so many pretty vines it seems rather a pity to cherish the Poison Ivy, which is the plant you forwarded, as growing in your garden.

It owns the long name of Rhus Toxicodendron, and an account of its poisonous nature should not be planted on our ornamental plantations. The color in autumn is attractive, but the effects from gathering the sprays are often painful and troublesome to those who are susceptible to its influence.

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN HORTICULTURE.

B.S.—It is difficult to advise in this matter of encouraging girls in the 'Old Country' to come over to the colonies in expectation of getting positions in horticultural work. Too often they will not expect to do the labor, but just to guide and direct, and several objections arise on these points.

The best thing to do would be to insert an advertisement in the daily papers stating the case, and see if there is any demand for such work. It is suitable for women who have the finer taste, and love for beauty, if they have acquired the knowledge and skill. But we mean new to this aspect of gardening and it is in the experimental stage yet.

A landscape architect, and the nurserymen of the city, who are often applied to for skilled labor, will have better opportunities for imparting practical advice than any I can give.

Mary F.—The flower enclosed in box is a species of Campanula of the old-fashioned sort that grows in the corner of old gardens without being considered of much importance. I have only known it as Clus-trated Campanula, and it is seldom seen now-a-days, when there are so many finer varieties from which to select. It is a native of Siberia, and very hardy, which is a recommendation in a severe climate.

CHERRY TREES INJURED.

Mrs. M. M.—Your cherry trees are affected by a common insect known as the cherry aphid, and the trouble is that they have not been attended to early enough. After the leaves curl, as you describe, it is not easy to reach them with any spray, and it is well to remember that they must be hit in order to have any results. Tobacco water is the best remedy, and is made by soaking a pound in two gallons of soft water for forty-eight hours. But every part of the tree must be reached in order to dislodge the enemy.

PLANTING CEDAR HEDGE.

Question.—The best time to plant an evergreen hedge in this latitude is as early as possible in the spring. Let the trench be dug in autumn fifteen inches deep, and eighteen inches wide. Do not set the plants any deeper than they stood in the woods, or in the nursery from which they were taken.

The tops should be cut off, and made even, leaving all branches down to the base. They must be watered if the season is dry, and a great deal of success depends upon location.

THE BERRY FRUITS.

'Amateur' asks about the best raspberry and red currant, and it may as well be confessed that much improvement is needed, especially in the former, for we have not yet fruited the ideal raspberry.

The Cuthbert is somewhat tender, and is very much diseased. Marlborough is early, but dry and tasteless, and London is too soft, and decays very quickly. Of the yellow raspberries, Golden Queen is the best in everything but flavor, but Brinkley's Orange, that has the latter quality, requires protection in severe winters, and although this may not be too much trouble for the amateur, it ruins it out for commercial growing. We need a berry that is larger and sweeter, yet will carry well to market.

For red currants the Fay's Prolific is best, though the old Victoria is of good quality. The trouble with the Fays is that it will sprawl over the ground.

After mine were rooted out for this reason I discovered that some one with a wiser head than mine supported the branches, with an old iron hoop, and did away with the difficulty.

TIME TO ENRICH ASPARAGUS.

G.L.—There is difference of opinion as

to the best time to apply salt or seaweed or manure to an asparagus bed, but many growers think it is best, as soon as the crop is harvested, and when the bed is worked up for the season. Nourishment to the roots will help growth, and the salt keeps down weeds, even if no other value.

Being a native of the sea shore, this plant delights in all saline material for fertilizers to make strong, hardy growth.

IMPROVING A LAWN.

'Suburban' asks what is best to do to improve a lawn that is to be dug over on account of weeds. In answer, it may be stated that making the soil fine and frequent raking will be the best to prevent the growth of weeds.

At the end of August sow with blue grass and white clover, and do not make the common mistake of sowing too thickly. The blue grass is the same as our June grass, and should be two-thirds of the seed used. A little nitrate of soda is a good fertilizer that is rich in nitrogen.

ROSE LEAF HOPPER.

Miss McG.—The trouble with your rose bushes is the rose leaf hopper, an insect that works on the under side of the leaf, and hops about too quickly to be captured.

The best remedy is a spray of clean water, but as this is not always available by hand it is well to use a force pump, so as to reach the under side of the leaves, and dislodge them. Various remedies are suggested, but they leave the plants unsightly, and in the city there is no reason why leaf hoppers should be allowed to work mischief, when there is a spray of water at hand.

GOOSEBERRY LEAF SPOT.

R.B.C.—The trouble with your gooseberries is due to a fungous disease known as Septoria ribesii, or gooseberry leaf spot. If you had sprayed the bushes with Bordeaux mixture it would not have appeared, as it can be controlled by such application. The evidence would prove that your bushes are planted where there is not free open space for air. Give them room and access to the breezes, and with a spraying or two it will disappear.

SOME SIGNIFICANT IDEALS

WHY MANY MEN ARE CHOOSING COUNTRY TO CITY LIFE TO-DAY.

(From L. H. Bailey's 'Why Some Boys Take to Farming,' in the August 'Century'.)

In a previous paper I presented the reasons that 135 college students gave me for leaving the farm to engage in other occupations. These students saw little opportunity in farming, forty percent of them alleging that the business offers no financial reward. Twenty percent said that the physical labor is too exacting, and approximately an equal number that no social opportunities are offered. These replies present one view of the vexed question as to what the place of the farmer is to be in our coming civilization. There was a strain of hope running through some of the replies that in the future the opportunities on the farm would be improved; but, for the most part, the responses were hopelessly against the business of farming as a means of personal achievement.

When I asked for the opinions of those who had planned to leave the farm, I asked, also, for the reasons that moved those who have planned to remove from city conditions to farm life and those who, reared on farms, intended to return there after leaving college. The responses are most illuminating, and, of course, they are hopeful for those of us who look to the open country to aid in some large way in maintaining and forwarding the best civilization.

Sixty-eight town-bred or city-bred students wrote me that they intend to pursue farming as a business, and to this end had entered themselves in the College of Agriculture. I should explain,

however, that I used the word 'farming' in its broadest sense as comprising those many occupations that are directly concerned with the products of the soil and are in intimate touch with actual rural life conditions; for some of these young men expect to be creamery men in the small rural factories rather than actual tillers of the soil. Many of the respondents give more than one reason for desiring to follow agricultural work.

The point of view of all these various personal replies is most significant, and it is in bold contrast to the general run of the responses of those who plan to leave the farm. The present replies are marked by the prominence given to ideals and by the subordination of mere personal emolument and desire for money. Forty percent of those who are leaving the farm allege that they do so because there is not money enough in it; very few of the 281 students who plan to be farmers mention the expectation of earning money as the leading motive, and a number of them mention the relatively small earning power, and then declare that they will follow the business in spite of that handicap. Nearly every one of them gives higher ideals of living as the propelling motive, and these ideals crystallize about two foci—the love of nature, and the desire of a free, independent life. Moreover, these are responses of strong conviction. They evidence pride of calling, and not one of them is apologetic. They are hopeful; they all have a forward look. They are surprisingly unselfish. Not one of them asks for power. They show that even in this epoch of hurried city building, the love of the open country and of plain, quiet living still remains as a real and vital force.

I was impressed, in the replies of those who are to leave the farm, with the emphasis placed on lack of money, hard work, and small social opportunity; I am impressed in these replies with the recurrence of such ideals as love for the work that one is doing, education, study, personal influence, happiness, service, home. With these young men, their business is to be an affair of the heart. We hear much about the greed of money and power and the great dangers that threaten our runaway society; but I wonder whether, in the end, the country man will not still have hold of at least one of the reins.

HOW A GREAT WORK BEGAN

AT FOURTEEN, WITH NO CAPITAL SOPHIE WRIGHT STARTED HER FIRST SCHOOL.

There is encouragement for some one in every act of Sophie Wright's life. That first school of hers may serve as an inspiration to every girl looking about for some field of work to enter in order to help others or herself. Tiny, crippled almost beyond endurance, herself only an 'eighth grader,' living in a city where women of quality did not commonly work, this fourteen-year-old girl undertook the task with no hesitation and with big anticipation. She borrowed some unused benches from a public school building to fill a room of her mother's cottage, and on the door hung out her sign, 'Day School for Girls.' The terms were fifty cents a month for each pupil. The school was from necessity designed for those who had not yet attained to eighth grade standards. Its mistress still wore her skirts short and her hair in two comical twin braids which stuck out oddly behind her head. And yet it succeeded, as with her everything had succeeded. A pupil came at once, and with an assured income of fifty cents a month Miss Sophie announced her intention of supporting herself and helping her family. Before the end of the first year she was doing so, with twenty pupils and the fabulous income of ten dollars every four weeks.—'Everybody's Magazine.'

GREATEST YEAR-END OFFER EVER MADE.

To introduce our publications to many **NEW HOMES** during the remainder of this

OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

we will, taking a hint from the Big Stores, offer 'remnants,' that is, the remainder of this year at **Bar-gain Counter Rates**, as follows:

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Those who only take one of the above publications should avail themselves of the above offers to try the others.

N.B.—In two recent issues you have received colored blanks, which we would be glad to have you hand to some friend or neighbor, with a word of appreciation, if you have not used them already. These are **SPECIAL BLANKS** and are good for **NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY.**

WE ASK YOUR PROMPT CO-OPERATION.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Buildings, Montreal.

GRAND FRATERNAL CONGRESS

To be Held in Montreal Next Month.

DELEGATES WILL REPRESENT COMBINED MEMBERSHIP OF FIVE MILLION.

Special arrangements are being made for the holding of the twentieth annual meeting of the National Fraternal Congress which convenes in this city on Wednesday, August 13. This meeting gives promise of being the most important gathering ever held by this organization, as questions of momentous interest to fraternal societies of the United States and Canada will be discussed.

The National Fraternal Congress was organized at Washington, on November 19, 1883, mainly through the influence of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Sixteen organizations, including all of any special importance at that time, participated in the organization, the combined membership of which was about nine hundred and thirty-five thousand. Nine of these organizations and many others are now affiliated with the Congress, representing a membership of over five million whose annual disbursement of benefits amount to over sixty million dollars.

The Congress has labored to improve the conditions of the societies connected with its work, and by the combined wisdom of its members it endeavors to point out the way leading to future stability and success. During the first few years of the history of the Congress, its influence was restricted and little note was given to it by the legislatures of the various states and provinces, but as the fraternal societies increased in numbers did the congress impress itself upon those representing the law-making power of the country, until the congress is looked to as expressing the united wisdom of the great fraternal benefit interests of the United States and Canada. This prominent position the congress has won by its efforts to legislate along safe and secure lines and make permanent the protection of the home.

The question of the consolidation of the National Fraternal Congress and the Associated Fraternities of America will be presented for serious consideration at the coming convention, and it is hoped that all obstacles will be set aside and that this desired consummation may result in the joining of these two organizations, whose strength and importance will be greatly enhanced by the union. Another matter for consideration will be the perfecting of the plan to carry forward the great humanitarian work of permanently establishing and providing for the maintenance of the National Fraternal Sanatorium at Las Vegas, N. M.

The meeting of the congress will be held in Karm Hall, St. Catherine street, West. The medical and law sections and national fraternal press association will meet in different rooms in the Inglis Hall, while the headquarters of the executive committee will be at the Windsor Hotel.

The president of the congress is Mr. A. R. Talbot, of Lincoln, Neb., the vice-president, Mr. D. D. Aitken of Flint, Mich., while the secretary-treasurer is Mr. M. W. Sackett of Meadville, Pa.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates at the Windsor, the Place Viger and the St. Lawrence Hall are being made by Mr. T. W. P. Patterson, whose reputation as an organizer is international.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES TO HIGHEST COURT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The ensuing meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church will meet in St. James Church, in this city, on Sept. 12 next. This is the highest ecclesiastical court of that body, and is composed of one minister in every twelve in the connection, and an equal number of laymen. The following is the complete list of delegates who have been elected:

Toronto Conference.—Ministers: Dr. Burns, J. A. Rankin, J. J. Redditt, Dr. Briggs, A. P. Latter, Dr. Potts, J. W. Stewart, E. I. Hart, Dr. Ockley, James Allen, Dr. Chown, Dr. Wallace, Dr. Sutherland, John Locke, Dr. Germain, W. K. Hager, J. J. Ferguson, W. J. Hineck, Dr. Speer, H. Harper, Dr. Cleaver, Dr. Crews, C. W. Watch and T. E. Bartley.

Laymen: Justice MacLaren, R. C. Vaughan, H. L. Lovering, N. W. Rowell, K. C. Dr. Watson, J. N. Lake, H. H. Shaver, J. W. Flavelle, L. D. H. H. Fudger, D. Graham, H. Hough, L. D. Joseph Tait, Alexander Mills, James Mathews, F. W. Winter, Dr. W. E. Wilcott, A. W. Briggs, Ambrose Kent, T. P. Padgett, Marshal Green, J. Sisson, E. Gurney, Thomas Feaby and William Fryer.

Hamilton Conference.—Ministers: R. J. Elliot, J. H. Robinson, A. L. Gee, Dr. Ross, John Pickering, W. J. Smith, D. A. Moir, J. C. Antill, T. A. Moore, W. H. Harvey, W. S. Griffin, J. E. Hockey, E. E. Marshall, A. J. Irwin, D. W. Snider, Thomas Colling, Dr. Williamson, Dr. W. C. Henderson, Dr. Cornish, R. J. Treleven and J. W. Cooley.

Laymen: J. Gibson, J. S. Deacon, W. J. Gilroy, H. P. Moore, Thomas Hilliard, A. Scruton, John George, R. M. Hazlewood, R. A. Harrison, E. R. Bollert, R. E. Moore, A. J. Robertson, J. C. Smart, W. J. Waugh, D. Wooley, C. W. Kelly, A. Atkinson, S. Carter and C. A. Birge. Hugh Murray, E. A. Brown.

London Conference.—Ministers: D. Rogers, J. Philip, Dr. Langford, J. Wilson, J. F. Oliver, W. J. Ford, A. R. Birke, Dr. Gundy, A. H. Going, R. J. Garbutt, G. N. Hazen, J. Livingston, R. D. Hamilton, S. Bond, W. G. H. McAllister, J. B. Wallwin, W. Kettlwell, R. I. Warner and T. T. George.

Hume, William Kerley, W. Lewis, C. B. Kenleyside, George W. Brown, R. W. McKenzie, C. J. Beal, C. E. Naylor, T. B. Shillington, D. C. Taylor, G. M. Elliott and Isaac Hord.

Bay of Quinte Conference.—Ministers: J. J. Rae, J. P. Wilson, Dr. Shorey, G. W. Henderson, B. Greatrix, Dr. Barwash, R. Duke, Dr. Workman, R. McCulloch, W. G. Clarke, S. T. Bartlett, George Brown, Dr. Crothers, W. Johnston, J. G. Lewis and H. V. Mounter.

Laymen: Thomas Wickett, Dr. Ford, S. Jeffrey, J. B. Young, William Johnston, J. C. Dale, R. W. Clarke, J. J. Mason, Dr. Clarke, F. Brandon, M. S. Madole, D. E. Ross, H. C. McMullen, W. W. Chown, J. A. Holgate and J. Hill. Montreal Conference.—Ministers: M. Taylor, W. H. Sparling, Dr. Shaw, F. G. Lett, Dr. Young, Dr. Ryekman, D. W. Winter, Dr. Benson, J. T. Picher, J. E. Mavey, Dr. Elliott, W. Timberlake, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Williams, S. J. Hughes, C. S. Deepsore, Dr. Tory, Dr. Flanders, J. D. Ellis and G. F. Salton.

Laymen: A. Shaw, T. F. Harrison, I. Hilliard, J. H. Carson, G. F. Johnston, W. Booth, C. W. Cate, J. Treneman, C. Morton, W. H. Lambly, W. L. Shurtleff, J. Cunningham, G. F. McKim, Jas. Bissell, J. C. Tompkins, John Torrance, S. J. Carter, F. W. Mix, J. W. Knox and C. C. Knight.

Manitoba Conference.—Ministers: J. H. Morgan, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Woodsworth, J. W. Saunby, Dr. J. W. Sparling, O. Darwin, F. B. Stacey, W. Bridgeman, T. Ferrier, J. C. Walker.

Laymen: Prof. Osborne, J. H. Woodside, A. S. Argue, James McIntosh, A. S. Jory, the Hon. J. W. Sifton, W. D. Pettigrew, W. H. Greenway, G. T. Robinson and D. J. Hunter.

Assiniboia Conference.—Ministers: J. W. Dickenson, W. P. McHaffie, Thomas Lawson, R. A. Scarlett, W. W. Abbott, E. J. Chegwin and J. A. Doyle.

Laymen: J. W. Smith, C. E. Gutteridge, S. E. Clement, A. J. Sparling, A. W. Irwin, J. T. Brown and P. P. Richardson.

Alberta Conference.—Ministers: George Kerby, Thomas Buchanan, Dr. Riddell, A. R. Aldridge and J. M. Harrison.

Laymen: W. G. Hunt, A. B. Cushing, P. E. Butchart, J. F. Fowler and A. F. Grady.

IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

CROP OUTLOOK IS PROMISING, NOTWITHSTANDING THE CUT WORM AND WET WEATHER.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness')

Sprucegrove, via Edmonton, Alberta, July 12.—We have been having a warm spell—warmer than usual, I am told, and quite a number of thunderstorms in this district. This had been preceded by six or seven weeks of wet, cool weather, so that this season has not been a dry one. The cut worm did a very great deal of damage to the crops, and some fields have never recovered the damage, others had to be ploughed over and re-sown. The fields that were sown in the end of March and first week of April are most magnificent. The cut worm evidently found them so far advanced that they could not hurt them. There are several fields near here which could not be surpassed anywhere. Most of the early wheat is now in ear, and gives promise of an abundant crop. Even some of the fields that were badly damaged by the cut worm have wonderfully recovered and look well now. If nothing untoward occur, there is promise of an abundant harvest.

The autumn sown wheat is a total failure here, as there was too little snow to protect the plants. I believe, however, that in the Edison district the snow formed a good covering there so that the crops there are in good condition. Hay there is tall and good. It does not give promise of a great crop here. Everything is farther advanced, I understand, north there than here, although it is between forty and fifty miles farther north. If such is the case it must be exceptionally fine as the wheat here is over two feet high, with large ears.

Harvest will be begun all round in two or three weeks, from present appearances. Some of our thunderstorms have been accompanied with hail, but so far no damage has been done. Settlers are still coming. Daily they pass here going west to the White Lake district. The whole country westwards is being rapidly settled. Indeed, surveying is scarcely able to keep pace with settling.

Railway operations are being pushed on, but they seem slow, as nothing has been done beside us all summer, but in other parts grading is carried on vigorously. Bridges are now necessary before laying rails can be begun. It will make a great difference to this part of the country were the railway in operation from Edmonton westwards here. There is a swamp four miles through between this and the city and the road through this swamp has been very bad this spring since the wet weather set in.

BREWERY WAGON DRIVER

MOBBED FOR RUNNING OVER A LITTLE BOY.

New York, July 28.—The 'World' says: When a brewery wagon ran over Antonio Palitta, a four-year-old boy of 330 East 63rd street, yesterday, three hundred men and women attempted to mob the driver. With other boys, Antonio was playing ball in the street, when the wagon stopped in the middle of the 44 Leroy street, went in to see a customer. The ball was knocked under the wagon, and Antonio crawled under to get it. As he was crawling under the driver sprang to his seat and whipped his horses. The wheels crushed Antonio's skull. The crowd would not let a policeman arrest the driver. He rapped for assistance, and the reserves from East 67th street station were called. Held by the mob Michelini was led to the police station and locked up.

An ambulance surgeon said that the boy may not live.

THE LATE RUSSELL SAGE

UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GRAVE ROBBERS.

New York, July 25.—Encased in a hermetically sealed copper envelope, placed within a solid mahogany coffin, the body of Russell Sage was to-day placed in a chilled steel case four inches thick, riveted with steel bolts, locked with a lock which can never be opened, and lowered into a grave carpeted and lined with evergreens on which the clods will be heaped and the mound built. The steel case weighs three tons. It is seven feet eleven inches in length, two feet six inches in depth, and three feet six inches in width. Ten strong men find it a task to lift it. Immediately after the steel box and the contents were lowered into the grave electrical connections were made, and were strung so that an immediate alarm will be given if any attempt is made to tamper with the remains. The burial was in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N.Y., beside the grave of Mr. Sage's first wife.

The extraordinary efforts to thwart attempts by grave-robbers was taken at the instance of Charles L. Medler, sexton and funeral director of the Collegiate Church, and was sanctioned by Mrs. Sage. The expenditure for this protection and for the coffin and accessories will be greater, so far as known, than any sum expended in the burial of any other private citizen in the United States, and is in striking contrast with the rigid economies practiced during the lifetime of Mr. Sage. The coffin will cost \$1,000, and the steel case, with its unpickable lock, \$22,000. Mrs. Sage has had a dread of a violation of sepulchre ever since the stealing of the body of A. T. Stewart, and she readily consented to the proposal for safeguarding the grave of her husband. The steel case is of such hardness that it would take two expert safe openers a full day to break the outer shell. There is no visible lock. Once the lid is closed down a set of locking mechanism clamps it inside at twenty points, and not the

slightest opening is left for the insertion of a wedge.

The words to be engraved on the Sage monument are: 'I have done the best that I could by the light of the day.'

MR. SAGE'S WILL

New York, July 27.—Except for a few small bequests, the fortune of Russell Sage is left to the widow. There is no charitable bequest in the will. Each of Mr. Sage's nephews and nieces is left \$25,000. There is a bequest of \$10,000 to Mr. Sage's sister, Mrs. Chapin, now deceased.

The section bequeathing the bulk of the estate to Mrs. Sage reads that she is 'to have and to hold the same absolutely and forever.'

The executors of the will are Mrs. Sage, Dr. J. P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's physician; and Charles W. Osborne, who has had charge of Mr. Sage's offices in this city.

The will contains a section, forfeiting the bequest to any beneficiary who objects to the probate of the will, or who, directly or indirectly, contests it. There is nothing in the documents to indicate the value of the estate.

While there was nothing in the will to show the value of Mr. Sage's estate, attorneys for Mrs. Sage estimate it at between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000, of which amount about \$30,000,000 is outstanding in loans.

THE LATE LADY CURZON

PRIVATE FUNERAL HELD AT KEDLESTON.

London, July 24.—The body of Lady Curzon of Kedleston was buried yesterday in the family vault in the churchyard of Kedleston village, in the presence of only the immediate relatives. Bishop Welton, who was Bishop of Calcutta, while the Curzons were in India, officiated. Among the masses of flowers were wreaths from King Edward and Queen Alexandra and President Roosevelt. Simultaneously a memorial service was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

DEATH OF DR. SNODGRASS

HE WAS FORMERLY THE PASTOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

Many people in Montreal, and throughout eastern Canada, will regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, announced in a cable on Tuesday night to have occurred at his home, Canobie parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Born 79 years ago, Dr. Snodgrass, in 1852, went out as a missionary for the Church of Scotland to Prince Edward Island and in 1856 he came to Montreal, where he was inducted as pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. He was installed as principal and primarius professor of divinity at Queen's, Kingston, in 1864, returning to Scotland in 1877. He was convener of the Synod committee on union of other Presbyterian churches in Canada, and was one of the four moderators to sign the solemn deed of union at Montreal in 1876. He then said, though not a Canadian, he had lived long enough in the country to see the head of a Canadian Church, around which the future generations of Canadians could rally.

DEATH OF A FORMER MONTREALER.

The Lawrence, Mass., 'Telegram' announces the death of a former Montrealer in the person of Mr. David N. Spens, on Friday last, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Lucy, of Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Spens was a well-known wool expert. He married a daughter of the late Mr. William Porteous, of Cornwall, who predeceased him. Three daughters and two sons survive, namely, Mrs. J. P. Lucy, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. J. B. Hill, Lawrence, Mass.; Miss Ellen Spens, Concord, N. H.; and Messrs. Howard and D. P. Spens, of Boston. Interment was in Elmwood Cemetery, Lawrence, Mass., the funeral being from the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hill, No. 52 Oakland ave. Mr. Spens was a native of Jedburgh, Scotland.

MR. BLACKSTOCK, K.C.

Toronto, July 24.—Mr. Thos. Gibbs Blackstock, K.C., died to-day, after a long illness. His widow was formerly Miss Harriet Gooderham. She is the eldest daughter of the late Geo. Gooderham. Four girls and three boys survive. Mr. Blackstock's illness dates back to five years ago, when he contracted typhoid fever in British Columbia, whither he went in connection with his many mining enterprises. After the fever he went on working very hard under severe strains of business and afterwards fell a victim of Bright's disease, which injured his health permanently. Mr. Blackstock was the eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. S. Blackstock, D.D., and was born at Brighton, Ont., in November, 1831.

DR. PAUL BROUARDEL.

Paris, July 23.—Dr. Paul Brouardel died to-day at the age of 69. He was a noted physician, was the author of many important medical works, and occupied a high position as a medical expert, in which capacity he figured in some celebrated law cases. He was for many years president of the consulting committee of the Department of Public Health. He was made a commander in the Legion of Honor in 1885. In the death of Dr. Brouardel a fresh victim is sacrificed to science or to municipal neglect. A month ago Dr. Brouardel, while operating in the morgue, made formal complaint of the icy blasts that were issuing from the refrigerating chamber, and falling on his head. He predicted at the time that his health would suffer.

MISS E. F. ALLEN.

Kingston, Ont., July 25.—The intelligence has reached here of the death at Melbourne, Que., very suddenly of Miss Elizabeth Frances Allen, sister of the late Rev. J. Ant-well Allen, of this city, and aunt of the late Grant Allen, the

eminent author. Deceased was about seventy-five years of age.

H. A. Guess, M.A., of Hartington, County of Frontenac, a graduate of the Kingston School of Mining and Queen's University, aged thirty-one years, is drawing a salary greater than the Premier of Canada. He has just engaged as superintendent of the Cananea Copper Company at Cananea, Mexico, at twelve thousand dollars per year. The company's plant is the third largest in the world. His brother, Mr. George Guess, is chief chemist in the same concern.

DEATH OF MISS BALLARD.

After an illness lasting several years the death occurred on Tuesday at No. 161 Laval avenue of Miss Maria Louisa Ballard, daughter of the late Mr. John Ballard. The deceased lady was born in Toronto about seventy years ago, but she had resided in Montreal the greater portion of her lifetime. She was a devoted Christian worker and took a deep interest in Sunday-school and Bible Society work in the old East End Methodist Church. Miss Ballard is survived by one brother, Major Ballard, now resident in Ayr, Scotland, and her sister, Miss Ballard, with whom she resided.

FERDINAND VON SAAR DEAD.

Vienna, July 24.—Ferdinand von Saar, the author and member of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, who shot himself here yesterday, died to-day. He had been suffering from nervous prostration.

MR. CHARLES STEWART.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dunvegan, July 23. In these days of organs and choirs it is very interesting to hear of an honored and faithful precursor who for almost fifty years led the praises of a congregation, and during that period was never absent at a communion service. Such was the late Mr. Charles Stewart, preacher in the Kenyon Presbyterian Church, Dunvegan, Glangarry County, who died at his home in Stewart's Glen, on Tuesday, July 17. Five weeks before his death, he sat in his usual chair under the pulpit leading the psalms in his own hearty manner. And not in one language only did Mr. Stewart serve this congregation, for the morning service is conducted in Gaelic and he led the old tunes and 'put out the lines' as no successor will ever be able to do. Of late years when he would remark to strangers supplying the pulpit in holiday time that his singing 'was not as good as it used to be,' they could only remark what a wonderfully sweet and strong voice he must have had. Last year he acknowledged a little weakness, for he asked the congregation to stand with him at singing so as to support him better, but no one else noticed any falling off. Mr. Stewart was not at all prejudiced against the hymns, but was quite willing to help on children's day as far as he was able, and was always interested in hearing beautiful hymns. Mr. Stewart was a member of the Kenyon Deacons' Court for a number of years, and treasurer of the congregation from 1886 to 1899. In 1895, on the death of his father, he was elected his successor in the eldership, an office which he filled in a very conscientious and intelligent manner. Thus, in the death of Mr. Stewart the Kenyon congregation has sustained a very great loss, and though, in deference to his own wishes, no outward honors marked the ceremony, the very largely attended funeral testified to the respect and esteem in which he was held.

ATTEMPTED HOLD-UP

FRUSTRATED BY COOLNESS OF MAIL DRIVER.

Windsor, Ont., July 28.—An attempt to hold up a mail wagon at the corner of Arthur and McDougall streets about eleven o'clock Thursday night was frustrated by the coolness of the driver, George Summers, who whipped up his horse and left the would-be robbers behind. All the mails had been distributed a few minutes before and the driver was returning to the barn when the attempted holdup took place. As the wagon passed the corner, two men stepped from the shadow and one, flourishing a revolver, called on Summers to halt. Instead of obeying the command, however, the whip was hastily applied to the horse, and the wagon rushed by within a few feet of the men.

LIQUOR DEALERS SCARED

Moncton, N. B., July 28.—Consternation prevails among the liquor dealers here. Magistrate Kay yesterday afternoon sentenced three violators of the Scott Act to jail for one month, without the option of a fine. He retook offenders were arraigned a few times a year, fined \$50 each, and went on selling. The force of enforcing the law has been blamed on the Magistrate, but yesterday's action indicated that he proposes to enforce it hereafter.

HARMSWORTH PULP MILL DESTROYED.

Halifax, N.S., July 27.—A despatch from Newfoundland says a fire occurred at Grand Falls, involving a loss to the Harmsworth Eup Mills, just being erected, of over thirty thousand dollars. The fire is a decided set back to initial operations. Lord Northcliffe (Sir Alfred Harmsworth), was present during the progress of the fire, and worked with a will to check its progress.

MANITOBA COURTS.

Ottawa, July 25.—The rearrangement of the Manitoba courts sanctioned by act of parliament at the recent session has now been carried into effect by the constitution of what will be known as a Court of Appeals and a Court of King's Bench. The Chief Justice of the former is Mr. H. M. Howell, K.C., of Winnipeg, and the puisne judges Messrs. A. E. Richards, W. E. Pardue and S. H. Phippen. Two of these appointments are new, Messrs. Howell and Phippen. Messrs. Richards and Pardue were already on the bench. The Court of King's Bench will be made up as follows: Chief Justice Dubuc, puisne judges, Mathers and D. A. Macdonald, of Portage La Prairie.

OUR SECURITIES THE FASHION.

Interest in Canada Keener Than Ever Says Sir Rivers Wilson

FINANCIAL MEN THINK THERE IS BUSINESS ENOUGH FOR ALL THE TRANSCONTINENTALS.

A keen interest in everything Canadian, and Canadian securities more the fashion than almost any other, is the prevailing attitude of moneyed people in England, according to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who arrived in the city last night.

The plans of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, as well as the talk about the Hill invasion, are well known, but the men interested in financial matters are pretty well acquainted with geography and affairs, and they know that there is room enough and business enough for several transcontinental railways in Canada. In fact, said Sir Charles, almost all the Canadian railway securities are well thought of on the London money market; even the Grand Trunk ordinary stocks, which do not pay any dividend, are up to 28 or 29, while the four percent debentures are as good as consols. And the same can be said of the G. T. P. issues. Of course, these are not very much on the market as yet, but they are quoted at very good prices.

Touching upon the recent wreck at Salisbury, in which several of his friends from this side perished, he said that from the evidence it was plain that the disaster was entirely due to the gross and wicked conduct of the driver in keeping up so reckless a speed at a dangerous curve.

Being an authority on matters Egyptian, Sir Charles was asked his opinion upon the recent scare raised in England as to that country, and the suggestion that the military forces there ought to be increased to prevent an uprising. He laughingly declared the whole thing to be 'merely political buncom.' There is no danger of trouble there with fanatic opponents of British rule, he said; in fact, the position of affairs in Egypt is particularly good.

Beyond his customary annual inspection, Sir Charles has no particular plans. He proposes to occupy himself chiefly with the road in Ontario and Quebec. He will stay in Montreal conferring with Mr. Charles M. Hays until Monday, when he will start on his tour, going first to Quebec. Mr. Hays will, as usual, accompany the president during his tour. Next year he hopes to make an extended trip over the Grand Trunk Pacific rails in the west, but he does not propose to go into the North-West this year.

MONTREALER'S SUICIDE

WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURER'S AGENT TAKES DOSE OF POISON.

Mark Axelrod, importer and manufacturer's agent, better known as Marcus F. St. John, was found dead in his office, room 27 Temple Building, on Tuesday afternoon, death being due to poison, self-administered.

The motive for the deed is supposed to be based on some transactions regarding a shipment of furs, with which the deceased was thought to have been connected. Mr. St. John had dealt in various kinds of merchandise, including furs and jewellery. In connection with this fur robbery, Samuel Kovinsky, an iron dealer, of Chatham, Ont., and James Simeon and Samuel Gedridsky, of New York, were arrested at Chatham on Monday morning, by Detective Campeau, of the Ontario Provincial Police, and Chief of Police Benn, of Wallaceburg, Ont. They are accused of stealing \$16,000 worth of furs from a New York fur merchant named Seifter.

The furs were traced from New York through Montreal and Toronto to Chatham. The police found \$11,000 worth of the stolen goods in a house near Wallaceburg, Ont., where a man named Joseph Jackson and his two sons were at work dressing the furs. Some of these furs were shipped to Mr. St. John, according to a telegram received by Chief Carpenter, who at once had enquiries made at Mr. St. John's office, and a detective. It is stated that St. John appeared considerably excited over these enquiries.

A later despatch to Chief Carpenter asked for the arrest of Abraham Futeral, 325 Notre Dame street, west, an employee of St. John's, stating that he had stolen the furs and shipped them to Mr. St. John. Futeral was arrested and taken on Wednesday night to Chatham.

Detective O'Keefe visited St. John's office early on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Detective Dalziel, of Chatham, Ont., and Frederick Seifter, the New York fur merchant, from whom the \$11,000 worth of furs found at Chatham, Ont., were stolen. They found in the office 1,048 ermine and 494 mink skins, all of which Seifter identified as his property. Seifter's private mark was stamped on each skin, but another stamp had been put over it. The value of the skins found in the office is about \$4,000. They also found \$400 or \$500 worth of skins in the establishment of a local furrier, where St. John had sent them to have them dressed.

After an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death, Coroner McMahon concluded that it was unnecessary to summon jurors, and entered the case in the court records as clearly one of 'suicide.'

JAMES BAY RAILWAY.

The James Bay Railway Company have at last secured an entrance into their property in the east end of Toronto and will commence the construction of their tracks at once.

TEN YEARS AND OUT

AVERAGE LIFE OF A RAILWAY ENGINEER IS SHORT AND HARD.

(James B. Morrow, in New York Tribune.)

Washington, July 14.—There are fifty-four thousand locomotive engineers in the United States, Canada and Mexico, who stand together in a single Brotherhood. They compose, perhaps, the most respected, dignified and effective labor organization in the world.

An Iowa man, Warren Sanford Stone, is their chief. He is forty-six years old, hearty, candid and cool, and has pulled everything from a local freight to a limited. Put him in overalls and a jumper, and you would trust him for a mile a minute, night or day.

My father had a large farm in Iowa, he said to me the other day. I entered college with the law in mind, but several of my brothers were railway men, and the life they led, together with the wages they earned, lured me from school and into a fireman's place on the Rock Island system.

And you escaped with your life? I ran into an accident or two, but it wasn't my fault. I had a fast daylight passenger train part of the time and killed thirteen human beings in one year. That wasn't my fault, either.

Are there "hoodoo" engines? No. I kept an engine for six years, which had a bad reputation—every man who took it had lost his job—but I found it to be all right. Bad engines are generally unlucky because the men who run them ought to be doing something else—carrying a hod, for instance.

Common sense, but that is a universal need and is no more necessary to engineers than to any one else. Second, if you are running sixty or seventy miles an hour you can't take a situation home with you for reflection and advisement.

Then the age limit is discouraging to young men. I am forty-six years old, but no more than six roads in the United States would give me an engine if I should want one; all of the others now refuse to hire new men who have passed the age of forty-five. In fact, the limit is forty on many roads, and the Pennsylvania Company has lowered it to thirty-five.

But let us get back to the fireman who has served his time, and goes about his business at the end of two years is ordered to headquarters for another examination, a biennial performance which continues so long as he lives. He is compelled to know his engine and how to get it to the next station if it breaks down, and must understand the electric dynamo which is often in front of his cab.

Can an engineer who is not a member of the Brotherhood get employment? Yes; a tenth of the engineers in this country are not in our organization. We give them no trouble and make no effort to deprive them of their places. All that we do is to insist that they be paid Brotherhood wages, work Brotherhood hours and have all of our own conditions and privileges.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drunkenness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

I have attempted to indicate the qualities which make him competent to hold his place.

What is the membership of the Brotherhood? Fifty-four thousand. We have subdivisions in all the states and territories and also in Canada and Mexico.

The average age of our members is forty-one years, yet there are engineers of seventy who are running fast trains. When you see an old man in a cab, however, you can wager your last dollar that he is delivering the goods.

The figures I have given may need some explanation. Standing alone they seem to be incredible. It must be remembered that engineers suffer more from exposure than do any other workers. This is especially so in the West. When the front window of his cab is covered with snow or frost the only thing the engineer can do is to hang his head out of the side window.

From two and a half to three years, but in the meantime he must be a man of iron and willing to work like a horse. Firemen on modern freight engines shovel from eighteen to twenty-five tons of coal every trip. The limit of human endurance has been reached with them. It is no longer a question of larger and stronger engines, but the problem is to stoke the engines already in use.

Nowadays a fireman doesn't straighten up until his run is over. Furthermore, the door of the firebox on a modern engine is about five feet high, and the intense heat often ruins the fireman's eyes. At least 15 percent of the firemen who serve their time fail to get engines because of defective sight.

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Green Sickness or Chlorosis

Just at the threshold of womanhood, that trying period when the whole system is undergoing a complete change, many a girl falls a victim of chlorosis or green sickness. Her disposition changes and she becomes morose, despondent and melancholy. The appetite is fickle, digestion is imperfect, and weariness and fatigue are experienced on slight exertion.

fair goods" or the products which come from factories, mines, etc., where there are strikes. We are constantly bettering our wages and conditions, and, therefore, point to our achievements as a justification for our policy.

Neither do we countenance insubordination nor incompetency. I also insist that engineers must pay their legitimate debts. I suppose we have seen you drink while on duty, but when we find them out we drop them from the Brotherhood and inform their employers. It is up to the railways then. If a Brotherhood man refuses to obey the orders of his superintendent or chief he is expelled forthwith.

Moreover, we live up to all of our contracts. In the fall of 1904 the engineers on the elevated roads and in the subway of New York had trouble. I got a settlement which gave the men fifteen and ten hours with a fifteen minute lay-over in the subway.

College-bred vagabonds occupy considerable space in all discussions of the unemployed, but rarely, if ever, is the pathetic side of the matter even touched upon.

UTILITY OF STENOGRAPHY

WHEN A KNOWLEDGE OF SHORT-HAND HELPS THE REPORTER.

The question of whether a knowledge of shorthand assists a newspaper reporter in the performance of his ordinary duties is a disputed one among the very men to whom it applies.

There are some editors who adhere to the belief that the reporters who do not understand shorthand make the best all around men on a paper. It is an undeniable fact that the average reporter does not understand shorthand, and that he trusts to his trained memory to record accurately the proceedings of any event which he may be sent to cover for his paper.

EDUCATED VAGABONDS.

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NEW USE FOR COCAINE.

In his charge to the Warren county grand jury recently Judge Rush drew attention to the alleged "doping" with cocaine of roustabouts by steamboat mates.

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STRANGE FIGHT WITH TIGER

HOW NATIVE HELD BEAST AT BAY UNTIL HELP CAME.

A native employed on the Chuthamalai estate was returning one recent night from a shooting excursion, and saw what he thought was a jackal. He shot and wounded the animal, which made off into the jungle.

AN OCTOGENARIAN FAMILY.

Sir Charles Tennant had a perhaps unique experience among prominent Englishmen—the existence of a young family of children, born to him when he was nearly or quite an octogenarian, children younger than the grandchildren of a man of that age usually are.

LAWSON ON CHAMBERLAIN.

The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in his best days in the House, was always saying good things. Mr. Chamberlain often came in for notice. Here is one of his observations concerning the right honorable gentleman.

AN EXAMPLE OF WASTE.

An industrial journal correspondent tells of seeing three eight-dollar-a-week young fellows, all smoking cigars, all sitting in a row in a shoe-blacking place, each getting a "shine" and all going thence to a barber to be shaved.

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Fruit-a-tives ON "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up, strengthen, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA

The cone at an altitude of 3,000 feet, an avalanche of blocks of all dimensions destroying the Albergo Fioridena, while a narrow stream of lava flowed down a gully of the mountainside. At 3 p.m. the small lateral cone fell in, and a dense column of smoke rose above the crater, black ashes falling at Naples in the evening.

A rough calculation places the total amount of ashes and lapilli which fell at eighty-five million cubic metres, the place most damaged being Ottajano. The lava streams occupied a sector of thirty degrees, and evidently had their source at various points of the crater.

As regards the more general results, Dr. Sabatini points out that, while lesser outbreaks increase the height of the volcano, a catastrophe like that of April last tends to lower it. Whatever may have been the case in 79 A.D., we know that this was the result in 1631 and 1794, when the cone appeared after the eruptions as if truncated.

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THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY OF THE OUTBURST AND ITS RESULTS.

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Agricultural.

HIGH VERSUS LOW HEADS.

The argument has been long maintained whether fruit trees should be formed with high heads or with low. The same division of opinion exists with respect to the training of all kinds of fruit trees, but it is most often discussed in connection with apple orchards. It is one of the questions which will never be settled, because men's ideals necessarily differ; in fact, what seems a low head to one man will seem high to another.

Any one who has followed this matter for a number of years will be struck by the fact that general horticultural opinion has undergone a great change in recent years—a change favorable to lower heads. Men who formerly advocated high heading now recommend something considerably lower. This fact is all the more striking and significant because the change has been coincident with a similar change in policy favorable to the cultivation of orchards. One of the old arguments against low-headed trees was that the low heads in effect were with cultivation. The fact now is that cultivation is more common than it used to be and a great deal more thorough, while at the same time modern orchards are trained with much shorter trunks than those of a decade ago. Indeed, the most ardent advocates of low-headed trees are, in the majority of cases, the very men who also practice the most thorough systems of cultivation.

Lower heads undoubtedly have many advantages. The trees are stronger and less apt to blow over. This is most conspicuously the case during the first few years of growth. A young tree with a bushy top on a trunk eight feet long is peculiarly vulnerable to wind and ice-storms. It is also subject to many other attacks from which the low-headed tree is comparatively safe. Sun-scald is always much worse on long trunks than on short ones; in fact, nearly all the disorders to which tree trunks are liable, such as attacks of borers, single-trees, frost cracks, etc., are more frequent on long trunks than on short ones.

It is much easier to pick fruit from a low tree than from a tall one. The expense of operating such an orchard is less. This difference is proportionately greater with peach, plum and other small trees than with apples. Nevertheless, it amounts to something even in the case of old apple orchards. Low-headed trees are much easier to spray. It is almost laughable to see some of the high-tower sprayers that are used in old orchards. There are apple trees doing business in this part of the country which are tall enough for forest trees. Such tall trees are always objectionable. There are many ways of preventing the formation of such high heads, and a shortening of the trunk is only one of them; in fact, it is perhaps a minor means when considered in the long run, but it is a method which should not be overlooked.

Without saying, therefore, whether trees should be headed two feet from the ground or eight, we may lay it down as a general principle, strongly supported by the best modern experience and exemplified in the best modern practice to high-headed trees are to be preferred to low-headed trees. Country Gentleman.

ONION MILDEW.

Onion growers in various sections are seriously troubled with onion mildew, and frequently whole patches are destroyed. Several means of combating the disease have been advised, but in most cases the ravage is not materially checked. Last year, Mr. W. J. Justice, of Barrie, succeeded in saving a large patch of onions grown from sets. In a recent letter to the 'Horticulturist,' Mr. Justice wrote: 'In fighting the onion mildew I used lime and sulphur, dry. A few sprays with Bordeaux mixture were given, but I don't think it is of any use for the purpose. I had been using lime and sulphur for two or three weeks before I wrote to the Ontario Agricultural College for advice, but was not succeeding as I thought I should. I wrote to the college and asked for a remedy, and found that for once I had guessed right. The onions affected were not set onions; they were sets.

A package containing specimens of affected onions were sent the college when I asked for the best treatment for the trouble. Professor Lochhead's reply was as follows:—'Onion mildew is a destructive parasitic disease. As a rule the bulb is not affected, but if the trouble appears early the bulbs remain very small. After the fungus has secured an entrance into the onions it is difficult to cure. All we can hope to do is prevent it from spreading. In the early stages it can be checked by dusting with powdered quicklime and sulphur—twice as much lime as sulphur. This is best applied with a bellows when the plants are damp. Sulphide of potassium may be used one-quarter ounce to a gallon of water. Prevention rather than cure should be aimed at, and this can be assured if the known means are thoroughly carried out. The first appearance of the disease depends on resting spores of the fungus, and they are produced on leaves previously killed by the fungus. Therefore,

HOME-MADE CEMENT TILE.

(Canadian Horticulturist.)

Often times when fruit or vegetable soils need underdraining, the work is neglected on account of the cost of tile. Many undrained soils would be drained if tile could be made at home. Ordinary six-inch tile costs about \$45 per 1,000, and even at that high price they can scarcely be had. Brickmakers say they are not convenient to make, as they take up too much space when drying.

These tiles can be made at home at odd times in winter and spring. Such work is a good means of profitably employing labor in the slack season, and of retaining skilled help that otherwise might be lost. Mr. C. E. Secord, of St. Catharines, makes his own tiles, and makes them of cement, at a low cost of \$15 per 1,000. During a recent interview he showed the writer the apparatus, and explained how the work is done.

The bottom of the apparatus is a 3-inch plank, about 12 inches wide, and any length desired, say 18 feet. A heavy plank is used so that there will be no 'spring' or 'give' when weighted with the tiles. On this plank is placed a number of circular pieces of sheet iron (the bottom of the moulds), 8 inches in diameter, with a small hole in the centre sitting on a pin, or brad, driven into the plank 12 inches apart, and protruding upwards about two inches. Around this sheet iron disc are a number of stout wire brads driven into the plank to hold the mould in place.

The mould consists of an outer 'shell,' made of two pieces of common sheet iron, 12 by 15 in. each, and a central 'core' of solid wood, a cylinder 6 in. in diameter and 15 in. long. Such a mould will turn out a 6-inch tile with an outside diameter of 8 in. and 12 in. in length. The outer 'shells' are bent in half circles, overlapping, and placed at the bottom, within the circle of brads on the plank. At the top they are held in place by an inch board with holes cut 8 in. in diameter and properly spaced, that is, 12 in. apart, from centre to centre. The holes in this board fit over the upper ends of the 'shells.' Within each shell is placed a 'core,' the bottom end of which, being bored, sits over the central pin on the plank. The core protrudes 3 in. above the mould for ease in handling, and so that it can be twisted occasionally to make the inside of the tile smooth.

The mixture is made up of equal parts of fine sand and gravel about the size of wheat kernels, and one-sixth Portland cement. This is mixed in the ordinary way, but not too wet. When the mixture is prepared it is put in the moulds until they are about half full, then 'tamped' or pounded well. Then the remainder is added, 'tamped' again, and the top levelled off and smoothed. The moulds are allowed to 'set' for about 24 hours, after which they are removed, dried and stored until ready for use.—A. B. C.

FRUIT PRESERVATIVES.

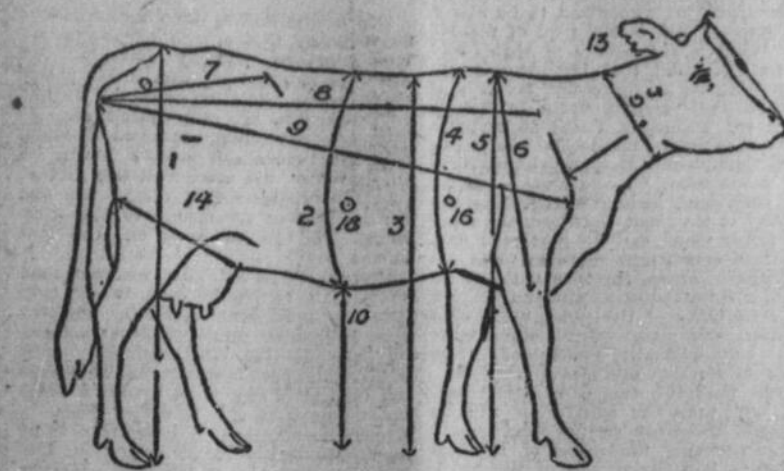
(Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist, C.E.F., Ottawa.)

For a number of years past experiments have been carried on to ascertain the most satisfactory fluids for the preservation of fruits for exhibition purposes—fluids which not only would be antiseptic, but also, as far as possible, would keep the fruit with its natural size and color. For the information of those who may have occasion to exhibit fruit several months after it is picked, the results of these trials, with recommendations, have been published from time to time as the work progressed. In the course of investigation the merits of more than fifty solutions with various kinds of fruit have been tested. That the problem is a difficult one will be apparent from the fact that more than seventy-five percent of these fluids have been found more or less unsatisfactory.

The experience gained from trials made during the season of 1905 enables us to offer the following recommendations, the final examination of the fruit being made on April 1, 1906. Much credit for the success in this work must be accorded Mr. W. H. Charlton, of the chemical staff, who has had this investigation under his charge.

Strawberries.—The most satisfactory fluid for this fruit is formalin, two percent; hydrogen peroxide, two percent; alcohol, ten percent. It has been under trial for two years, and berries kept in it for this period have retained, in a very large measure, their natural appearance. Red Currants.—A fluid of zinc chloride three percent and alcohol ten percent has

MEASUREMENTS OF A GREAT MILCH COW.



The Wisconsin dairy cow, Yensa Sunbeam, may be described as the record dairy cow of America. As many dairymen wished to get the different measurements of this remarkable cow they were given lately in 'Hoard's Dairyman.' The outline of the figure does not correspond with the measurements given; but is used simply to locate them.

- 1. Floor to croup 52 1-4
2. Girth to barrel 93 3-4
3. Floor to chin 48 1-2
4. Girth to chest 47 1-2
5. Floor to withers 50 1-4
6. Depth of chest 32 1-2
7. Pin bone to hip 20
8. Pin bone to shoulder 58
9. Pine bone to shoulder point 40 1-4
10. Floor to navel 18 1-4

given excellent results, and can be strongly recommended.

Gooseberries.—Copper sulphate one percent and alcohol ten percent can be spoken of in the highest terms. Fruit of last season has retained its natural form and color practically unimpaired. There was no splitting of the fruit or apparent shrinkage.

Raspberries, Red and Purple.—This is a difficult fruit to preserve without the fluid becoming so dark that the berries can scarcely be seen. By an occasional change of fluid, alum five percent gives fairly good results. It is the best of the many solutions experimented with.

Peas and Beans.—Zinc chloride three percent and alcohol ten percent has proved very good for preserving peas in the pod. The samples retained their natural color and appearance. For green beans in the pod a solution of sodium sulphide four percent has been found excellent, and can be recommended.

When possible, distilled water should be used in making up these fluids. Having determined the quantity of fluid required, the amount of the various chemicals to use may be readily ascertained by remembering that one gallon is practically 160 ounces. Ten percent, therefore, means 16 ounces, five percent, eight ounces to the gallon, and so on.

THE APIARY.

This article is intended for beginners who have but a home apiary, and that with a limited number of colonies, and who operate for comb honey. Under the conditions named, the best results will be obtained by natural swarming, for while it has some disadvantages, the advantages predominate. The golden rule of bee-keeping is to 'Keep your colonies strong and undivided as much as possible. Under natural swarming, some colonies will not swarm at all, and these are precisely the colonies that give the greatest yield of surplus honey. This is a distinct and important advantage, for increase of colonies is always got at expense of surplus honey. This is so nearly universally true that the exceptions need not be considered.

To keep down increase of colonies, and rear the best queens from select stock, is the next thing to be aimed at. To accomplish this double purpose, proceed as follows:

Early in the spring practice stimulative feeding with one or more colonies, that contain the best strain of bees, stimulated and induced to swarm early, live it on the old stand. This swarm contains an old queen, but as she is one of your very best, she deserves to live another year, unless her bees supersede her. We are now done with this swarm, and will not again refer to it.

Open the hive of the parent colony and see how many good queen-cells it contains, and how many nuclei you can safely break it up into. Use judgment. These queen-cells have been reared under the impulse of natural swarming, in full colonies, from select stock, and they will produce the very best of queens, long-lived and prolific.

Move the nuclei thus started to other locations. In each, have a Doolittle feeder of sweetened water or weak syrup, close the entrance with wire cloth, and confine the bees for three days, and give them only a limited amount of ventilation.

Later in the season, when one of your common stock swarms, hive it on the old stand on starters, with a queen-excluder above, and the supers over all. Give plenty of super-room. Open the hive of the parent colony and brush off all the bees in front of the swarm. This swarm is now a 'hummer,' and should produce large quantities of surplus honey in the supers. If you are afraid they will swarm out and decamp, give them plenty of ventilation, and put a queen-guard at the entrance for three or four days. Take the combs from the parent colony, and distribute to the nuclei, putting all, or nearly all, sheets of sealed brood into one nucleus, and thus make sure it will rapidly become a strong colony. As you have these frames of comb from common stock in your hands, before

should not be expected to mature, but as soon as it has made a luxuriant growth, commence pasturing.

The crop does best upon a medium clay loam, possessing abundance of organic matter, well drained and good moisture conserving properties. When sowing this combination for green pasture I sow oats, one peck; peas, one peck, and one pound of rape seed at the rate of 2.5 bushels per acre. The seed is sown with the grain drill very shallow. It has been found that a combination of oats, peas and corn in the same proportion, except instead of rape use one peck of corn, makes a most excellent green crop that tests high in feeding value.

When the above combination crop is sown early in the spring for late summer pasture, after the crop is matured, it is not advisable to pasture at all during the growing season. I sowed last season seven acres of this combination crop, adjoining my hog lots, and fattened summer grown sheeps upon this feed with excellent results. The oats assisted in holding up the peas and a rank growth developed, which the hogs harvested first.

The rape, which had made a strong growth, came on during the latter part of the season and materially added to the amount of succulent food.

There are various other combination crops well adapted to certain localities that make a large amount of green forage for hog pasture. There is no reason why any farmer should be without plenty of pasture during the growing months to grow his hog crop upon.

Green forage is the cheapest and most economical method of raising hogs upon the farm, and the only means of reducing cost and increasing profitable production.

DIPPING GRAIN FOR SMUT.

A Dakota farmer gives the following method of dipping seed wheat for smut: 'Take two boards sixteen feet long and one foot wide and make two troughs eight feet long. Cut a gasoline barrel in halves to make two tubs. Set these tubs on the granary floor nearly eight feet from a wall, and nail one end of the trough to wall about six inches above top of tub. Put a concave, six-inch board under each trough to strengthen it and



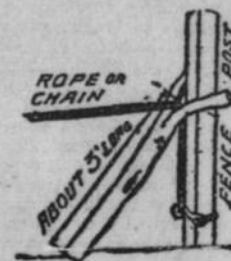
carry off leak. Use gunny sacks, and dip one bushel at a time, letting grain remain in mixture about two minutes. Six sacks can be set in each trough, and will quickly drain so as to set on floor. In this manner I have dipped grain early in the morning, and sowed in an ordinary seeder after dinner without removing grain from sacks to dry. I have always made the solution stronger than recommended.'—Rural New-Yorker.

PROFITABLE BILL OF FARE.

This was the answer I received, says a writer in an exchange, after propounding to a man the question, 'What do you feed your horses?' The interrogation was drawn out by the line appearance and good spirits of the team after which we were riding. These horses were not confined to a narrow regimen, but had the chance of a nip of various things for which horse appetite calls. There are many things that horses like much better than those that the thoughtless owner hands out to them. Even a nibble of straw is acceptable occasionally. An apple, a few small potatoes, an ear of corn, some wheat bran, insect meal, carrots, etc.—all of these have a place in affording variety in diet for the horses. Such feeding is much more economical than a narrow, changeless diet. In continuously feeding narrow, ill-balanced rations the horse's kidneys and other excretory organs are overtaxed and often clogged by simply throwing away material which in a varied, well-balanced regimen would have important food value.

HANDY FENCE-POST PULLER

For a handy device to pull old fence-posts out of the ground, find a crocheted-tree limb or fork like the letter Y, about three feet long. Lean the fork against the post; loop log chain around the post



at the ground, then up the post, through the fork; hitch team to other end of chain, and you have a lifting power here that will pull any post as fast as you can hitch to it.'—Practical Farmer.

CLIPPING QUEEN'S WINGS.

There are several good reasons why a man who keeps bees should have his queen's wings clipped. One of these reasons is intensified in the case of a woman, for it's a harder job for a woman to climb after swarms than it is for a man. The one sufficient reason for clipping queens, if there were no other, is that when a swarm issues with a clipped queen the swarm can not go off. It is true that sometimes the queen may be lost—although not generally—but it is better to lose the queen alone than it is to lose both queen and swarm.

It is not a difficult thing to clip a queen, and a woman is better than a man at doing a piece of delicate work with a pair of scissors. More used to handling scissors.

'The right time to clip a queen' Any time when it suits your convenience. Early in the season, before a colony becomes very strong, there are not so many bees in a colony to look through. Still, it is a fact that for some mysterious reason a queen will sometimes elude observation when a colony or nucleus is so weak that it seems you can not fall to notice each individual bee. Even when a colony becomes very strong, it is not so very hard to find a queen at any time during the day when a large portion of the population is afield.

Just hold your queen in the thumb and fingers of the left hand, her head pointing to your left, and with a pair of embroidery scissors (although almost anything short of a pair of shears will do) cut off half or more of the two wings on one side. You will wonder to find how easy it is to do, and you will never again want any but clipped queens; but be sure never to clip a queen before she begins laying.'—American Bee Journal.

HORSE PROVERBS.

Use cold salt and water for the horse's shoulders when chafed.

If the shoulders get sore, open the collar, remove a little of the padding, and make a dent in the surface where it comes over the sore part.

No other animal is more susceptible to the influence of judicious management than the horse, and none better repays thoughtful and constant care.

If some of the profit of the farm does not come from the horses, it is largely the farmer's fault and should be remedied.

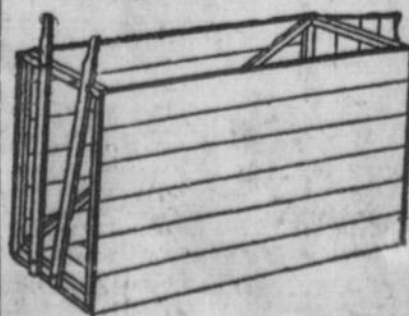
The horse that contracts bad habits readily is generally one that can be taught the most useful traits with the least trouble.

Good, pure water is as essential for the welfare of the horse as good food and no other essential is so easily provided.

Shoes may often be dispensed with during the ploughing season. A horse's feet will often be the better from being relieved of shoes while used only on the soft ground of the ploughed fields.'—Marine Farmer.

ARRANGEMENT FOR RINGING HOGS

Make a box six feet long, four and a half feet high, eighteen inches wide and put a floor in it. Put a door in one end and a stanchion in the other end with loose bolts, so you can adjust it easily to suit size of hog. The stanchion is the same as for cows, except the one you move should not have a bolt through it, but a notch cut in lower end to catch over bolt. When you are



through ringing, loosen stanchion. The hog will always step back, then lift out the loose stanchion so he can go through. Simply catch the hog in stanchion to hold him and then use the tongue. Have a narrow shoot at rear end of box so can drive hogs in to it easily.

Dunn Hollow Concrete Block Machines are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the Dunn machine; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished. Write for catalogue to Dept. D. The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

QUESTION DRAWER

SHEEP RAISING.

A. McL., Mich.-Q.-Please inform me where I may get a good work on sheep raising, and also how many sheep may be pastured on a hundred acres of pasture, and how many lambs may a hundred ewes be expected to raise with good care.

Ans.-Stewart's 'Shepherd's Manual' is about the best book for a flockmaster who is seeking more knowledge. It is sold by the Orange Judd Company, 51 Lafayette Place, New York. It costs one dollar. About two hundred sheep can be kept on a farm of a hundred acres, and if properly cared for they ought to raise over two hundred lambs yearly.

PUMPING WATER.

Jackson, Kempt Road, C.B.-Q. I have a spring two hundred and fifty feet from house and fifteen feet below level. How can I take water into house, and what is probable cost?

Ans.-A windmill is probably the best machine for pumping the water in this case. The windmill may be set up in the vicinity of the house, as it will suck the water to a greater height than fifteen feet, even at such a distance. If the spring is located in an open country, where the wind has a free sweep, it might be best to set up the windmill near to the spring. The probable cost of the windmill and a steel tower, together with an iron pipe from the pump to the water tank, would be about two hundred and fifty dollars. A water tank to hold a thousand gallons, with pipes leading from it to the house, would cost about sixty dollars more. A gasoline engine that would cost about one hundred dollars would do the pumping, and also other little jobs such as sawing wood, churning, running the separator, etc. A much smaller water tank would be required when the pumping is done by an engine, than when done by a windmill. The cost of the gasoline would be from ten to twenty cents daily.

PROTECTION FROM FLIES

INEXPENSIVE WAYS OF PROTECTING STOCK.

The widow who made a blanket or costume, as she called it, of muslin for her one cow during the summer was not to be laughed at and the plan is entirely feasible for a herd of cows. This arrangement was made of unbleached muslin, cut so as to button around the neck close to the horns, being held in place with cords around the neck and around the horns and with a cord similar to a crupper strap at the tail end; it was buttoned also on the underside of the body. The increased quantity of milk more than paid for the material and the labor. There are a number of sprays on the market which are entirely harmless, and which keep flies off of cows and horses; the cost is small and they are certainly effective. At night one can add much to the comfort of the cows by having screens to the stable windows and seeing to it that all of the flies are driven from the stable before the cows are brought in. It costs but a small sum to make these screen windows or even doors if needed, and the milk from a small herd which will be received over the quantity from a herd annoyed day and night by flies will pay for a large number of screens.

PRESERVING EGGS

A problem of great importance to the poultryman is that of preserving eggs during the summer months when production is at its height, so that they may be sold during the winter, when prices are better. This has been done successfully for some time, but largely by egg dealers, who buy the eggs cheaply, store them, and reap the profit from the advanced price. There is no reason why the farmers themselves should not benefit by the advanced winter price, instead of allowing the dealer to have the lion's share; and to do this they have simply to adopt the methods employed by the dealers. One of the very best preparations for the preservation of eggs is water glass (silicate of soda), a clear, syrupy fluid that may be obtained from any good druggist. The reliable 'Poultry Journal,' discussing the use of this preparation, says: Mix one pint of water glass in an earthenware, glass or wooden vessel with nine pints of boiling water. Do not use metal. This solution should be allowed to cool before being used. See that the eggs are clean and strictly fresh. Pack them in a stone, glass, or wooden vessel that is water-tight, and perfectly clean. When the container is two-thirds full of eggs pour the cold water glass solution carefully over them, allowing the liquid to stand about two inches higher than the topmost layer of eggs. Cover the container tightly and place it in a cool, dry place and keep there until the eggs are wanted for use. The room in which the eggs are kept should be cool and the air pure and sweet, as clean as you would keep a milk room. If the room is too warm a gummy deposit will be found upon the eggs when they are removed. When the eggs are wanted for use they may be taken from the solu-

tion, dried and packed in cases for market. An ordinary observer cannot distinguish them from an ordinary fresh case egg. They can be used satisfactorily for all culinary purposes except boiling, but if they are to be boiled the large end of the egg should be pierced with a coarse darning needle; even then they are liable to burst open. Eggs will keep in this solution from six to ten months. The solution should be made fresh for each lot of eggs packed.

COOKING GUINEA FOWLS.

In a recent bulletin dealing with guinea fowls, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the following information regarding the cooking of these birds is found:-

Heretofore guinea fowls have been so little eaten in this country that most American cook books give no directions for cooking them. In general, it may be said that they may be prepared for the table in practically the same way as other poultry of corresponding age and size. Very young birds are best broiled and should be trussed and served like chickens. The older birds are sometimes roasted, boiled, fricasseed, or cooked with a little onion and bacon in a casserole. A homely but excellent Southern substitute for the latter method is obtained by covering the bottom of a skillet with sliced onions slightly browned, laying on it the guinea fowl nicely cut as for a fricasse, putting thin strips of bacon over the meat, adding a little water, and finally closing the skillet tightly by means of paper tied over the top, and cooking in the oven until well done. Another favorite way is to half roast the birds and then finish the cooking by broiling. The giblets may be used in gravy or otherwise like those of chickens. Boiled cereals, like samp or hominy, are often served with guinea fowl in the place of potatoes. Guinea fowl and broilers may also be cooked in the same way as game birds, and appear quite commonly on hotel and restaurant menus prepared in such ways.

HOW TO TRAP HAWKS.

Much mischief is done annually to the farmers who delight in breeding a large number of fowls, by hawks. It is wrong in the first place to allow the hens to wander around with the young chicks, to become the prey of hawks, but, nevertheless, there are those who cannot avoid it, and they resort to the gun for relief. Hawks are very sly. They soon learn to know what a gun is intended for, and they watch their opportunities accordingly. Very often before a farmer can get his gun, a hawk will pounce upon a brood of chicks, take his pick, and get away in a hurry. They can be caught very easily, however. Hawks always take a good survey of the barnyard before beginning operations, and to do so they perch upon the top of a post or pole. By noting such places and placing steel traps, securely fastened and set upon them, the hawks may be caught without trouble. Poles should be placed in the ground especially for that purpose. A few of them will thin out the hawks amazingly.

Chickens, especially of the larger breeds, should never be allowed to perch until they are fully three months old, or the breast-bone will be liable to become crooked. There is no cure for it, and it is a disqualification everywhere. After chickens are deserted by their mother they should be allowed to remain for nights in their open pen for some weeks; they huddle together and keep themselves warm, and it is better for them while their bones are forming; whereas, if they perch, their legs cannot support them properly, and their breasts rest on the perch, while the bone, being soft, takes an impress of it.

EVERGREENS.

The great beauty of evergreens consists in having a good healthy foliage to the ground. The nakedness referred to could have easily been avoided by checking the strong growth at the ends of the branches. The finger and thumb are the only pruning implements required in these cases. Pinching out the ends of the very strong shoots toward the top, when these young growths are from three to four inches long, is all that is required. Even a leading shoot in a pine tree may be pinched back at this period, as a new leading bud will be formed at the point where the pinching occurs. A check to the upward flow of the sap is all that is necessary. This lesson may be carried to the orchard, as well as practiced in the flower garden. No one shoot should be allowed to become more vigorous than another, and pinching back or even taking out entirely the strong growths will accomplish this. One must not forget that the phrase 'early in the season' means a great deal. Nothing is gained if the work is deferred until the young growth is matured. Meehan's Monthly.

FERTILIZERS FOR VEGETABLES.

Until comparatively recently the fundamental principles underlying the use of fertilizers was not understood. Some of the questions which had to be solved first were: What is the food of plants? and, What is the source of that food? Further, in order that fertilizers be intelligently and economically used, it is essential that some definite knowledge be gained regarding the food requirements of different plants and the power which they possess of appropriating these food substances. It is also necessary that something be known regarding the quantity of food materials that are available to the plant, and the particular part each food constituent plays in plant development. These, together with an intimate understanding of the composition and availability of the constituents of a fertilizer, and many other points, must be, at least partially, understood before fertilizers can be intelligently applied.

Given that the soil is in fair condition, and that the cultivation will be thorough, there are certain fundamental facts concerning the needs of the soil and crops and the nature of the fertilizers that are not difficult to understand, and attention to which will greatly increase the likelihood of success. All soils will not contain or retain plant food to the same extent. As a rule, clay soils hold that which they receive better than sands, and thus do not suffer so much from the leaching action of the water; on the other hand the sands may be more liable to lose plant food in the drainage water, but they also give up that which they have to plants quicker than the heavy soils. In both classes of soils and all the intermediate types, an abundance of humus is essential.

Regarding the plants themselves they differ in the range of root, period of growth, purposes for which they are grown, and in their power of attacking insoluble constituents of the soil with which they may come in contact. As a general rule, the greater the depth and range of root a plant has, the less need there is of supplying the ash constituents for that crop, as it can gather its food over a very wide area. The length of the growing period also has a very marked influence on the nature of the fertilizer which a plant will require. A crop, such as barley, requires its food in a form more readily available than oats, for its period of growth is shorter and it gathers its food almost entirely from the surface soil.

Such crops as the legumes have comparatively little difficulty gathering all the nitrogen they need, because, through the aid of certain minute organisms present in most soils, the immense supply of nitrogen in the atmosphere is available to them; but, on the other hand, they have difficulty in getting the amount of potash they require. Root crops, such as mangolds, turnips, carrots and beets cannot make ready use of the insoluble mineral constituents of the soil. Hence, in order to insure full crops, they must be supplied with available food in which phosphates should predominate for turnips, and nitrogen for mangolds and carrots.

Another group of plants is distinguished as a class not so much because of their particular habit of growth as because of the objects of their growth. This class includes lettuce, beets, asparagus, celery, radishes, in fact, all plants that are marketed in immature form. One of the most important points in raising these is to secure rapidity of growth, and thus to insure high quality, which is measured largely by their succulence. In order that this may be accomplished they must be supplied with an abundance of available plant food, and since nitrogen is the one element that more than any other encourages and stimulates leaf and stem growth, its use is especially beneficial to all of these crops. They must not lack this element in any of their growth, though, of course, a sufficient of the ash constituents must be supplied in order that the nitrogen may be properly utilized. Because of their high commercial value the quantity of plant food applied may be greatly in excess of that for any other group of plants.

It is impossible to give general information concerning the use of fertilizers that will apply well under all circumstances. On soil in good condition, it is safe to apply a good dressing of readily available nitrogen to all crops that produce large leaf and stem growth and are harvested in the immature state. For the legumes, which can gather their own nitrogen, and potatoes, which use up large amounts of potash, potassic manures can safely be recommended, and for roots, and particularly for turnips, phosphoric acid is the dominant fertilizer. It is not meant that only those particular constituents should be applied, for the other fertilizer constituents are, up to a certain point, just as important.

If the soil is in a high state of cultivation or has been manured with natural products, as farmyard manure, they may be used singly to force a maximum growth of the crops. For worn-out soils, possibly the best practice would be to apply with what farmyard manures may be available, a liberal supply of mineral constituents in the cheaper forms, such as ground bone, tankage from pork packing establishments, ground phosphates and basic phosphate for phosphoric acid, and the crude potash salts, not forgetting wood ashes for potash. The phosphoric acid and potash form fixed compounds in the soil, and there, therefore, not likely to be leached out, provided the land is continuously cropped. Nitrogen should be applied chiefly as nitrate of soda, because in this form it is immediately useful, and thus may be applied in fractional amounts and at such times as to best meet the needs of the plant at the different stages of growth, with a reasonable certainty of a maximum use by the plants.

In conclusion, it cannot too strongly be urged that, while fertilizers intelligently used may be a source of profit to the fruit-grower, and especially to the vegetable-grower, carelessly used, they may be a source of great loss. They can never take the place of cultivation; in fact, it is only in conjunction

with the most thorough cultivation that they will prove profitable.-Prof. R. Harcourt, O.A.C., Guelph.

HANDLING A DAIRY.

One of the leading dairy authorities of the country paid a high tribute to women when he publicly stated at two meetings in one week that in his record of 25 years' standing, wherein he had collected data of and concerning 190 women, in not a single case had he found that the woman had made a failure of the business. He attributed this fact to the painstaking care of the woman and her persistent attention to the little things that go to bring out the best in the cow.

Dairying is an art. The ordinary man or woman can raise corn, wheat and oats by indifferent methods, but the same individual cannot produce a successful dairy by the same methods. Milk is a highly perishable article. The same can be said of any of its products. From the moment that it is drawn from a strong, healthy cow it becomes a thing readily susceptible to deterioration. Unless the surroundings are most carefully guarded milk is more than likely to become contaminated.

The producer should be just as anxious to put forth pure and wholesome milk as the consumer is to have it. It may seem to cost more to produce pure milk, but if this be so, then the only alternative is to educate the producer up to that point where he will be willing to pay more for quality. These points in a general way were brought out by Mrs. Grace G. Durand, owner of the Crab Tree dairy in Lake Co., Ill., in an address she made before the late National Dairy Farmers' convention in this city. Here are some interesting extracts from Mrs. Durand's address:

I contend that it is no impossible thing for every dairy farmer to put on the market absolutely pure, clean and wholesome milk and at a reasonable expenditure. It is not hard. In fact it is easier and quicker to work in clean surroundings than dirty, and besides makes one's work a pleasure.

What incentive is there to-day for a clean dairyman, when his neighbor's unclean milk receives the same price? And all milk under the standard should be thrown out entirely. There is need of some inspectors for a farmer should be obliged to keep his premises clean and produce the milk in a clean manner.

The average farm stable is good in construction, but lacks windows, sunlight and air. First put in south windows, and one will find few flies to make this impossible. Let in fresh air and light; brush, scrub, sweep until every corner and accumulation of filth has been vanquished. With plenty of whitewash and a sprayer, the ceilings, sides, stanchions (for there should be no stalls to catch the dust and dirt), within a day or two would look as white as snow. What a difference from the week before. Now a sweet smelling, clean, airy, pleasant place to work in. Nothing has a fresher, cleaner smell than whitewash.

The flooring for the herd should be made good and strong, the depth of the standing room according to the size of the animals. A wide aisle in front, with trough for feeding. In the rear there should be a gutter with the proper pitch to allow of a perfect sanitation. Do not use straw bedding unless run through a feed cutter, or use shavings, or finely chopped fodder after the best has been taken for feed. For ventilation a simple, effective system may be installed at small cost. At one end a washing shaft with clean towels. So much for the stable proper.

A weighing room, ten by twelve, can easily be added to every stable, and if our American farmer would learn wisdom of his foreign cousin, he would sell every unprofitable cow and do away with the thousands upon thousands of inferior cows one sees on every hand-cows that do not pay in some instances are really an expense.

But how is our farmer to know that a cow does not pay him, when not one out of a hundred ever keeps a record or weighs the milk? Is it indifference or laziness or ignorance? One cannot run a dairy successfully without a pair of scales.

Near the weighing room, a small addition may be added for an inexpensive boiler, and no farm should be without one. By the use of steam or hot water perfect sterilization of pails and cans is assured.

The whole cost of cleaning, whitewashing, carpenter work, boiler, scales, etc., would not exceed two hundred dollars, and if a farmer is unable to spend that much for a purer, cleaner milk, he had better be obliged or compelled to dispose of his herd. For the daily routine, I am convinced that less time would be consumed in the feeding and care of the herd, and in drawing and handling the milk, if the conditions under which these are done were improved. It does not take many minutes to clean out the gutters, brush off the cows, scatter a little fresh litter; wipe off the udders with wet cloths; thoroughly scrub the hands and use a closed pail with a bit of cheese cloth. Under such circumstances one has a good chance of drawing clean milk. On days when work is slack, an hour or two would keep the cows' tails clipped, and soapuds can then be used in washing off the flanks. The milk can standing in the weighing room should have a good strainer. Milk produced under such surroundings would need no pasturizing.

Every farmer must watch that there is proper surface drainage about the exterior of his buildings; keep the manure away and have a dry, clean stable yard.

Milk production should be under direct government supervision, the same as meat inspection, for there is no article of food more important to the welfare of our nation. Price of milk governed by result of chemical and bacteriological analysis and percent of butter fat. This would incite competition and result in feeding of herd, proper drawing and handling of the milk. Our farmers throughout the country raising wheat, corn, oats, need no supervision; but the dairy farmer needs, and needs quickly, government attention and supervision.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE-JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS in calf, and bulls, all A.J.C.C.H.R., and good stock; also a few high-grade heifers in calf. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

FOR SALE-STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. RUFACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED. OTHERS CLEAR twenty dollars weekly. Why not you? ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS to sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PEL-HAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY in every town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED-RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$300 per year, or \$75 per month, and expenses \$3.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day-often more. If no Agent called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked-and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD WIDE' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Melndrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Training School for Nurses

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. Unusual advantages for the study of Nursing. All branches. Special instruction in dietetics and massage. Graduates entitled to State Registration. Beneficial residence for nurses. Address Miss L. E. FITZPATRICK, Principal of Training School, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

BEEES IN AN AQUARIUM.

Take a rectangular glass aquarium and place it on a window sill, elevated slightly at the side nearest the window, so that when the latter is raised an inch the bees may pass in and out. If desired, the bees may be kept for some time in confinement, by raising the aquarium an inch on blocks and using a strip of wire screen cloth to prevent the bees from escaping. When confined, the bees should be fed a syrup of equal parts of sugar and water. A frame or two of bees may be purchased for a trifling sum.

Put within this glass aquarium some rustic supports to represent projecting, undercarped portions of the inside of the hollow trunk. Keep all covered by an opaque cloth when not observing what is going on within this glass bee home. Then the bees will be free to work, and to adapt themselves to the environment. They can suit their own fancy about attaching combs to the sticks; they may build diagonally or in any other form that they may prefer, and they may attach the comb to sides or ends, just when and where they think it is necessary.

In the artificial hives the combs are attached only at the edges, but in natural conditions within the bee tree or in its counterpart, as represented by the old-fashioned box hive with opaque sides, and in our transparent inverted aquarium, the bees can build combs and attach them in any way they see fit. One of the most interesting objects for study is to note when the bees think it necessary to put out a side support from a long comb. They seem to believe that they are really within a hollow tree, and that it is likely to be swayed by the gales. Of course, when so swayed long combs laden with honey or with young bees would be too much for the underlying rigidity of the upper part of the

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE, SOUTHERLY OKANAGAN and Similkameen valleys, farm and fruit lands for sale; also Penticton town site lots. For particulars write MARTINSON & CO., Penticton, B.C.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED, A FARM WITHIN 40 MILES of Montreal, and one mile of main line; state particulars and terms; must be bargain. Address FARM, 'Witness' Office.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED-WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or traveling, at \$340 a year and expenses \$250 per day, lacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars, SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, SALESMEN FOR TEA AND Coffee; must be well recommended; good salary and commission. J. W. PATERSON & CO., 12 York Street, Westmount. Mention the 'Witness.'

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 3 COCKS, 10 HENS throughout White Plymouth Rocks; satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE C. HOWISON, Sealer, Brockville, Ont.

FOR SALE, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, single comb black Minorcas, white Wyandotte eggs, capable of producing prize-winning stock, \$2.00. JAS. W. BARBER, Brockville Station, St. John Co., N.B.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Regal Strain), \$1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemuirie Cottage, Greenlaw, Que.

FOR SALE - PURE BRED SINGLE comb White Leghorn Eggs, from first prize stock, including first cock at Ontario Show, Guelph, 1904; no better laying strain on earth. Pure bred White Wyandottes, Dunston (Regal) strain. Also, pure bred White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above, 12, \$1.00. G. A. LUNNEY, Collingwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4 PER 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hayville, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH RETURN, name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beabe Falls, Que.

Books, &c.

HUNDRED PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK on British Columbia. Accurate information about its wonderful nature resources. Send 5c to the WORLD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

POSTCARDS - CANADIAN VIEWS. Philadelphia or Atlantic City, 15c dozen; Comico, 15c. A. HICE, Grady, Que.

combs. These, if they have no side stays, would bend, crack and be crushed against each other. The bees have learned this, and give the combs a firm support whenever it is necessary. They do this, it is true, to a certain extent, in the regular eight or ten frame hive, but not with the naturalness with which they do it in a large, unobstructed space.

Not long ago a veteran bee-keeper took a colony of bees from an attic, where they had been for many years. 'Well,' said he, 'you should have seen the funny forms of those combs-most interesting thing I ever saw. There was one pillar almost round-a solid centre right up and several feet long-and then combs around that; the most fantastic shapes you ever saw.'-Suburban Life.

REMEDIES FOR CHINCH BUG.

Spreading chinch-bug disease has not proved very successful in Oklahoma. At one time it was thought that perhaps by the spreading of an infection that this pest could be successfully eradicated, but experience has proved that warm, moist weather is necessary for the spread of the disease. On the other hand cool dry weather is unfavorable and no infection occurs. The authorities at the Oklahoma station point out that there are four means by which the farmer can protect himself from the chinch-bug. These are giving the following:

1. Destroy, during the winter or early spring, the winter quarters of the bug together with the bugs themselves, by deep plowing. Chinch-bugs fly in the fall to bunch-grass (their natural food before crops were introduced) to pass the winter. Not finding the grass they will hibernate in any shelter that may be at hand. During April they fly back to the crops to mate and deposit their eggs.

SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT
A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H.P.
Jack-of-all-Trades
GASOLINE ENGINE
will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.
Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. 444 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use.
I may want a... Name... Address... Prov...

SPECIAL "Messenger" PREMIUM
For only TWO NEW Subscriptions to the "Northern Messenger" at our special rate of 15 cents to Jan. 1, 1907, we will send, postpaid,
A Beautifully Colored
Maple Leaf Brooch,
in Hard Enamel
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, MONTREAL.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

THE 'OLD ARM CHAIR.'

Doubtful.—Was the 'Old Arm Chair' written by Mrs. Hemans? Ans.—No; by Eliza Cook.

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER.

Westerner.—When was Sir Joseph Ward, the new premier of New Zealand, knighted? Ans.—On the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to New Zealand, in 1901.

'A THING OF BEAUTY.'

P.Q.R.—Who is the author of the phrase 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'? Ans.—This is the opening line of 'Endymion,' by John Keats, an English poet who lived from 1795 to 1821.

'BABES IN THE WOOD.'

Big Baby.—How old is the tale of the 'Babes in the Wood'? Ans.—The ballad is of unknown origin, but was entered in the 'Stationer's Register' in 1596. In 1591 a play of a young child murdered in a wood by two ruffians with the consent of his uncle was published. The plot was derived from the Italian, and the ballad may have been from the same source.

THE BLARNEY STONE.

Descendant of Celts.—What is the Blarney stone? Ans.—It is a block of stone supposed to impart miraculous power to those who kiss it, particularly ease and persuasiveness of speech. It is in Blarney Castle, an ivy-clad ruin built in 1446 by Cormack McCarthy, five miles northwest of Cork, Ireland. The Blarney stone is built into the south angle of the keep, about twenty feet from the top, and since access to it is well-nigh impossible, a substitute to it has been provided within the battlements to receive the kisses of tourists.

'MEETING OF THE WATERS.'

Irish Girl.—Please give the words of Moore's 'Meeting of the Waters.' Ans.—There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet. As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet. Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart. Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that Nature had shed o'er the scene, Her purest of crystal and brightest of green; 'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or hill Oh! no—it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near. Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear. And who felt how the best charms of Nature improve. When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best. Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease. And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

TRESPASSING RESPECTING LANDS. Canadian, Ont.—Q.—I, after purchasing a piece of land you shall have it surveyed and find that another has trespassed on your land and built a house, to whom will the house belong? 2. When a party knows he owns but a small portion of ground, should he not have it surveyed before building? 3. Can one compel another to move a building off his property, or move it at the other person's expense? 4. Can a man sell property, a part belonging to the government, if not, what crime would it be? Ans.—1. It depends on circumstances. Your neighbor may have acquired title by prescription. A solicitor should be consulted about it personally. 2. Yes; if necessary in order to be quite sure of the exact location of the boundary lines, and in case it is intended to build at or close to same. 3. Yes; that is to say, he may bring an action against the other for a mandatory injunction; but he ought not to do so without first requesting the removal of the building and giving ample time for it, and such request ought to be put in writing. 4. No. It might amount to 'false pretences,' but just what the nature of the crime or misdemeanor (if any) might be, would depend upon the circumstances of the particular case.

OBSTRUCTING A THOROUGHFARE

Ontario.—Q.—A forced road is the only road between two villages, a distance of ten miles. It has been a mail route for 25 years continuously, and there has been \$1,600 of government money spent in making it. Can a man who owns land on both sides run a fence 15 feet from centre of road for a distance of 300 feet, and cut off a watering place and fasten fence to four corners of bridge? Can I cut fence to get to water? Ans.—To be certain about the actual width of the road it would be necessary to write the Crown Lands Department at Toronto. But it is altogether probable that the man you speak of has no legal right to do what is stated, and that you would be justified in taking the fence down if necessary in order to reach the water. The matter ought to be brought to the attention of the local municipal authorities without delay. It would be much better that they should attend to it than that you should take the course suggested, or any steps in the matter beyond lodging a complaint in the proper quarters.

GETTING A PARCEL OUT OF CUSTOMS.

Ont.—Q.—What can I do to obtain a parcel which is in bond in a town thirty miles west of my post-office address? The customs officers have been asked to send the parcel to the town, but they have not done as requested. Have I got to go to where it now is for it, or have I got to run

the chances of losing it? Ans.—Call at the Drookville office of an express company and have them undertake to get the parcel for you.

WIDOW'S PORTION.

Ontario.—Q.—J., a widower, having several children, married A. Previous to second marriage he had willed his property to his children. Would said will prevent A. receiving her portion? 2. What would A's share be? All reside in Ontario. Ans.—1. No. 2. Dowry, that is, an estate for life in a third of the lands. Or, if, as is possible, the will was not so worded as to have its being revoked by the marriage, and no subsequent will was made, she would be entitled to take in lieu of dowry a third of the whole estate remaining after payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, debts and cost of administration.

TITLE BY POSSESSION.

Inquirer, London, Ont.—Q.—A survey by an Ontario land surveyor shows the boundary fence between two adjoining lots to be several feet out of its true location. Does occupation of land under such conditions for a number of years entitle the occupant to possession of the land? 2. If so, how many years of occupation is necessary. Ans.—1. We think so. 2. At least 10.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor, "The Witness," Montreal.' Should a sub-editor or any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail (if a stamped subscription card is sent), otherwise it will be enclosed with each question.]

ANAEMIA.

'Subscriber's Wife' has a little girl, aged twelve years. Her tongue is coated and she is also pale and constipated. She appears to be quite thin but says she feels well. She also faints easily. Has a good deal of hair and her mother thinks that this may be injurious to her. Asks what is the best diet for her. She takes about half a teaspoonful of cascara daily. Has also a cold sponge in the morning. Ans.—It is quite likely that she is suffering from anaemia. It is a very common trouble with girls about her age. I do not think the amount of her hair has anything to do with her state of health. Continue to give her the sponge baths in the morning. But use cold water only. She should be out of doors all day and have little or nothing to do for a time. Give her preferably the cascara in tea drop doses after each meal. That will be three times daily. Her diet should be light and nutritious. Do not give much milk. You should give her cream, eggs, butter, toast, all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables, Graham bread, soups. She should have a good deal of butcher meat, especially unadged beef. Give her meat twice daily. Do not give her pastry, tea, coffee, or rich sauces. Sweet things may be given in moderation.

VETERINARY

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

A DEAD HORSE.

Laval.—Please tell me in your veterinary department if anything could have been done for our old horse, a good useful beast, ten years old. We found him in the early morning at the edge of the wood with his chest and throat swollen right up to the head. He did not appear to be very sick and held his head up. In an hour's time he lay down and in another half-hour he was dead. When skinned, a thick, yellow jelly, like matter was found on his chest, also on the small of the back. Each side of the back bone had the yellow jelly substance next the skin. Had not noticed anything wrong with him except a slight looseness of the bowels. I would like to know if anything could have been done to save him, and what was the probable cause. Ans.—I do not think you could have done anything to save the horse. I am inclined to think he died from anthrax, or black quarter. You should thoroughly disinfect the spot where he died, by burning brush and straw over the place. The body should have been burned or buried very deep and covered with quicklime. If you have not already done so you should cover the carcass with quicklime and fence around the burial place to prevent other animals feeding there. Should you hear of any other similar cases report the matter to some government veterinary inspector or to the veterinary director-general, Ottawa, who will send some one to investigate as anthrax is an infectious disease.

WORMS IN MARE.

J.G.W.E.—We have a mare. Before foaling she would, about midnight, start and roll, then jump up quickly as if in pain, and would bite herself on the side and back of the ribs and rub her tail. We thought she had worms or bots, so gave her a few potatoes in the morning and ashes and salt in bran and oats in the evening. She has since foaled, but does not roll or jump up quickly, but continues biting her side and rubbing her tail. Do you think it is worms she has? If so, what would be safe to give her? Ans.—Your mare's behavior indicates that she is affected with worms. The best treatment would be to give her, fasting, one and one-half pint raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine. But this might affect the foal, and unless she is pretty bad I would advise giving her some iron powders. Take three ounces of finely powdered sulphate of iron, mix with it one ounce of brown sugar and divide the whole into twelve powders. Give her one night and morning in a mash of bran.

WARTS IN DOG'S MOUTH AND CHOREA.

A Lover of Animals.—I have a dog—I am not sure of the breed—he stands two feet high and is long in the body, but slight, well proportioned, with a bony long head, ears medium long, black and white in color. I think he is what is called a setter; am I right? This dog has warts of a grey color in the inside of his lips; some are as large as a bean, others quite small. What should I do for him? Are these painful as he often shakes his head. He is blind in one eye. Would these cause the blindness? The dog would be about a year old from his appearance, and while sleeping keeps the whole body moving. Has he distemper? Ans.—The best plan is to clip off the warts with a pair of scissors and wash the mouth twice a day with a solution of iodoform, one to eight, in tepid water. The twitching of the body and movement or shaking of the head suggests chorea or St. Vitus Dance, which frequently comes on as a sequel to distemper. It is very difficult to cure. Plenty of good food, fresh air and moderate exercise will sometimes do more than ordinary medicine. You might try the following: Potassium-iodide, three

drachms; tincture of iron, two drachms; syrup of buckthorn, half an ounce; water to make four ounces; give a dessertspoonful twice a day after feeding.

COW HARD TO MILK.

J.C., P.E.I.—We have a fine Jersey cow, about seven years old, that is very hard to milk. Feats are large; yield of milk fair. Can you suggest some means of making her easier to milk? Ans.—I don't know that anything can be done to make the cow easier to milk. But you might try inserting a small silver teat syphon. Put the syphon in boiling water for ten minutes each time before using to clean thoroughly and smear slightly with vaseline; also rub a little vaseline over the end of teat before using. A teat syphon can be got from any instrument dealer.

ECZEMA

S.J.W., N.S.—Have a colic dog eight months old. A few days ago sore formed on his right loin; festered and broke. Second seems to be forming on left shoulder. What is the disease, and what will cure it? Ans.—I think it is some form of eczema, possibly due to irregular feeding. Give him one half ounce of castor oil. Wash the spots with a five percent solution of Jey's Fluid in creoline once a day. See that he does not get any meat to eat.

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.

Engineer, Ont.—I have a horse, seven years old, that has a very sore eye. It began to swell and run about ten days ago, and now there is a film or scum all over the eye of a yellowish color. The whole eye seems inflamed, and hot. She had the same last summer, but it went away, but this time it is leaving her blind. Ans.—I am afraid your horse is suffering from what is called specific ophthalmia, which eventually terminates in cataract, which causes an incurable blindness. These attacks of inflammation of the eye are apt to return from time to time and cause a good deal of pain and inconvenience to the horse. It is incurable, but can be relieved temporarily by bathing with hot water and dropping into the eye twice a day after bathing, a little of the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, ten grains; fluid extract of belladonna, one drachm, or atropine, five grains in two ounces of distilled water. If a thick scum forms over the eye it is good to blow in a little dry calomel.

WIND GALLS.

W.—Please inform me through the columns of your paper what will take a small enlargement and puff out the ankle joints of a horse's hind legs. He has been speeded some, which has probably caused it. Ans.—The puff you refer to are dimensions of the bursa of the tendons, commonly called 'wind galls.' Apply a cold water bandage to the parts continuously for three days, then apply a good sharp blister. Clip the hair and rub in a mixture of equal parts of cantharidine blister, made one to four, and biniodide of mercury, one to eight. Tie his head for forty-eight hours to prevent his biting the blister. It is incurable, but can be applied a little every three or four days, until the scabs come off. Should the first application not remove them entirely, repeat the treatment often. The hair will grow again.

SIR SUMMER.

When conquering Summer stalks the street His eyes are eyes of fire, The pavement burns beneath his feet, Men droop before his ire; But yonder, out upon the land, His manners are not these: He is a courtier mild and bland Beneath the maple trees.

He throws his buckler on the grass, Unclothes his helmeted blade; He doffs his helmet and cuirass, And lounges in the shade; He pinnon, fastened to a bough, Is fluttering in the breeze; He is at home and happy now Beneath the maple trees.

No furious rage disturbs his breast, No fever heats his brain; Right cheerily he takes his rest And views his glad domain; His lady seated by his side, His children on his knees, His heart expands with joy and pride Beneath the maple trees.

He hears the happy farmer folk Who toss the fragrant hay; Blessings upon him they invoke And beg of him to stay. The music of the feathered choir, The murmur of the bee, Are sounds of which he never tires Beneath the maple trees.

He hums a sweet melodious tune; His hand a garland weaves, He talks the while he feasts at noon; His laughter shakes the leaves. He tells of conquests in the south, Of triumphs overseas, Of realms redeemed and deeds of drouth Beneath the maple trees.

He shouts and holds his jolly sides And strikes his lusty thigh, To think of how Sir Winter hides His face when he is nigh, Or bow with city equities His swagger disappears; Thus glad Sir Summer gaily sits Beneath the maple trees.

I know where I can find his bower Upon a wooded hill, Where I can pluck his favorite dower And bathe within his rill; And thither I will take my flight, And loiter at my ease, And pay my homage to the Knight, Beneath the maple trees.

W. M. MACKBRACHER.

ROYAL WRISTBANDS.

(From London 'Truth'.) The King manages to keep his cuffs just a line below his coat sleeves. They are always 'just so,' and you never see His Majesty fidgeting with them, as most men do, in the effort to have each line of linen of exactly the same width as the other.

FRENCH ATHLETIC GIRLS HOW THEY DRESS FOR TENNIS AND OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS.

(From the London Tribune.) 'A good many English people,' remarks a Parisian correspondent, 'have an idea that French girls do not know how to dress properly for outdoor sports, that is to say that they do not understand the simple costumes considered correct in England. This is true and it is not true. French girls do not dress as English girls do for tennis or golf, but they dress very well and suitably.

A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a well brought up French girl joining in outdoor games, but now it is quite the fashion, and the innate knowledge of dress which is part and parcel of the Parisienne enables her to dress her daughters in the most suitable style on all occasions. There is a great difference between the dress of the average English girl and the average French girl for tennis, for example. The former is rather manly and very workwomanlike, the latter is equally workwomanlike, but not at all manly, except that she is exquisitely neat at all points—her white skirt fits to perfection and her leather belt never gets out of place. Never by any chance does her hair become ruffled or her face red.

I confess that I have never been able to discover why it is that a French woman—or girl—never looks untidy, but it is true, absolutely true, so far as the Parisiennes are concerned. In Paris the winds are sleepless: night and day, winter and summer, they are at their task. I have myself walked down the Rue de Rivoli with my hair literally grasped by both hands, and I have met Parisiennes—in the same street, subject to the same winds—without a hair out of place and very often without a veil! It is a mystery of mysteries, but every observant woman who knows anything of Paris will endorse my words. The same agreeable goddess who spreads her wings over the Parisienne on windy days looks after her daughters and younger sisters when they are engaged in outdoor sports. To the end they remain cool and neat.

Dear Sir.—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school. I am yours truly, ALLAN BENNETT.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

A prominent educator of Massachusetts recently referred to the fact that the best-educated men are frequently stumped by new words and doubtful terms; and in this connection he told a story of the late Mr. Wesson, of firearm fame, who refused to be daunted even by a word that did not exist. It appears that one afternoon Mr. Wesson, while sitting on the porch of a summer hotel in the Adirondacks, was relating to some friends certain of his experiences in Turkey, when he had gone thither to place a contract. As he talked a pompous individual, a judge from 'up the state,' joined the party. After Mr. Wesson had spent some fifteen or twenty minutes giving an account of his audience with the Sultan the pompous person, in solemn and measured terms, begged leave to ask a question. 'Sir,' came from him, in the slowest of draws, 'does the Sultan of Turkey abetiate himself in the presence of distinguished foreigners?'

As quickly as if 'abate' were as familiar to him as the word 'revolver,' Mr. Wesson replied: 'I cannot say of my own personal knowledge. He may have that reputation.' The pompous judge was apparently satisfied with the answer. When he had gone Wesson turned to his friends and asked: 'What did that old owl mean by "abate"?' 'Don't know!' was the chorus.—New York Times.

THE MIDDY AND THE MINISTER.

A story reaches me concerning a member of the late government, who bears the reputation of being more cocksure than the ordinary run even of cabinet ministers, which seems worth recording as a warning to the overconfident. The statesman in question one day paid a surprise visit to a cruiser stationed at Portsmouth, and in the absence of all the senior officers was received by a midshipman, who proceeded to show him round, as he wanted to see everything. The 92 guns, the barbettes, the crow's nest, the watertight compartments, the kitchens, were in turn inspected, and in each case the statesman cut short the middy's attempted explanations by exclaiming, 'Yes, yes, I know all about that.' The middy grew rather sad. 'You've seen everything, now, sir,' he said at last, 'except the dynamos. Would you like to see them? Certainly, I want to see everything, everything.' So to the dynamos the middy then proceeded. At the doorway the middy halted. 'These, sir, are two powerful dynamos which supply the electric force generated from—' 'Oh, yes, I know all about that,' interrupted the statesman, stepping up to the dynamos and examining them closely with the air of an expert. Then, with his attendant midshipman he went back to the saloon, feeling that he had done what England expected of him.

A SAILOR ON SEA PICTURES.

'I'll take a sailor along with me the next time I buy a marine painting,' said a millionaire. 'I bought two marines last month, and yesterday my old friend Captain Salthorse had a look at 'em.' Salthorse said: 'In this first picture we've got a trading schooner in charge of a tug towing away from a rockbound coast through a fearful jumble of sea. The schooner's maintopmast is gone, and all

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE! The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag. Special terms quoted for larger flags on application. If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars. This offer is made especially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known. N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs. For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Douglas & Son, Montreal.

SCHOOLS THAT HAVE TRIED THEM.

Kamloops, B.C. Dear Sir.—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school. I am yours truly, ALLAN BENNETT.

ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS PRAISED.

sails are lowered except her staysails, which is kept hoisted, though she is towing head on to the gale. Why that hoisted staysail? All hands, I suppose, are drunk. 'In the second picture,' continued Captain Salthorse, 'the principal boat, an eighteen-footer, is racing, yet has no flag flying. That's as incorrect as it would be for you to go to a dinner party minus a shirt. The crew of this boat are getting in the spinnaker, and, if they lower away, both spinnaker and boom will be in the water, for they have neglected to let the boom go forward. But I know what trouble is with them. They, too, are drunk.'

A GRACEFUL REBUKE.

Dr. Omori, professor of seismology at the University of Tokio, told me one day in San Francisco, during his study of the earthquake there, an interesting anecdote about a graceful rebuke. 'The favorite horse of the Chinese Emperor Tsai,' said Dr. Omori, 'died through negligence on the part of the royal master of the horse. The emperor was so enraged at this that he drew his sword, and would have run the careless functionary through the body. But the learned mandarin, Yent-Se, struck up the emperor's sword, saying: "Sir, this man has not yet been formally accused of any crime. He deserves to die, but his accusation should come first. It is the law." "Well," said the emperor, "tell him what he has done." "Listen, you rogue," said the mandarin, turning to the trembling master of the horse, "listen to a catalogue of your heinous offences. In the first place, you have allowed a horse to perish that his majesty had entrusted to your care. In the second place, it is on your account that the emperor became so exasperated that he was about to slay you with his own hand. Finally, through your fault, our sovereign was actually on the point of disgracing himself in all his people's eyes by killing a man for the sake of a horse." "Enough," said the emperor, appreciating the rebuke. "Let him go. He is pardoned."

KNEADING WITH THE KNEES.

'Italian bakers are all knock-kneed,' said a globe trotter. 'Why? Because they knead their bread with their knees. This enlarges the knees and deforms them, causing them to interfere in walking. I have often watched Italian bakers at work. They kneel on the dough, and, holding on to a high support with their hands, they prod and twist and thump the white mixture with great vigor. As they invariably baths before beginning to knead, I don't see anything untidier in knead-kneaded than hand-kneaded bread, do you? And lots of wine is still trodden out with the bare feet in the remotest districts of Italy and France, so that, if you can drink this wine without a shudder, I don't see why you should suffer any qualms in the eating of the knead-kneaded bread.'

EGOTISM OF MORRAL.

All Anarchists are noted for their egotism; in fact, it has been said that egotism is their greatest inspiring force in their attacks on royal personages. An investigation into the fatal bomb explosion on May 31, when Alphonso XIII. and his bride, Queen Victoria, narrowly escaped death, has shown that the thrower of the bomb, Mateo Morral, had anti-mortem as well as post-mortem egotism developed to a singular degree. On the trunk of a tree in a park near Madrid has been discovered an inscription carved upon a piece from which the bark had been stripped. 'Peasants in the vicinity noticed the inscription on May 29, but paid no attention to it. A man was then seen lingering near the spot. He has since been identified as Morral. The inscription reads: "Alphonse XIII. will be executed by dynamite on his wedding day.—An irrecon-

MYSTERY AND SUSPICION.

The recent visit of the Austrian Emperor to Bohemia has been marked by a singular incident, which has not yet been elucidated, and probably never will be. At Kutenberg, which was one of the places to be visited by His Majesty, there arrived a few days before an elegantly dressed stranger, who asked to be allowed to look through the historic old parish church, which the Emperor was also to visit. The woman caretaker handed the keys without suspicion to such a distinguished looking person, but as he did not emerge within a reasonable time search was made. He was then found to have gone, taking the keys of the church with him, and leaving no trace behind. A searching investigation carried out by the Governor of Bohemia himself failed to throw any light on the mystery. For twenty-four hours before the Emperor's visit the church was occupied by a strong detachment of troops.—London 'Globe.'

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office July 30, 1906. Most conflicting have been the crop reports of the past two weeks, and readers are no doubt confounded as to the true conditions. One Winnipeg despatch to a New York newspaper declared for a total yield of 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, which on the face of things is an impossible figure.

is required all over the country in individual enterprise, which not only turns to temporary profit but gives a permanent source of income to the promoter. Another phase is the extreme suspicion in which the market centres are now held, warranted by the abuse of the privileges and the witness of the professional operator.

The comparative stagnation of the stock markets would seem to be chronic, and is more and more puzzling as the general business of the provinces continues to develop at a tremendous rate. There is probably no trade or profession that is not benefiting by the growing wealth, but the mart for the exchange of securities seems to have no place in the minds of the public.

At the beginning of last week there was every indication that the markets had again determined upon a downward course, the influence being a real bearish factor in the shape of the increasing trouble in the interior of Russia.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES. The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES. Table with columns: Stock, Div, High, Low, Last, etc. Includes entries for Bank, Coal, and Miscellaneous.

WHY MILKFEED IS DEAR THIS SEASON. There is a decidedly firm feeling on the milked market that is generally attributed to a scarcity in the visible supplies.

increase the capacity of their pastures and the flow of milk. This practice has been widely followed since the winter months, and the heavy consumption throughout the year has been a factor that has had a strengthening effect on the market.

NO WARRANT FOR RUST STORY

Most Optimistic Report Yet Received and From Unimpeachable Authority

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—Premier Roblin, in an interview, said that the information received by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture justified the statement that Manitoba would, this year, harvest the best crop in her history.

Asked as to the rumor of damage by rust, Mr. Roblin said: 'It is the veriest nonsense. The closest enquiry found nothing to warrant such a story. It is true that some fields have lodged on account of heavy or rank growth, and such always mildews, and rusts, to some extent, but the excess above the average stand of even such fields, will make more than an average yield.'

CANADIAN PACIFIC FOR FISCAL YEAR

Net Earnings Increase 48.45% —Great Reduction in Operating Costs

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, were \$23,973,312, contrasted with \$16,475,088 in the previous year.

The following are the official figures for June and the twelve months: July 1 to June 30, 1906. Gross earnings... \$5,477,348.83

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Table showing highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options from Monday, July 23 to Saturday afternoon's close.

WINNIPEG. High, Low, Change.

Table showing Winnipeg market activity for Monday through Saturday, including prices for various commodities.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The dulness that is generally noticeable on the flour market at this time of the year has been affecting the trade for some time, and business has been of a very quiet nature with only a moderate demand for current consumption.

The enquiry for rolled oats is limited, but prices hold firm with little apparent inclination on the part of the millers towards lower values.

The following table shows the stock of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

Table with columns: Date, Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal.

Butter is steady with a firm feeling ruling the market. Finest grades of salted or unsalted creamery are quoted at 23 1/2c and good to fine at 22c to 23 1/2c per pound.

There is no change in the prices asked by local wholesalers for fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs and sales of the leanest light selections are being made at \$11.25, while other grades are firm at \$11 per hundred pounds.

Smoked meats are firm on a brisk enquiry from retailers and consumers and but considerably less would be taken in many cases.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 17c to 17 1/2c; No. 1 candied, 17 1/2c to 18c.

JAMES BAY RAILWAY DEBENTURE STOCK

Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by Ontario Government. The Ontario Government has guaranteed the principal and interest of the debenture stock of the Canadian Northern or James Bay Railway on the company's lines between Toronto and Sudbury.

CATTLE MARKET

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows, 200 calves, 500 sheep and lambs and 300 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

Chicago, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; beef steady; others ten cents lower.

East Buffalo, July 30.—Cattle, receipts, 7,500; fairly active and fifteen to twenty cents lower; prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

London, July 19.—Beast supply consisted chiefly of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which ruled slightly firmer.

Very few farmers from a distance brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the market gardeners and the truck farmers were present in large numbers.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—July 27.

Very few farmers from a distance brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the market gardeners and the truck farmers were present in large numbers.

SAGE AND HIS LOANS

According to the Sage estate lawyers, Russell Sage left \$30,000,000 money loaned out in Wall Street.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ingersoll, Ont., July 30.—White wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 52c to 54c per bushel.

Ottawa, July 28.—There was a good attendance at the W-Ward market this morning, the weather not being threatening enough at an early hour to deter farmers from coming to the city.

Toronto, Ont., July 30.—Wheat—\$1.50 to \$1.55; with shorts scarce at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

Table showing weekly rail and canal receipts for Montreal for the week ending July 28, and for the week previous.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending July 28.

Table showing weekly cheese boards with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price.

BUTTER BOARDS

Table showing butter boards with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price.

PATENT REPORT

The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marlon & Marlon, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

HOW TO SPECULATE

FREE BY BROWN, DELAROCHE & CO. 97-57 JAMES ST. MONTREAL

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE GARDEN, YOU AND I

It is but a few years since one might be gazed at as a veritable Rip Van Winkle who confessed ignorance of the latest animal book. Wolves, foxes, dogs, beasts of marvellous intelligence, faced us at every turn. Now the 'literary zoo' has receded into the background, its place being taken by the 'literary garden.' From the 'German Garden' there have been many literary offshoots. In all languages and literatures gardens and flowers occupy a large space. But it is, perhaps, airiness which most characterizes the modern 'garden books.' None better illustrates this quality than 'The Garden, You and I' by Barbara, the author of 'The Garden of a Computer's Wife.' (The Macmillan Company). Before, under a commonplace title, 'Barbara' delighted an audience much larger than this title would in the least indicate. Now, in a still more enigmatical guise, she leads us into a fairyland in which art and nature blend to give us pleasant glimpses of arbutus and hepatica emerging from the shelter of brown leaves, Lilium Canadense, mounting 'her chimes of gold and copper bells,' white roses bending over Japanese Iris, white birches framing a meadow full of wild flowers, or the same graceful trees against a background of snow in winter, with the gaps between filled by 'Japanese barberries laden with their scarlet fruit.' Or what pleasanter picture can be conjured up than this:

Towards evening came home a croel lined with bog moss; within a rainbow glimmer of brook trout, a jay of shad bush, marsh marigolds, anemones and rosy spring beauties from the river woods,—with three cheerfully tired men.

For the amateur gardener the book is full of suggestion, but there is sufficient human interest to attract those for whom hardy seed beds, rose gardens, annuals or perennials belong to terra incognita. The garden has its very human inhabitants, and the necessary love story is suggested rather than told in a most entertaining fashion and with a literary flavor. There are many quotable phrases, such as the description of old bicycle suits 'ripening in the camphor chest for future missionary purposes,' or of the busy man in holiday time 'content and unburied, . . . the real vacation essence.'

The pleasure of the book is enhanced by good paper, good print and very beautiful illustrations, which may well arouse emulation in those who possess gardens, and desire in those who have them not, although some of the loveliest, such as 'The Last of the Old Orchard' and 'The screen of White Birches,' show the beauties we may all equally enjoy if we have eyes to see the garden that nature is unceasingly making for us on every hillside and roadway.

Another garden book is directed against the many ills to which every garden is heir. There is no period of the season in which the faithful gardener can relax his efforts against his many foes, and a useful ally will be found in 'Every Man's Book of Garden Difficulties,' by W. F. Rowles. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) Although written for the Englishman, conditions here are sufficiently similar to make it a good friend. As the 'Spectator' says: 'The book is, of course, intended in the first place for gardeners on the small scale. If one has to clear an acre or so of couch-grass, the admirable plan of putting every bit into a basket and carrying it off will hardly be practicable. Still, the amateur, or, for the matter of that, the professional grower of flowers and fruit will find many profitable suggestions as to counteracting or minimizing the hostile influences of drought, frost, insects, blight and other malign powers.'

THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The romance of the commonplace, is no new idea in fiction, but it has of late years occupied a larger place than ever before. Another interesting tendency in fiction is the growing conviction that villainy is not necessarily more interesting than goodness. 'The Sign of the Golden Fleece,' by David Lyall, (Hodder and Stoughton), illustrates both these characteristics. It is a collection of short stories, of which the scene is a humdrum London square, in the Islington neighborhood, and the characters are the residents therein. The chief personage is Miss Bethia, a warm-hearted, unselfish little spinster, who, possessing a small independence, has leisure to interest herself in her neighbors. She takes the part of 'dea ex machina' in the trials and difficulties of the superannuated clerk with a large family, the seamstress with an invalid son, the overworked, anxious mother, or the friendless school teacher in need of a holiday. The author has a high ideal of the possibilities of woman, even amid ungenial surroundings. His stories tend to heroines more than heroes, who are rather incidental than essential. They generally help to form a background for the display of womanly qualities and abilities of which they are

appreciative. The book, like Miss Bethia is cheerfully optimistic, its every cloud has a silver lining. Under her genial influence no villain can remain unreformed, so it is an entirely amiable company whom we finally leave assembled at the 'Sign of the Golden Fleece.'

RESTS BY THE RIVER.

A strong contribution to modern religious literature comes from the pen of a well-known Scottish divine. 'Rests by the River,' by George Matheson, D.D., (Hodder and Stoughton, London), is a series of meditations founded on texts of Scripture. They appeared originally in a Church of Scotland organ, 'Saint Andrew,' and are now collected in a series of a hundred and four readings, two a week, throughout the year. The book is eminently virile, the title hardly indicating the energetic character of its contents. Each reading contains first a thought and second an aspiration or prayer. The thought is condensed in substance and striking in expression. The opening sentences are frequently paradoxical, always with an element of surprise, arresting the attention. The author delights in unfolding such ideas as the joy of sacrifice, the patience of hope, the loftiness of service, the importance of humble or unnoted lives, God in shadow as well as in light, rest before work, a sense of sin as a consequence rather than the cause of conversion, the ministry of physical beauty to spiritual life. Through all there is a lofty optimism.

CONSUMPTION AND CIVILIZATION

One of the most crowded districts of New York City is comparatively free from cases of consumption. The reason is said to be that the region is inhabited by Hebrews, whose temperate habits and scrupulous care with regard to animal food are in their favor. In most cases however, the bad air of overcrowded tenements, is one of the things that predispose to disease. Poor food (and this is a warning for those country dwellers who send all their 'produce' to town, neglecting their own table) is also a serious factor in preparing victims for the white scourge, according to Dr. John Bessner Huber in his recent work, 'Consumption and Civilization.' (J. B. Lippincott Company, Canadian office, 208 Ontario street east, Montreal.) This book, though partly technical, is written in a pleasing popular style, and deals with many sides of the subject. For one thing the principal sanatoria of Europe and America are described, with some history of the modern fresh-air treatment, advocated by an English physician in 1840, and worked out in detail by Dr. Dettweiler, in Germany, about thirty years ago. Dr. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, seems to have been the first on this continent to adopt the treatment now universally approved. Much attention is given in France to the treatment of children who show consumptive tendencies, open-air colonies being established for those discharged from the hospitals. In New York a special work for children is done by the 'floating hospital' of St. John's Guild, and by the Seabreeze Home, on Coney Island, where children with tubercular diseases of the joints are restored to a marvellous degree of health. Switzerland has celebrated institutions at Davos and Arosa, where good results are gained.

A remarkable proportion of those who die between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, die of consumption, indeed, it is said to claim one-seventh of our race, including all ages. Yet Dr. Huber says it is easily preventable and usually curable if the right steps are taken in time. The prevention of it is a matter that concerns every one.

It is no longer possible for a man to plead ignorance of his duty in this matter and be justified, for the truth has been preached from the house-tops and everyone has had an opportunity of hearing it. Science has demonstrated that tuberculosis, the disease which claims more victims, produces more misery, destroys more happiness, creates more poverty and crime, interferes with the public weal to a greater extent than any other disease which has ever been known to man—is preventable, and has clearly outlined the methods by which it can be prevented.

In the anxiety to avoid infection, however, Dr. Huber says, some people go too far. There is no occasion for the inhumanity of refusing shelter for a single night to a consumptive, as his presence for a short time involves no practical danger. It is when his room has become full of germs and is not properly disinfected that the peril becomes real and constant.

While tubercular dust cannot be found in even the dirtiest houses in which consumptives have not lived, it is found in two-thirds of the dirty houses, and in one-half of the fairly clean house occupied by consumptives, especially in those structures which are badly lighted and badly ventilated. And it has been found that persons in houses adjoining those occupied by consumptives get infected apparently by the sweeping out of accumulations of tubercular-infected dust.

Teachers should be fully instructed concerning this disease, so that they may proceed intelligently concerning ventilation, the detection of predisposing causes affect-

ing their pupils, and like measures. No consumptive should be employed; the schoolroom should be flushed with fresh air during intermission; children should use only their own pencils or other articles which they are liable to put in their mouths. . . . The entire school-room should be disinfected every three months; seats and desks should be properly constructed to suit the size of the child, so as to obviate stooping and cramped positions, which may compress and prevent natural deep breathing. There should be plenty of indoor singing and outdoor botanizing and geological excursions.

LITERARY NOTES.

BIOGRAPHY IN BRIEF.

A look into the lower struggle of life in various phases is given by a book on altogether new lines, edited by Hamilton Holt. 'The Life Stories of Undistinguished Americans' (New York: James Pott and Co.) are, as the subtitle says, told by themselves. Whether it is to be accepted that the relations are to be regarded as average samples of their classes, and their circumstances as a fair criterion for the general run, is questionable; but the book is impartial in its consideration of races, as the New York 'Post' remarks:—

This book gives scant respect to the popular notions about 'desirable' and 'undesirable' aliens. The Italian boy appears after a few years in this country as the proprietor of a thriving boot-black parlor; the Greek peddler is worth about \$50,000 invested in fruit and confectionery stores; the Jewish sweat-shop girl talks of how 'a girl must have clothes if she is to go into good society at Ulmer Park or Coney Island or the theatre, and the prosperous Chinaman protests at the notion that his countrymen are 'cheap labor.' Nobody would guess from these narratives that any of these were viewed as sordid, unassimilable, and dangerous elements of our population.

GLADSTONE'S ENERGY.

'The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe' (Macmillan) as told by Prof. Roscoe himself, are not given for the purpose of throwing side-lights on the character of his friends, but the book contains a good little story of Gladstone. The 'Grand Old Man' was speaking on the Irish question:— After Mr. Gladstone had spoken for three-quarters of an hour the perspiration was running down his face, not in drops but in streamlets, and it seemed as if he could not possibly continue to speak, and there was considerable interruption from people at the back of the hall, who were packed like herrings in a barrel. I whispered to Mrs. Gladstone, 'Do tell him to conclude. I am sure it is not fit for him to continue.' And she said a few words to him to that effect, upon which he turned around and in a somewhat loud voice said: 'Stop! I can't stop. Who is there to tell them these things? I must go on.'

LIGHTNING.

All the fascination there is in uncertainty and swift play goes to help M. Camille Flammarion in making his subject interesting. 'Thunder and Lightning' (Boston: Little, Brown and Co.) is not a learned treatise, but a very entertaining account of some of the vagaries of this uncertain quantity, yet as the New York 'Times' says:—

The philosopher covers his subject, even if it is more chatty than solid in his manner; he talks of the victims of lightning, of storms, of fireballs, of the effects of lightning on people, animals, inanimate objects, on lightning conductors, on pictures made by lightning—a pretty good catalogue of the various subjects connected with lightning. M. Flammarion approves of lightning rods of proper make— with a number of separate stems 'veritable wire traps in which to catch the lightning,' and says that in thunderstorms one should keep away from trees, animals and telegraph poles, should not get in a draught, and should not run. But he concludes: 'Lightning always has its caprices. It is this that makes its study so interesting.'

SOCIETY OF A SORT.

Hearts and gold for a happy ending again, in 'Lady Betty Across the Water,' by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (McClure, Phillips and Co.) Lady Betty has apparently every advantage but gold, Mrs. Stuyvesant-Knox has little but the latter, until she invites Lady Betty to accompany her back to America. Lady Betty has a good deal to amuse her in the United States, and is lucky enough to fall in love with the right man, but her experiences while full of good-natured fun, are related with a more serious purpose, as the 'Westminster Gazette' points out:— It is for the most part a fantastic and extravagant life which is described for us from the moment that we set foot on the liner which carries us across to the moment when the heroine escapes from

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her patroness at Newport and fees-of all places in the world—to Chicago. The chief notes of it are enormous expenditure and restless climbing from rung to rung of the democratic social ladder. The latter is apparently a much more fatiguing business and the higher exclusiveness is more rigidly maintained, than in the corresponding process in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's object, however, is not to criticize or moralize, except quite incidentally, but rather to make the thing seen. Their pictures of New York and Newport—the latter with its millionaire 'cottages' and insatiable crowd of rich holiday-makers—are clearly from the life, and they bring home to us the heat and glare of the wild game which is called the pursuit of pleasure.

IN THE DAYS OF CROMWELL.

Mr. William W. Ireland has drawn a clear and interesting portrait of a strong and thoughtful character in 'The Life of Sir Henry Vane, the Younger' (London: Eveleigh Nash, Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.) A gentleman high in family favor at the court of Charles I., yet who dared to think for himself against the king, who, coming to America as Governor of Massachusetts, still dared to think for himself against the narrow bigotry of its Puritan inhabitants, who incurred the displeasure of Cromwell and suffered death under Charles II. for the same independence. Sir Henry Vane is one of the fascinating figures of history. He is well worthy of the long and careful work of Mr. Ireland. The New York 'Times' concludes a full review with this:—

Mr. Ireland has said the final word, and incorporates in his volume a vast amount of original literature which, although familiar to students of English history, has not hitherto been employed in elucidating the character of the fourth Governor of Massachusetts, who was a very learned and very brave man, possessed of an intelligence altogether in advance of his time.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.

Isabel Carnaby and her bright sayings were so appreciated when they first appeared that many will be very glad to meet with her again in Ellen Thornycroft Fowler's new book, 'In Subjection.' (Hutchinson.) She has not the place of honor in this book, but only adds to its store of good sayings. What if the plot of the tale is not as good as some, its language would be hard to better for its purpose. And it has a purpose other than the interest of the reader. Since Isabel Carnaby won the hearts of her readers, Miss Fowler has become Mrs. Felkin, and curiously at variance with the 'modern woman' are her ideas of wifely duty. 'In Subjection' is the title, and the author has made it the text of an admonitory story. However, the moral does not intrude to the spoiling of the book's good points.

HOME RULE.

In going over an old battlefield there are likely to be disconcerting finds of a gruesome nature, but stern as the struggle was in 'Sidelights on the Home Rule Movement,' (London: John Murray), Sir Robert Anderson has more to interest than to harrow. He was on the inner track almost from the beginning, and has many a little sketch to give of the men who figured largely in the running with him. Sir Robert Anderson makes a good showing for the British ideas of justice, and, in spite of the hot feelings of the times, for the men, in many cases arraigned against his political conviction, in spite of little frictions, as the 'Spectator' notices, he has much of good concerning Sir William Harcourt:—

Not the least interesting pages in the book are those in which the author records his admiration for one whom he emphatically declares to have been the 'biggest' man he ever knew. Sir William Harcourt never did himself justice, nor allowed it to be done him by others. Signal generosity and magnanimity are not the qualities usually associated with his name, but his biography, when it is written, will contain a good many surprises.

ENGLISH LIFE.

Madame Albanesi is to be thanked for a good little story of English social life. 'A Young Man From the Country' (Hurst and Blackett) lives in London, and the story of his doings and his friends, while not exciting, is well worth having. The author shows familiarity with her subject, and her characters are genuinely wholesome; in fine the book has no unpleasant morbidity, 'a thing to be grateful for considering the usual tendencies of modern authors.'

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE.

The midsummer number of the 'St. Margaret's College Chronicle,' a publication edited and written by the girls and ex-pupils themselves, has just been received. The most striking feature of the magazine is the record of the school at examinations during the year, which shows in a very clear manner how the

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school ranks with the large Collegiate Institutes of the Province. One of the girls (Eleanor Macdonald, '02 to '05) had the honor of winning the prize offered for competition by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for an essay in support of a name (Prince Rupert), suggested by her for the terminal port on the Pacific coast. She won a prize of \$250, and the great honor of naming what will undoubtedly be one of the great cities of America. It was announced that there were upwards of 12,000 competitors for this prize.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal book-sellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering.

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CASES OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

ERRORS THROUGH WHICH INNOCENT PERSONS HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED.

Probably the most extraordinary case of mistaken identity and wrongful imprisonment occurred some ten years ago, when a man named Stewart was charged with being an escaped convict. In vain did the accused declare that he was not and never had been a convict, and that his name was not Stewart, but Stickler. The evidence against him was too great. Indeed, the governor of the jail himself swore to his identity, and the chain of evidence seemed complete, when it was seen that on his right hand the prisoner had a wen, which had, strangely enough, been one of the escaped convict's distinguishing marks. This extraordinary coincidence decided matters, and the man was sent back to prison to finish his sentence. Two years afterwards the police arrested a man who was literally Stewart's double in every respect, even down to the wen on the right hand. Further investigation proved—and afterward the man confessed himself—that he was the convict who had made his escape from jail by climbing over the prison wall when taking his daily exercise in the courtyard. Stickler was therefore, of course, at once released, but the only consolation on which he had to congratulate himself was the fact that he had not served his full term. Strangely enough, it afterward transpired that during Stickler's trial the real escaped convict, disguised as a country farmer, with mutton chop whiskers and corduroy riding breeches, was actually in court, and with the exception of his wrongfully accused double, was without a doubt the most interested spectator of the proceedings.

Some three years ago there occurred still another extraordinary miscarriage of justice. A well-known north country solicitor was charged with forging the name of a linen manufacturer on a cheque for £7,500. The evidence against him, indeed, was overwhelming, for no fewer than three bank clerks recognized the accused at once from among twelve other men as being the man who had presented the forged cheque at the bank shortly after it was opened in the morning. The only evidence in the prisoner's favor was that he was a comparatively poor man, and that neither did at any time his banking account show a balance of more than a few hundred pounds, nor did his mode of living justify the belief that he was possessed of more than very humble means. However, the evidence of the three bank clerks seemed conclusive, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Some eighteen months afterward a most amazing and truly dramatic incident occurred. One of the clerks who had been transferred to another branch of the bank at Bradford was one morning handed over the counter a cheque for £1,500.

Looking more closely at the signature, which represented that of an old client who had banked with the firm for years, it occurred to him that it was in some slight detail just a little bit different to the drawer's usual signature, and, on informing the bearer that he would have to look up the account in the ledger, it flashed across him in a moment that the man before him was the 'double' of the prisoner who had been sentenced for forgery. It at once, therefore, occurred to him that there must be something wrong, and he immediately signalled to the commissionaire, who pinned the suspect down while the police were being sent for. The man was arrested on the spot, and at his trial it was proved that he, and not the convicted solicitor,

had forged the first cheque for £7,500, and that he was again endeavoring to still further raise the wind to the tune of another £1,500. Without doubt, however, had not the clerk noticed something rather suspicious about the signature of the second cheque which caused him to scrutinize the bearer more closely, the wrongfully convicted solicitor would have served the full term of his sentence.

Never has a more curious case been brought into a court of law than what was at the time—some seven years ago—known as the 'Merritt affair.' One of two twin sisters, so much alike that it was almost impossible to tell one from the other, living together in a small flat in North London, was engaged with stealing jewellery to the value of £700 from a well-known society lady living in Portland place. According to a policeman on duty at the time, he saw the accused leave the house by the front door just after 8.30 with a jewel case under her arm. To the consternation of the limb of the law, however, the other sister was summoned, and so extraordinary was the likeness that he when in the witness box refused to say which lady he saw, as he rightly pointed out that 'he could not tell the other from which.' Both the sisters, moreover, vehemently protested their innocence, but eventually one was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labor. After she had been in prison for three weeks, however, her sister, Edith Merritt, confessed that she was the culprit, and so once again did justice err, though, according to a well-known barrister, the likeness between the two sisters was so uncanny that the mistake—for the evidence was largely circumstantial—was not altogether surprising.

The official figures of judicial errors, however, are very striking. In 1898 no fewer than seventy-five prisoners were acquitted after being in prison for four months, while in the same year more than a hundred prisoners were freed after two months enforced and wrongful detention in jail. In the previous year thirty-one men and women were released, evidence proving their innocence having turned up after they had been in prison for three months.

A SONG OF JULY.

I.

A lyrical soul that is singing low at the gates of the dawn, I know to what silent music you have set the march of the hours; I can hear the songs which down from the lyrical blue you have drawn, Yes, I can hear the music that moves in the breath of the flowers. I can hear and behold them all, I could bark and behold them for long, The soul in the depths of the music, the light in the heart of the song!

II.

O lyrical soul that is singing high up at the gates of noon, Your song is the full-rounded paean, the triumphant song of the year, Sung on the summits of splendor, outshining the splendors of June, The song of the full fields of fruitage, the high crests of hope and of cheer, And the chant of the mothering earth, the hymn of the fathering sun, In the song that your soul outpours at the gates of the noon are but one.

III.

O lyrical soul that is singing at the closing gates of day, As the long and languorous day dies down to the deep blue night of dreams, Your song has a fall'ring note, there's a hush in the heart of your lay, As your wings fold into the shadows, afticker with fading gleams, O voice of the dawn and the noon, you have held me a captive long, And now in the dusk I can hear the hush in the heart of your song!

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

(From the Wallula 'Gateway'.) There have been quite a number of coyotes' progeny dug out of the ground recently; in fact, some of the natives have secured as high as nine cubs in one burrow and, as their scalps are worth \$1 each, there is money in the biz.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeded on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her abode. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and endeavor to prevent his plans for taking her with them to winter at Nice. Lord Medway's brother, Charles Thorpe, Harry Darwin's chum, arrives in London, and persuades her Uncle Stephen Nixon to send for Leonora. The girl leaves for her new home under charge of her uncle's housekeeper, Mrs. Ducker.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

'Georgina is my uncle Gilbert's daughter,' said Leonora, half interrogatively. 'Who else could I mean?' asked Mrs. Ducker, 'but she's Miss Nixon, by right, since our little girl died; and most uncommonly accomplished she is, they say—plays long variations on the piano, and sings opera songs, and draws, and in chalk; but of course you can do all this, too!'

'No,' answered Leonora, 'I am not at all accomplished; and, to say the truth, she had no particular wish to become so at that moment, if, for the purpose, she must again go to school. Had Mrs. Ducker expressed herself properly, and said that, 'A lady would receive her into her circle, or that, 'A vacancy having occurred in a select ladies' establishment, etc.,' the plan might have appeared less revolting; but to be sent to school when she considered her education finished, was a stroke of fate for which she was not prepared; and though her companion began, in consequence of her confession, loudly to applaud Mr. Nixon's intention, she paid no sort of attention, merely ejaculating during the first pause, as if in continuation of her thoughts, 'Why could he not let me live with him?'

'And what,' demanded Mrs. Ducker, 'what could a gentleman, at his advanced time of life, do with a young person such as you are?'

'Do with a young person, such as I am?' repeated Leonora thoughtfully, 'just what Lady Medway said—no one knows what to do with me.'

'Of course not,' said Mrs. Ducker, her face flushing vividly; 'Why, you couldn't make yourself useful—and fill my place, and undertake the 'housekeeping, could you?'

Leonora's natural powers of observation had been strengthened by practice. She instantly perceived that Mrs. Ducker dreaded finding in her a rival, and was ill-disposed towards her in consequence. She hastened, therefore, to remove all such suspicions from her mind, by some very truthful confessions of both uselessness and inexperience on her part, which were received with amusing satisfaction; a very perceptible softening of manner taking place after she had murmured, 'Oh, I thought, perhaps, as you wasn't accomplished—'

'I ought to be useful—' interposed Leonora, with a smile. 'I have led too wandering a life, and my acquirements are merely in foreign languages and literature, not, I much fear, in any way likely to recommend me to my uncle.'

'Well, I don't think he has any particular objections to forgoing education; but Mr. Gilbert, as, and couldn't at all be persuaded to let you be sent to him, which master would, of course, have preferred.'

'So,' said Leonora, 'my uncle Gilbert refused to have me; everyone rejects or tries to get rid of me.'

'Perhaps, however,' said Mrs. Ducker, softening, as Leonora's insignificance became more and more apparent to her, 'perhaps, after all, you may not be sent to school. Master didn't seem quite decided, and only desired me to send to Mr. Gilbert for the Prospects of Mrs. Howard St. Vincent's establishment. If he doesn't find you troublesome, he'll not mind you at all after the first week or two.'

This was poor consolation, and Leonora thought long before she again spoke; when she did so, it was with the wish to conciliate her companion, who, she began to suspect, was a person of importance in her uncle's house. 'I dare say,' she began, with some hesitation, 'rather I am sure, that having lived so many years with my uncle, you have great influence with him—'

'No one has the least, excepting Arthur,' interposed Mrs. Ducker. 'I couldn't venture to offer an opinion even about a salad, or lobster-sauce! He orders everything from market himself, and excepting at the greengrocer's,

and the fruiterer, I never buy anything for the 'ouse.'

This, and some other remarks about her uncle's habits, gave Leonora so much subject for thought, that they were driving through the streets of London long before she again began to look around her. The endless rows of shops, the crowds of busy pedestrians, the carriages, carts, and omnibuses, seemed to multiply as they advanced, and became at last so confusing, that she felt a sort of relief as they turned at length into a succession of quieter streets, and she was informed that they were drawing near home. She looked out eagerly, and saw soon afterwards a space of ground neatly enclosed by iron railings; within which were a few dark-looking trees and shrubs, some dried-up dusty grass, and a weedless gravel walk, whereon several nurses and children were sauntering sorrowfully, like prisoners taking exercise. The high surrounding houses appeared to Leonora perfectly alike; and so they were, in fact, the only difference being in the number of windows in front. They stopped, and while a loud knock announced their arrival, Leonora looked upwards, perfectly unconscious what sort of rooms were lighted by the rows of bright-paneled, carefully-blinded windows above her. Not so the English reader, for so great is the uniformity of British town architecture, that it will suffice to say, the house of Mr. Nixon was one of the largest-sized, three-windowed, long-balconied, descriptions; and immediately the edifice descended with its discolored bricks, and plate-glass windows outside—the dining-room, drawing-rooms, bedrooms, and attics, within.

Mrs. Ducker commenced gathering together the stray parcels, and then said, 'Miss Nixon—please—will you step out—'

Leonora did as she was desired—ascended the stone steps to the door, and entered the hall. It was large and lofty, and at the end of the first flight of stairs she perceived a stained glass window of a brilliant kaleidoscope pattern, calculated effectually to shut out the view of stables and the backs of other houses, and perfectly harmonizing with the yellow and red striped stair carpet. A remarkably portly butler, with a white waistcoat and red face, was at first so occupied with Mrs. Ducker, and giving directions to a youthful footman about the proper places for Leonora's luggage, that she herself appeared to be completely forgotten after having received from him a stiff obeisance on entering; but when she opened a door near the foot of the staircase, and looked into a perfectly dark room, he advanced, saying, 'That is the dining-room, Miss Nixon—will you not walk into Mr. Nixon's study, where there is a fire.'

He preceded her, while speaking, into a large, handsomely furnished front parlor, drew up the window-blinds, moved a chair towards the fireplace, and informing her that Mr. Nixon would be home in about an hour, left her to examine at her leisure the furniture of a room which was so different from what she had expected, that she found it necessary to call upon her imagination for a new portrait of her uncle. Handsomely-bound books in glass cases completely covered the walls, a round table was heaped high with new works, pamphlets, magazines, reviews, and newspapers. There was a writing-table of large dimensions, and near one of the windows, globes and a telescope on pedestals. About a dozen luxuriously comfortable arm-chairs and a chaise longue were covered with green morocco leather to match the color of the curtains and carpet; the chimney-piece was loaded with handsome ornaments, and, in the midst of them, a clock of singularly beautiful workmanship. Leonora had ample time for observation, and used it while there was light sufficient to discern the objects around her. As the evening drew to a close, she walked towards one of the windows and looked at the square and the surrounding houses, and watched the various groups of people who resided in the neighborhood returning to their homes. Candles glimmered red and rayless in the opposite houses, lamp-lighters began to hurry to and fro, and when, at length, a broad gleam of light fell on the window where she stood, and the stone steps immediately before her, she saw a man slowly ascend the latter, while deliberately drawing from his pocket a key, which he applied to the hall-door. A moment after she knew that only a few steps separated her from her much-dreaded uncle.

During the hour she had just spent alone, the silence in the house had been unbroken, but now the opening and shutting of doors not far distant from her became audible, and soon afterwards the study-door was opened, and she turned round, with a beating heart, to meet—Mrs. Ducker, who came to inform her that Mr. Nixon having gone to dress for dinner, she supposed it was time for Miss Nixon to do the same, and she had come to show her to her room. Leonora followed her into the gas-lit hall, and then Mrs. Ducker pointed to the door of the back bedroom, and whispered 'Master's room,' whereupon Leonora turned to the other doors, but finding them locked, perceived that she was to follow her guide up a narrow, uncarpeted continuation of the staircase, which led to the attics, where she was put in possession of a large, wild-looking room, called the nursery.

Her toilet was quickly made, and without giving herself time to become frightened again, she rapidly descended the stairs, fervently hoping to reach the study before her uncle. She was disappointed, he was already there, his elbow leaning on the chimney-piece, and his tall, stiff figure turned towards the door, on which his eyes were fixed with piercing keenness. Leonora's previous life had been of a description that was calculated to early form her manners and give her unusual self-possession for her age; but the gentlemanly appearance of the erect old man before her, with his well-formed expressive features, full lips, high forehead, prolonged baldness, and snow-white curling hair, was so unlike the 'City' uncle of her dread and dreams,

that she stopped blushing and uncertain how to approach him. After a long and painfully scrutinizing glance he slowly extended his hand towards her, and, as she had expected, his first words were a reproach.

'It would have been better,—he began, coldly and severely,—'it would have been better, and infinitely more decorous, had you applied to me or your uncle Gilbert for advice and assistance after your father's death, instead of forcing yourself upon the notice, and seeking the protection, of a young and unmarried man like Lord Medway.'

Leonora was so shocked at this view of her conduct, that it was with great difficulty she explained the true state of the case, and assured him, she had supposed Lord Medway's father still alive when she came to England, and that he having been in constant correspondence with her mother, had, by letter, offered to protect and assist her should she ever be in want of a friend. 'When you found out the mistake,' said her uncle, calmly, 'there was still time to remedy it; but I have reason to know that you purposely kept Lord Medway in ignorance of our being in existence.'

'So,' thought Leonora, 'Charles Thorpe's correspondence has been of a nature to create a strong prejudice against me—that was unnecessary cruelty on his part.' Mr. Nixon pausing, with provoking patience, for an answer, she stammered a few words about the letters in her father's writing-desk having made her unwilling to apply to either of her uncles.

'A plausible defence,' said Mr. Nixon, his features relaxing a little; 'but,' he added, slowly, 'the letters in question related altogether to pecuniary affairs, and in no way concerned you.'

'I could not be sure that you would not visit the feelings of the father on the child,' answered Leonora, beginning to recover from her embarrassment, and besides, after all, the Thorpes are also relations of mine, and—'

'They are very distant ones,' interposed Mr. Nixon, 'but you would, no doubt, have preferred a residence with them, had they been disposed to keep you.'

'They told me I was a second cousin,' began Leonora, her eyes filling with tears, 'and I was very happy at the Willows, for they were very kind to me, and I found a companion of my own age.' 'You would have found the same in your uncle Gilbert's family,' rejoined her uncle, dryly; 'however,' he added, while ringing the bell in an expressive sort of way, that probably conveyed some order to the regions below stairs 'however, on this disagreeable subject I shall, in consideration of your youth, now only observe that you have acted foolishly, perhaps I should say childish, did not the Thorpes view the matter in another and more serious light: of that, and of them, we need speak no more, for you will scarcely seek or desire further intercourse with a family who, in order to get rid of you, have shown so little consideration for either your feelings or wishes.'

Leonora blushed deeply, and he continued, 'I have been considering how best to dispose of you; my first idea was to send you to a Mrs. Howard St. Vincent, with whom your cousin Georgina will probably remain another year, for the completion of her education; it has since occurred to me, that the advantages you have probably had abroad will make this unnecessary. You are old enough to judge for yourself; an establishment, as they call it, is very expensive, so if you prefer remaining here with me—'

'Oh I should greatly prefer it,' cried Leonora, hastily.

'Then you may do so. I require and expect nothing from you, excepting that you will be punctual in your hours, and not interfere with habits of regularity which have become necessary to my health and comfort.'

Leonora was about to answer, when dinner was announced, and her uncle, with polite formality, offered his arm, and conducted her into the adjoining room. It was an enormously large apartment, containing massively-carved mahogany sideboards, tables that might be drawn out to an astonishing length, carpet and curtains of a rich crimson color, chairs to match, and even the walls were covered with the gorgeously gilt frames of some family pictures shone resplendent. Over the fire-place hung the portrait of Mr. Nixon's father, a handsome, healthy-looking man, in a buff waistcoat, with a bunch of ponderous seals over his portly paunch. On the long wall opposite were hung Mr. Nixon's own portrait, taken some thirty or forty years previously, when he had, evidently, dressed very carefully for the occasion; that of his wife, a sickly-looking woman, with short frizzled curls of red hair; and also that of his son, likewise red-haired and not handsome—yet so full of life, and so eminently well painted, was this picture, that Leonora was instantly attracted by it, and her uncle, with a wave of his hand, and the words, 'Your cousin Arthur, introduced her to it, much as if it had been a living person.

'Painted at Rome, by a very eminent German artist,' he added, seating himself at the dinner-table; after which words the most profound silence reigned, rendering audible the eager snoring sound that accompanied Mr. Nixon's hasty devouring of the viands before him, and which proved to Leonora that her uncle's gastronomic propensities greatly resembled those of her late father. Either the previous conversation, or the bag of biscuits, had so effectually deprived her of all appetite, that she had time to examine and study

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR

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the appearance of her now perfectly unobservant relation. She saw, with more dissatisfaction than surprise, the pale face flushed with avidity, the veins near the temples swell, and at length, as he bent over a plate full of curry, large drops of perspiration trickling down his white intellectual forehead! While seeking his handkerchief to remove them he perceived Leonora's eyes fixed gravely upon him, with an expression he mistook for astonishment, and probably intended to reply to her thoughts, when he said, 'If you had worked as hard as I have done since ten o'clock this morning, and had had no luncheon, you would, perhaps, be quite as hungry as I am.'

Leonora turned away, and pretended to eat.

'You don't like curry,' said her uncle, after having, in his turn, observed her for a short time. 'It burns my mouth,' she answered, 'worse, even, than English mustard.' 'You will soon learn to like it,' said Mr. Nixon, amused at her wry faces and glistening eyes, 'very soon—it is a taste that must be acquired, but like all such, when acquired, is frequently stronger than what we feel for simple natural food.'

Leonora shook her head incredulously.

'You do not understand me,' he continued, helping himself again copiously, and eating quickly while speaking slowly. 'What I mean is, one never hears—of habitual excess—in the gratification—of the inclinations towards—bread, milk, water—or even wholesome cooked meat, but often, very often, in the acquired taste for brandy, tobacco, wine, opium, and so forth—'

'But I should think all these tastes better avoided than acquired,' observed Leonora.

'That I shall not attempt to deny,' he answered, glancing quickly from his plate towards her, with a look of keen intelligence; 'but my pleasures in this world are very limited, and their variety consists almost exclusively in a change of dishes on this table, and of books on the one in the next room. Both acquired tastes, for which my relish is, I confess, at times more intense than it ought to be.'

Leonora attempted no answer, but watched with some interest the, to her, novel operation of removing the tablecloth, admired the highly polished wood beneath; and when the dessert was arranged, following a sign from her uncle, she rose and took the chair placed for her at the side of the fireplace, opposite him.

When they were alone, he asked her a few questions about her former mode of life and places of residence; told her, in a parenthesis, not to put more powdered sugar on her plate than she could eat with her orange; sipped unremotely glass after glass of the wine placed close beside him by his attentive butler; and when the contents of the crystal jug began to wax low, he stretched out his feet to the adjacent fender, sought and found a comfortable resting-place for his head on the well-stuffed arm-chair, and from a dose imperceptibly fell into a profound sleep.

Leonora's position was so new to her, that she did not know whether to leave the room or remain in it; but having at length decided on the latter, she leaned her head on her hand, gazed pensively at the glowing coal-fire, and recalled the events of the previous evening at The Willows with painful minuteness. Stealthily she drew from her pocket the letter she had then received from Lord Medway, and having read it carefully over, tried to convince herself that she should hear from him again and soon. Yet, while she mused, it seemed as if all around began to assume an appearance of home: already she felt that she was not, as at The Willows, a mere passing visitor in her uncle's house; he had offered, and she had tacitly accepted his protection.

She looked along the walls of the room and the portraits, warmed by the light of lamp and fire, appeared to return her glance with the freedom of long acquaintance, her cousin Arthur's fiery brown eyes seeming to ask her opinion of the vase on which his hand rested, the form of which was far more familiar than that of any of the fruit-dishes on the table beside her.

At the end of about an hour, her uncle awoke, expressed some surprise at finding her still in the room, rang the bell, and opened the folding door into the study. There they found the preparations for tea, which Mr. Nixon made and poured out himself, retiring with his cup to a seat near the fireplace, and taking up a book, in which he read without intermission until bedtime. Leonora had silently followed his example, which seemed to please him, for as they separated for the night, he observed, that he was glad to perceive she liked reading, and, after a pause, added, 'You will find the key of the bookcases on my writing-table, and near the window there is a collection of foreign works, which belong to my son. Though I cannot read them, you of course can. They are well chosen. I am sure—in fact, the names of all the authors are familiar to me, and I have read translations of most of them. We breakfast at nine o'clock precisely. Good-night.'

CHAPTER VIII. HOW LEONORA'S NAME CAME TO BE SHORTENED.

Accustomed to early rising, Leonora was dressed the next morning before seven o'clock, and was considerably puzzled how to employ her time for the ensuing two hours before breakfast. Half that time sufficed for the unpacking and arrangement of her wardrobe, and then, having placed her little writing-desk on a table ready for use should she hear from the Medway family during the day, she went to the window, counted the houses of the square and their windows, speculated dreamily on the families in the neighborhood with whom she was likely to become acquainted, and at length sauntered towards the staircase, intending

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to inspect the drawing-rooms, which, from the appearance of the lobby, and the lofty doors, she concluded must be unusually splendid. She found the doors locked, and while deliberating about the propriety or necessity of returning to her own room, she continued to descend the stair, her lingering, irresolute steps bringing her at last to the door of the study.

She entered and advanced to the glass cases, to examine the books that had so strongly attracted her attention the day before. The door into the dining-room was ajar, and she started slightly on perceiving her uncle already seated at the breakfast-table reading a newspaper, his spectacles poised on the end of his nose, and his chin slightly raised as if to keep them there; glancing over them, he made some guttural sound as answer to Leonora's morning greeting, and then continued his occupation until the clock struck nine. As he deposited 'The Times' on the table the door opened, and every requisite for a substantial breakfast was quietly placed within his reach—a large tea caddy, as on the previous evening, being rolled towards him, out of which he not only took the necessary quantity of tea, but also a massive silver sugar-basin. He did not himself invite Leonora to join him, but made some sign to the servant to do so; and when she seated herself at the table, after having pushed towards her a cup of tea, he helped himself to each thing before forwarding it to her, as if at once and for all to show that he had no intention of playing politeness with so young a person and so near a relation.

Leonora made a few attempts at conversation, which seemed to surprise him amazingly, but they proved completely abortive, his answers—with a mouth full of egg and buttered toast, or voice half smothered in a teacup of immense proportions—being perfectly unintelligible. At length he rose, received from the servant, who was waiting in the hall, his palette, gloves, hat, and walking-stick, while looming in the distance stood Mrs. Ducker to receive his orders for dinner. His conference with her lasted some time, and seemed to interest him deeply; the moment it was ended he left the house, and Leonora did not see him again until he was dressed for dinner.

These particulars are not interesting, and would not have been forced upon the notice of the reader, had it not been necessary to give an idea of the tenor of Leonora's life for a longer—much longer—eriod than she had expected. So completely did one day resemble the other in Mr. Nixon's house, that it merely remains to name Sunday as an exception, scarcely understood by the members of Mr. Nixon's family; but, indeed, had it been otherwise, Mrs. Ducker would not easily have found leisure for what she unhesitatingly pronounced waste of time. Her activity at home was unceasing, amounting almost to restlessness; she was domineering, addicted to scolding, yet a kind and even warm-hearted woman, perfectly illiterate, yet possessed of both good sense and intelligence. Her jealousy of Leonora once overcome, she scolded and petted her alternately—her ire being generally provoked by Leonora's carelessness about the rents in her clothes, her affection continually increased by the gentleness, growing cheerfulness, and, it must be added, beauty of the young girl, whom she began to consider in some degree dependent on her for bodily comforts. Her visits to Leonora in the study, at first 'short and far between,' were in the course of time frequently prolonged by a forcible retention on a chair while the story of a new play or poem was related. It is even on record that a strong piece of cord was once used for that purpose the knots laughingly tied being afterwards found of a Gordian description and the operation of cutting them still uncompleted, when Mr. Nixon's step was heard in the hall; Mrs. Ducker, or, as she was then called, 'Ducky,' was obliged to make her escape into the dining-room with the chair still fastened to her person.

(To be continued.)

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored Mr. Forth, simply because they made the rich, pure blood which properly nourishes the nerves and keeps them strong. They will cure all the diseases due to bad blood and shattered nerves, such as anaemia, indigestion, headaches and backaches, rheumatism, lumbago, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, general weakness and the secret ailments of growing girls and women. But you must always insist on getting the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A COLD WATER WIT. (Saturday Review.)

The late Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck had been supporting the right of every man to drink as much as he pleased, and his oratorical manner had been rather more incoherent than usual. Sir Wilfrid Lawson followed and began: 'The right honorable gentleman who has just spoken was evidently full of his subject.' Sir George Campbell, a furious bore, was quarrelling with the Chancellor of the Exchequer about stamping the device of St. George and the Dragon on Scottish coins, which he contended ought to be stamped with St. Andrew. Sir Wilfrid Lawson suggested, as a compromise, that Scotch coins might be stamped with the device of Sir George and the Dragon. When Mr. Harry Lawson (Lord Burnham's son) first came into Parliament, Sir Wilfrid Lawson thus referred to him: 'I do not know much of my honorable friend, except that he bears an honored name, a hit that was hugely relished by the House. Sir Wilfrid was very good at devising electioneering cries, and is the author of the saying that Tory principles meant Beer and the Bible. At one of the elections the Unionists kept on repeating 'The flowing tide is with us,' which Sir Wilfrid Lawson parried with 'The flowing bowl is with them.'

THE AMERICAN EAR. (London Chronicle.)

Americans think we have very funny surnames, and we think theirs have something humorous. An American tourist recently said that he found endless entertainment in the names over the shop windows in London, but he said it to an Englishman who had had the same pastime in reading the names over the stores in New York. 'Buffin!' said the American with mirth. 'Buffin!' replied the Englishman. And not only are both these names amusing to the stranger to-day, but Dickens noted them each in its own country, and used them both, one adorning scenes in England and the other scenes in America. It is, of course, a mere prejudice, but we would put it to any Englishman whether he does not think Buffin funnier than Boffin. Of course he does. To the English ear Dodge and Lick are quaint, and so, to the American ear, is Boodle.

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THE SOURCE OF COMFORT.

(By S. A. Tipple, London, Eng.)

Text.—'Should I receive comfort in these?'—Isaiah lvii, 6. This question men have often asked themselves in allowing this or that to give comfort under the burden and heat of the day, to afford them some inward cheer or relief, half doubting whether they were justified in consenting to be cheered or relieved by it, to accept and entertain a solace or the offering of solace; whether they were not consenting to be cheated in finding soothing or repose awhile in the time of building castles in the air, in hopes that were baseless, or in empty and delusive dreams. 'Is there now,' they say sometimes, 'any solid substance at all in what we have been reading of comfort, any actual mitigation of our lot; or is it no more than a pleasant reviving drug at which we have snatched, and which, instead of continuing to stir, we should rather hasten to reject as Jesus on the cross refused the medicated sponge? It is better, anyhow, and wiser to bear all the fierce pain, unsoftened, unassuaged; to face the bitter facts with unaverted and undiverted eye, than to betake oneself to shelter built without foundations. Better remain unconsolated when life is dark, than console oneself with petty fame or charming phantasmasoria.'

But there are those who might well put to themselves the question of the text and do not; by whom comfort is being found where it should not be sought, in things too poor and mean, and which is being drawn from low sources which they should have been above going to. They have not been comforted; they have been left with the worst part, as the dram which temporarily enlivens or gives the drinker temporary oblivion from his ills and woes. The indulgence to which they resort, and which serves for a transient balm, precipitates upon them something of poison. They creep for sanctuary, as it were, into holes and corners, through which they obtain the desired sanctuary; they emerge stained and defiled with some contracted filth or smirch adhering to them. It has been their luxury or their anodyne to indulge thus and thus in such and such amusing pastimes and diversions, or to admit and nurse in the mind such and such thoughts, imaginations, reflections; and sad is the orifice in the insidious effect left upon them in some lowering or coarsening of tone, or weakening of moral fibre. They are accustomed, perhaps, to comfort themselves a good deal with the praise of men, with what is said of them in warm appreciation, with recognitions won on their gifts or graces, with encomiums whispered upon them, upon their work and achievement, until at last their original simplicity is thereby greatly corrupted, an unwholesome and diseased self-consciousness induced that leads to affectation and vanity, and the whole nature suffers. While they become, it may be, impatient of any adverse criticism, incapable of sober self-judgment, and fevered with the lust of praise, scarce able to do without it, so their comfort goes to create for them proportionate discomfort which otherwise they would not have known.

Beware of the comforts which are sure or likely to bring in their train some inward menace or mischief, some inward trouble or disquiet. Beware of those which, however sweet, are only enjoyed to some self-debilitation or self-slacking. A true, genuine comfort, as is intimated in the etymology of the word, is something which tends to fortify, to strengthen and brace. The answer to the question, 'Should I receive comfort in these?' lies in another question to be answered, 'Do they contribute to my strengthening in body or soul? Shall I be the firmer in texture, the more animated in spirit?'

He who seeks true comforts is oftener than he suspects like the absent-minded man hunting for the hat which he has all the time in his hand or on his head. For again and again they are already found close beside him if he would but recognize and accept them. But 'Comfort ye, comfort ye my people' said the voice of the Hebrew prophet. And God knows it is just what we need often to have done for us. We are failing sometimes, are not what we might be, nor working the more excellent work that we might; for our vision is blurred, our hands are feeble, duty is harder to perform, or some temptation is yielded to which else could be withstood or would be no temptation at all. Comfort is sometimes the very best thing you can give to a man, the best thing for his spiritual succour or advantage, for his soul-ripening or salvation. He would see, perhaps, where he had no eyes before, or walk erect where before he limped and stumbled. There are times with us when we desire it much. But whatever the situation, or whatever our situation may be, however comparatively satisfactory or smooth, either in the midst of some gratifying achievement and success, with tasks happily accomplished, with coveted ends gained, or a quiet haven reached from troubled seas, still something besides, of thought or mental impression, a deeper peace is needed. There are times in our life, times of survey, survey of the surrounding scene, of heart-burning and depression beneath the heavy and weary weight of all the unintelligible world, or of musing at the finish of one stage, where another stage is begun, of reflection upon ourselves, upon our force and work, when we want comfort, and that perchance more than anything else, something upon which to retire for inward solace or refreshment, of which we may say, however things are or have been, there is this and this to see, this and this to recall with supreme content, or to linger over with a single heart.

And wherewithal shall we be thus comforted? There are certain days that have been, many or few, amidst all the grey and cloudy days hazy days between the storms, days of delightful delicious experiences that come and went like birds of Paradise, with their wings covered with silver, and their feathers with yellow gold; the memory of which is a joy for ever and nothing

but a joy, for which alone it is enough to have lived through all the conquered years, to have lived and suffered. There is what one has seen and feasted on from time to time of exquisite beauty, the remembrance of which outlives the gloom and the pain of many weary or ugly things encountered, and more than compensates for pain and loss. There are, beloved, the true-hearted who speak with us on earth no more, those faintly souls intercourse with whom was as manna from heaven, and something of whose effect still lives in us; the rare folk who have charmed us by the way, eye, and the commonplace folk who have surprised us now and again with their unexpected gift of grace; the increased reverence for human nature which the years have taught us, during which we have found such goodness in all sorts and conditions of men, such sparks of the Divine. Oh! it is something for happy and delicious remembrance to have learnt how good people are.

But then, again, shall I not receive comfort from this, that whatever I may not have been that I should have been, however poorly and imperfectly I may have done, I have seen and felt the attraction of high ideals, ever disturbing a little my content and drawing me to follow after them. These, though they may have been often on life's low level, and may not always have been pursued as they might have been, have filled me with some yearning, have allured me to something nearer, have been chased in my heart of hearts, though unapproached by my infirm and stumbling steps. What, though I am, as I am in relation to them, as one whose footsteps halt in the immeasurable sand, yet the distant city has captured and holds my eyes and, sleeping in the hills of sand I plod on with undying desire.

In reflecting upon the little we have wrought, the little to which we have attained, let us take to ourselves, if we may, the comfort and the consciousness that we have at least aspired and aimed greatly, and the consciousness of the moral and better that we are to-day in all our failure for having thus bravely aspired and aimed.

But oh! the smallness of the work done or of good we have achieved. What has it amounted to after all? Yet, in the midst of the vast field before whose vastness it shrinks to nothing look you to every bit of spiritual good done, or that you have realized has any magnitude whatever. The humblest duty faithfully discharged and done, the earnest purpose, the desperate struggle, the heroic endurance or devotion on some lowly stage, in some obscure corner, the fidelity to principle, the soldier impulse quickened by some word or influence of ours in another soul—these things are not measurable in terms of quantity, but of quality, and in quality immortal. Apparently ended of themselves, they do not end thus, but survive in their eternal charm and beauty, and in some contribution from them to the world, however imperceptible.

But, once more, in surveying the scene around us and depressed by the many ugly features, amidst all the rampant evils and corruptions of the time, and threatening of evils to come, let us, for our comfort to know and believe that after all the present is better than the past, and the future will be better than the present. For the world has moved from lower to higher things continually, with whatever occasion of reactions, or new confusions and disorders—contracted in the movement. If, in some respects, it may have lost what it would have been good to keep, and may have become involved in mists and storms and clouds, it has advanced, and down beneath our feet lie to-day what were the hills of our forefathers. Look back, soul, not merely through the generations to some previous century, from the twentieth to the nineteenth, or from the nineteenth to the eighteenth, but through the centuries, away to the beginning, when nature had succeeded in producing primitive man, and the human began to appear on the stage, and from thence what onward and upward movement has been; how the thoughts of men have widened, and are widening with the process of the suns; how that finest thing in the physical life in humanity has grown to increasing prominence, and is growing more and more. In the creature whom Nature evolved at length in the Creation, and endowed with capacity, enormous changes in the way of progress have taken place, changes so great that one has said the interval in many respects between the lowest and the highest far surpasses the interval between the lowest men and the highest apes. The power that brought him forth with much labor and toil, and has ever since been at work in him, will not cease tomorrow, or be content to leave him where he is, but will go on fashioning him to finer and finer issues, and as his present transcends his past, his future will transcend his present. It must be so, until by whatever tedious and devious ways, through whatever windings or temporary retrogressions, accompanied by blood and fire, vapor and smoke, the day of his fulfilment

Lord of himself; that heritage of woe.—Trench. Husks. Not corn husks, but the pods of the carob-tree on which the swine were fattened. They were sometimes eaten by the very poorest people. When he came to himself. Thus implying that he had been 'beside himself.'

To Cure Womanly Ills.

Very often ailments which in themselves are not important, through neglect develop into chronic troubles. In such cases opiates, alcohol and narcotics must be avoided. Probably nothing offers such permanent relief as Ferrozone, of which Mrs. S. Mead, of Fraserville, says: 'I feel it my duty to let you know how valuable is Ferrozone. For some time previous to the change of life I suffered more than I could tell. I had such pains and disorders I feared I would die. Neighbors told me Ferrozone was the only remedy. It put a stop to my pain and sickness, had a direct action upon my troubles that gave relief from the start. I now enjoy perfect health and rest. No womanly medicine can possibly be better than Ferrozone.' In women of all ages Ferrozone creates a feeling of youth and spirit that's surprising. 50c per box at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

will be reached, and a splendid and beatific day that will be. The future, the future! Oh, land of quiet, to thy shore the circuit of the Eternal Presence rolls me.

But will our faith ever be vindicated by the far-off event; will the picture we paint of it in optimistic moods and moments ever be realized, or are we but indulging as some would say, fond dreams? 'No,' I reply, in the name of God, 'no!' For if I, his creature in my longing to be perfect, am able to imagine thus, it seems to me that it can never be meaningless or poorer. It seems to be impossible that I, in my longing to be perfect, should be capable of imagining an ultimate destiny of man and the world lover or grander than his purpose who endowed me with the power to imagine. His purpose may well surpass what the very best in me leads me to imagine and hope.

So, heart of mine, Doubt not the future shall unfold, To something finer than we dream.

It is unfolding, to whatever beauty and glory it may not be ours to see yet; but living and laboring awhile in the fortifying assurance of it, let it be said of us when we fall on sleep, in the terms of the Apostolic epithet upon the Hebrew: 'We die in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and are persuaded of them.' But anyhow, of the poet's or the prophet's most radiant vision of what shall be hereafter, I will never say with those who answer, 'Ah, it is too good to be true,' but will rather say to myself in strong confidence, 'It is too good not to be true.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Aug 12.

THE PARABLE OF THE TWO SONS.

Luke xv, 11-32. Memory verses 17, 18. Read Luke vii, 36-50; xv, 1-10; xix, 1-9.

Golden Text.—'Return unto me, and I will return unto you, said the Lord.' (Mal. iii, 7.)

SUGGESTIONS.

(From 'Tarbell's Teachers' Guide.') The Parables of the Lost. A simple perusal of the three Parables grouped together in the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, will convince us of their connection. They are Gospel-Parables of the recovery of the lost. In the first instance, through the unwearied labor; in the second, through the anxious care of the owner; and in the third parable, through the never-ceasing love of the Father.

Properly to understand these parables, the circumstances which elicited them must be kept in view. As Jesus preached the Gospel of God's call, not as to those who had, as they imagined, prepared themselves for the kingdom by study and good works, but as that to a door open, and a welcome free to all, 'all the publicans and sinners were (constantly) drawing near to him.' The Jewish teaching concerning repentance was quite other than, nay, contrary to, that of Christ. There was not a Gospel to the lost; they had nothing to say to sinners. They called on them to 'do penitence,' and then Divine Mercy, or rather Justice, would have its reward for the penitent. Christ's Gospel was to the lost as such. It told them of forgiveness, of what the Saviour was doing, and the Father proposed and felt for them; and that, not in the future and as regard of their penitence, but now in the immediate present. Edersheim Life and Times of Christ.

A certain man had two sons. The father represents God, the elder brother, the Scribes and Pharisees, in their severity and pride, the younger brother, the publicans and sinners in their sin and repentance.

Give me the portion of goods that is fallen to me. His portion would be one-third, that of the older brother, two-thirds. (Deut. xxi, 17.)

Took his journey into a far country. And now it must be well with him at last; he has got what he desires; no other is lord over him. Henceforth he is his own master; but only to find the truth of that line which the poet wrote, and to which so many, the poet himself included, have set their seal: 'Lord of himself; that heritage of woe.'

—Trench. Husks. Not corn husks, but the pods of the carob-tree on which the swine were fattened. They were sometimes eaten by the very poorest people. When he came to himself. Thus implying that he had been 'beside himself.'

I have sinned against heaven and before thee. We may injure ourselves by an evil, we may wrong our neighbor; but, strictly speaking, we can sin only against God; and the recognition of our evil as first and chiefly an offence against him, is of the essence of all true repentance, and distinguishes it broadly from remorse, and all other kinds of sorrow which may follow our evil deeds. Trench. Bring forth the best robe. There are no degrees in forgiveness. There are degrees in the holiness that follows forgiveness; but pardon must be perfect at its birth. If the prodigal had been a hired servant previous to his fall, he would have been made a hired servant again. There would have been no sting in that; it would have involved no stigma. But to make him a servant after he had been a son would have perpetuated the pain of memory. Nothing impedes any progress like remembrance of a dark yesterday. When the page is already blotted, I am apt to blot it more. I lose heart; I say, 'It is already tarnished; what does it matter now?' If I am to get a fair start, it must be a bright start—a start with the ring and robe. George Matheson.

This is a picture of God's full, free, unconditioned forgiveness to all who seek him, and call upon Him, and repent of their old sins. Farrar. Decision needed. When the prodigal came to himself he decided firmly to leave the swine and be a man again. 'I will,' he said. 'Life is like a stream in which all things that are dead drift down, and

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry. The medicine with a record of cures extending over 60 years. You don't experiment when you buy it. MISS MARY STRONG, Strongville, Ont., writes: 'I feel it a pleasure to tell of what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I have had Summer Complaint several times and have never had to take more than 3 or 4 doses before being cured.' MRS. ELIAS A. MORINE, Hortonville, Ont., writes: 'I could fill a whole column citing the virtues of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has been my firm friend for years, and once it saved the life of one of my little ones. I would not be without it.' REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.—Price 35c.—THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

only those things work up that possess the power of decisive resistance. Men are caught in the current of weakness of will, the current of sin, the current of cowardice, the current of selfishness or meanness, and, wanting the quality of quick, sharp decisiveness, are swung away from their moorings and drift before the will is awake and the resistant forces can be summoned to action. Robert E. Speer. HOME READINGS. Monday, August 6.—Luke xv, 11-32. Tuesday, August 7.—Luke xv, 1-10. Wednesday, August 8.—Luke vii, 36-50. Thursday, August 9.—Luke xi, 1-9. Friday, August 10.—Matt. xviii, 1-14. Saturday, August 11.—Hos. xiv, 1-9. Sunday, August 12.—Ezek. xviii, 10-32.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

KITTIE'S IMPOLITE VISITOR.

Kittie was very lonely. The two little girls that she liked best to play with had gone away together to spend the entire afternoon, and there were no other little girls living near. Her mother had a headache, and was lying down, and Mollie, the cook, was scrubbing the kitchen floor—and was cross, besides—so there was really no one but a fat, buzzing bumble-bee for Kittie to invite to her party. The bee looked so very much like the one that had stung her little inquisitive nose the day she poked it into his hiding-place, in a great scarlet tulip, that she considered him far worse than she guest at all, and was glad when he left the garden.

'Oh, dear,' said Kittie, who was sitting on the doorstep, with a saucer of ripe blackberries, a slice of bread, and a cup of water beside her: 'I do wish somebody would come in! There isn't a bit of fun in having a tea-party all alone. Why! What's that?'

Kittie's blue eyes got rounder, and for a moment she was almost as frightened as she was surprised, for such a strange visitor was coming in at the gate—and walking with slow, careful steps straight towards Kittie's saucer of blackberries.

The visitor stopped about three feet away from Kittie, and turning his black head from side to side, looked at her as if he were wondering if it would be safe to get any closer. Kittie dropped a large blackberry on a stone near her feet. The visitor, still keeping a watchful eye on Kittie, hopped sideways, stretched his neck as far as possible, made a sudden dive for the berry, and darted back to the gate.

'I think you must be somebody's tame crow,' said Kittie, holding out another berry. 'It was very nice of you to come to my party. Come, this berry is for you. Don't be afraid.'

The visitor, still a little doubtful about his new friend, hopped slowly closer, snatched the berry from the little girl's fingers, and then jumped backwards out of Kittie's reach. Kittie wanted to laugh, because he was such a funny visitor, and had such queer tea-party manners; but she was a polite little one, and did not want to hurt his feelings. He looked so wise that she was sure he would not like to be laughed at.

Presently the crow made up his mind that Kittie was a safe person to visit, and he was soon standing quietly on the step beside her, eating berries out of a little box cover that Kittie gave him for a plate. He liked the bread and butter, too, and Kittie gave him the larger half. When that was gone, he looked longingly at the cup of water. There was only one cup, and Kittie did not quite see how she was to divide the water into equal portions; but the crow was not at all troubled about the matter. Without waiting to be invited, he hopped to the cup, drank all he wanted, and then—oh, I'm sure you cannot guess what he did then. He stood on one foot, and with the other carefully tipped the cup over sideways, and spilt the rest of the water, so that Kittie had to move away to a drier spot. But that was not all he did. He pick-

ed that bright new tin cup right up by the handle and tried to fly away with it. He meant, without doubt, to take it home with him, but it was heavy.

When he reached the gate he changed his mind about it; he glanced at Kittie to see if she was looking, and then, quick as a flash, down he flew with the cup, and hid it behind a bushy red geranium in the bed near the gate.

'Caw, caw!' he said, as he flew out of the gate and up over the housetops. 'Caw! caw! caw!'

'I s'pose you're saying "Good-bye! I've had a nice time at your party,"' said Kittie; 'but I think you're a pretty funny visitor to eat all the refreshments and then try to carry off the dishes. If little girls did that, I don't believe folks would invite them very often; but you're just a bird, and p'raps you wouldn't like my tea-party manners any better if I went to visit you. Anyway, I'm ever so glad you came, and hope you will come again!'—Bristol Times-Mirror.)

BIBLICAL TRUTHS

Was this some bodily affliction, or was it the inner working of the sinful nature? Flesh represents the human body, and also the sinful principle which works within us. The first is not sinful, the other is, and continues so till death. That which is born of flesh is fleshly. That which is born of the Spirit is spiritual. The two natures are in opposition. In the believer the spiritual is the strongest, and enables him to overcome the evil nature within him. Under the Spirit's control the body is kept in subjection, and does good things, but under fleshly control it is driven as Balaam's ass was, driven against its will. It is the inner man which dwells in the body that sins, and not the body. The latter dies, because of sin, but in the case of the believer it shall be made alive because of God's indwelling Spirit. The bodies of unbelievers are subject to the second death from which believers are freed. (Rev. ii, 11; xx, 6, 14; xxi, 8.) Christ was made in the likeness of sinful flesh but had no sin in Him. In union with Christ every believer partakes of the Christ nature, and shall share in Christ's glory. Crucified together, glorified together. (Rom. vi, 9-11.) What flesh does Paul mean when he speaks of the 'thorn in the flesh'? Does he mean the body, or the fleshly nature within the body? (II. Cor. xii.) If the latter, the thorn would mean temptation to sin, if the body, then he means suffering in his body for Christ's sake. Most likely this is what he meant. (See verses 9, 10.) When I am weakest then I am most sure of Christ's strength. We can do and bear all things in His strength. Paul had driven the thorn into many believers; now he must have some experience of it in himself.

What is regarded as a portentous omen in Hungary is the fact that the other day the large stone arm of one of the figures supporting the Austrian escutcheon over the hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, fell into the street and killed a horse.

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The Boys' Page.

Who Was Mr. Binks?

Aunt Kate was baking pies when the postman rang, but when she heard the sound of a letter sliding down the slit in the door to the hall floor she set the rolling pin down and hurried for the letter. It was only from a little nephew, as she could tell at once by the irregular address, but with a fond smile she returned to the kitchen and sat right down to open it.

"Darling Aunt Kate," it ran, "I thought I would now take my pen in hand and write you a few lines to say we are all well and have got an addition to the family and hope you are the same."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Aunt Kate, much surprised. "I wonder what it is."

"Its hair is soft as silk, its eyes are like velvet, its teeth like pearls, its kisses like sugar. That's Maggie's talk, but of course boys wouldn't talk about it that way."

Aunt Kate gasped. "Why, Nephew Jack must have a baby sister," she said to herself, but when she read a little further that the new pet had been named "Mr. Binks," she knew she was wrong.

"Papa came home yesterday and brought Mr. Binks with him. Mr. Binks looked all over the house the first thing. He tried all kinds of playthings and chose as his favorite a pink bag with a big stone in it, which mother had against the door that won't stay open. He was so determined to have this that we took off the fancy cover and the pink ribbons and put the stone in a ticking sack and tied it up tight with a string and Mr. Binks just smugs it all over after him, up on the chair and the sofa, and he likes to take it to the highest place he can climb to and let it fall off, so it bumps kerwack on the floor. Then he jumps down and gets it again. He is very strong in the mouth."

"Oh, I see," guessed the reader of the letter; "it is a cat."

"Mr. Binks talks to himself in a very cross voice sometimes."

"Oh, a parrot, is it?" Aunt Kate asked herself.

He scolds himself and gets very angry at his tail, which is too short for him to reach with those long alligator jaws. I tell you, you'd think you were in Florida, if you ever got your fingers between those jaws with the rows of shining teeth, all along the edges. It hurts awful!

"Well, now wouldn't you think the boy was talking about a young crocodile," mused Aunt Kate, "but neither crocodiles or alligators have hair as soft as silk, nor do they play with bags with stones in them."

"Baby Binks we call him, sometimes, when Maggie wants to use him

for her doll. We talk baby talk to him and he will talk back in the cunningest way. He will curl up so roughly and seems to know how to play the part. His eyes, which are pink around the edges, will shine with playfulness."

"Now, do you suppose that nephew of mine has a rabbit?" the puzzled auntie inquired as she turned a page of this very funny description.

"I think Mr. Binks is the biggest snapping turtle I ever saw," was the next sentence.

"A snapping turtle," exclaimed the surprised auntie. "I wonder what those children's father will get them next."

"He just snaps at you all the time but he doesn't always bite. Just shows his teeth and lunges his head towards you in a sort of "Will you take a dare" way. Sometimes he is just like a kitten, for he will paw around the floor after a spool like a playful cat, and chase it from room to room."

"Why, it isn't a snapping turtle after all," said Aunt Kate, as she hurriedly pulled two pies from the oven and put in another and hastened back to her letter.

"Mr. Binks is not making a collection of postal cards or souvenir spoons, but he is gathering mittens and most of them he puts in his nest where he sleeps, and we don't know who they belong to. One day we saw a little boy crying in the street and he said our Binks took his mitten, so we went around to the back shed and the little boy picked out his red mitten from quite a pile."

"Oh, I know now," smiled Aunt Kate, in a satisfied way. "Mr. Binks is a crow. Crows steal everything they can get hold of."

"We never had a white one before," the letter went on. "He is just like snow or ice cream, only when he gets dirty, of course. He sits up on his hind legs sometimes and chews crackers in mother's apron. And he does love to run up and down over any person lying on the sofa by the fire. He will get his nose right into their back hair and root it all down. And he likes to nestle down among the fringe on a shawl beside the person, but if you don't watch out he will gnaw all the fringe off."

Aunt Kate had another guess now, and decided, "Mr. Binks must be a white rat. But the letter ended:—"Good-bye, with love, your nephew Jack."

P.S.—I forgot to say that "Mr. Binks" is a pure English Bedlington Terrier.

"Well," said Aunt Kate, as she folded the letter and went to take out her pie, "I never would have thought it!"—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Practical Lessons in Life-Saving.

(By William Henry, Hon. Sec., Life-Saving Society, in 'Boy's Own Paper'.)

There are several methods of resuscitating the apparently drowned, all of which are named after medical men who have studied the subject and introduced them to the public. Even at the present time there is a big dispute between medical gentlemen as to the advantage of one method over the other, and although efforts have been made to obtain a definite expression of opinion upon one particular method, nothing tangible has been arrived at. Such being the case, the Life-Saving Society has decided to teach, first the Silvester method, and next the Howard and Marshall Hall methods.

The first-named is the one most generally used and taught. One reason for recommending this system is that it is to a great extent in harmony with nature, and that consequently the patient is not liable to be injured by the manipulations. Others are that the expansion of the thorax is artificially insured and wholly under the control of the operator, while both sides of the chest are equally inflated and a large amount of air inspired. The chief reason for its adoption is that it can be put into operation by one person even in such a small space as the bottom of a rowing-boat. The rules relating to the Silvester method are extremely simple and easily explained by teachers, but to make their task even more easy the society issues a handbook in which a drill is incorporated, the practice of which soon imparts to the pupil's memory the principles of resuscitation which he will never forget. In the first place, if there be a bystander near, send immediately for medical assistance, but while giving these instructions see that you under no circumstances hold the patient up by the feet, or that any of your helpers do; further, do not allow him to be carried face downwards. Twisting or bending of the limbs or any rough usage must be studiously avoided; and when the patient is laid on his back see that the tongue is pulled well forward. Do not wait for the arrival of a doctor, but start at once to examine the patient. If there are any signs that respiration is not entirely suspended it may not be necessary to resort to artificial respiration, the natural respiration being assisted by the application of an irritant substance to the nostrils, such as smelling-salts, pepper, or snuff, while hot and cold water may be alternately dashed on the face and chest.

If no sign of life can be seen or felt, nor the action of the heart heard, promotion of breathing, and not circulation, must be the first aim and effort. Lay the patient flat on his back, with the head at a slightly higher level than the feet, and at once remove all tight clothes about the neck, chest, and abdomen, and loosen the braces or corset.

The rescuer then kneels at the head of the body, and, if he has an assistant, that person should kneel at one side and assist in turning the patient over until he is lying face downwards, his head resting on one arm. The operator

should, after his assistant has given two or three smart blows with his open hand between the shoulder-blades, wipe and clear the mouth, throat, and nostrils of all matter that may prevent the air from entering the lungs. A handkerchief will be useful for this purpose. After this has been done the patient should be turned again on his back, and his tongue pulled well forward, so as to open up the throat. This is an essentially vital operation, but it is sometimes difficult to perform. The tongue may be kept in position by means of a piece of string tied round it and the lower jaw, or a strip of handkerchief will do. Anyhow, you must keep the tongue forward if your efforts are to be successful, and care must be taken not to let it fall back into the mouth, where it would at once obstruct the air-passages.

This work ought only to occupy a few seconds—in fact, less time than it takes to read the foregoing paragraph; but still, it should be done thoroughly, more particularly the clearing of the throat and attending to the tongue. Immediately the letter is secured the operator should slightly lift up the patient, taking care to handle the head and shoulders very carefully, in order that his assistant may place a roll of clothing, a folded coat, or a pillow under the patient's shoulder-blades. The roll being placed to the satisfaction of the operator, he should then lean forward over the patient and grasp his arms below the elbows. Then the patient's arms should be drawn steadily upwards and outwards above the head until fully extended in line with the body. Having held the arms in this position for about a second, the operator should carry them back again and press them firmly against the sides and front of the chest for another second.

By these means an exchange of air is brought about in the lungs similar to that effected in natural respiration. The movements should be repeated very carefully and deliberately at the rate of about fifteen times per minute until natural respiration is established, when the operator should at once proceed to promote warmth and circulation. The operator should attend to the mouth, nose, and throat, while the assistant should rub the body with handkerchiefs, flannels, or anything available, so as to propel the blood along the veins. All rubbing should be towards the heart, not away from it.

As soon as possible get the patient wrapped in blankets or some dry clothing; then continue the rubbing until you can get him or her taken to the nearest house. Then warmth should be further promoted by the application of hot flannels to the pit of the stomach, and ointments or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, etc., to the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. If there be any difficulty or pain in breathing, apply a hot linseed-meal poultice to the chest. While in the house see that the air is allowed to

circulate freely and that there be no crowding round the patient. This is of the utmost importance, as is also the watching of the patient, for if breathing fails again artificial respiration must at once be resumed. On the restoration of life a teaspoonful of warm water should be given, and then, if the power of swallowing has returned, very small quantities of beef tea or coffee may be administered. The patient should be kept in bed and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

Though these instructions are simple, it is highly important that they should be put in operation in regular order, and to that end the teaching of the society's drill in every school in the country is a consummation to be desired. Many lives have already been saved through the instruction given in various parts of the country by its many willing helpers, yet there are thousands of school boys and girls who have never been trained in its principles, or, for the matter of that, even taught swimming.

As many of you may be unable to attend classes, or have not classes in your district, a description of the Marshall Hall and Howard methods will be useful to you in studying the subject. The Howard method is principally used in America, and its knowledge is valuable in the case of a patient's arm being in any way injured, or a more vigorous treatment than by the Silvester be necessary. Care should, however, be exercised, not to injure the patient by too forcible pressure. There are only two movements in it, therefore it is easily remembered. The patient is laid on his back, the roll is larger than that used in the Silvester method and is placed farther under the back in order that the lower part of the chest may be raised.

After adjusting the roll, the operator kneels astride the patient, while his assistant goes to the head, lifts the patient's arms beyond the head, and holds them to the ground, cleans the mouth and nose, and attends to the tongue. The operator, with his fingers spread well apart, taking care that the thumbs do not press into the pit of the stomach, grasps the most compressible part of the lower ribs, and, with both hands, applies pressure firmly by leaning over the patient; then he springs back, lifting his hands off the patient. Artificial respiration is thus effected and continued at the rate of about fifteen times a minute. As soon as natural breathing is restored the treatment is the same as in the Silvester method.

In the Marshall Hall method the operator takes his place at the patient's left side and places a roll of clothing or pillow so that it may be in position when the patient is turned over. The assistant at the head pays particular attention to the patient's arms that they may not be laid upon or twisted at the wrist, elbow, hand, or shoulder. The patient is then turned face downwards, with the body reclining over the pillow. The operator then makes a firm pressure with the hand upon the back between the shoulder-blades, and then pulls the patient slowly up on to his side towards himself. Once in position, the operator pushes the patient back again until the face is downward, when the pressure on the back is repeated. These three movements must be continued at the rate of about fifteen times a minute until natural breathing has been restored, when further treatment is again that as in the Silvester method.

Above everything, remember that in both the Marshall Hall and Howard methods you must, before putting them into operation, clear the throat and see to the tongue. If ever you are called upon to do life-saving work, never forget these essential principles of resuscitation.

The greatest honor that a swimmer can obtain is the medal of the Royal Humane Society—the Victoria Cross of Swimming. The Society was founded in 1774 mainly through the energies of Dr. Hawes, whose adoption of the theory that resuscitation was possible had been decided. He, however, decided that the theory was valuable and likely to prove of inestimable benefit when put into practice. With this view he publicly offered rewards to persons who, between London and Westminster Bridges, should, within a certain period from the occurrence of an accident, rescue drowning persons and bring them to certain places on shore, in order that resuscitation might be attempted. In this way he saved several lives, and for a whole year continued to pay the rewards out of his own pocket. Finally, on the advice of Dr. Cogan, he founded the Royal Humane Society, and to him should be granted undying honor.

WHAT WAS IT?

Guess what he had in his pocket.
Marbles and tops and sundry toys,
Such as always belong to boys,
A bitten apple, a leather ball?
Not at all.

What did he have in his pocket?
A bubble-pipe and a rusty screw,
A brassy watchkey broken in two,
A fishhook in a tangle of string?
No such thing.

What did he have in his pocket?
Gingerbread crumbs, a whistle he made,
Buttons, a knife with a broken blade,
A nail or two, with a rubber gun?
Neither one.

What did he have in his pocket?
Before he knew it, it slyly crept
Under the treasures carefully kept,
And away they all of them quickly stole.
'Twas a hole!
—Child's Hour.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LINGUIST.

When General Bates with his staff was visiting some of the outlying towns of the southern Philippines, soon after the occupation of Jolo by the Americans, he came to one place where his arrival seemed to produce an unusual excitement. He was received with the greatest honor and ceremony, and there were many hints that the town had a great surprise for the American general. It finally became known that one of the residents of the 'barrio' could speak English, and

that that was the cause of the native excitement. This man was to be presented to the general, and to honor his village by exhibiting his accomplishment before his fellows.

Messengers were sent out in hot haste to bring in the celebrity. In their absence it was explained to the general that the distinguished citizen, who was now an old man, had visited, in his younger days, the British settlement on Labuan, in North Borneo, and there had learned to speak the general's native language.

At last the old man came. He was brought with due ceremony into the presence of the general, who indicated for his seat a chair next his own. The old man beamed with pleasure and shook hands with the general with evident pride.

Thus far what conversation there had been had been carried on through the interpreter, as before; but now that he was seated, the general turned to his visitor with an air which indicated plainly that he was prepared to hear what the old man had to say in English. The Filipino looked proudly around the room, as if to impress his fellow townsmen with a new sense of his importance and of the honor he was about to confer upon them and the town. Then he turned to the general, and, extending his right hand in a sweeping gesture, exclaimed, with profound solemnity: "Run, mouse, run!"

And that was all the English he had learned in British North Borneo.—*Temperance Record.*

Doing nothing is an apprenticeship to doing wrong.—W. F. CRAFTS.

BREATHING THROUGH THE MOUTH.

Tight dressing, though the most serious hindrance to the habit of good breathing, is not the only obstacle. There are careless ways of sitting and standing that draw the shoulders forward and cramp the chest; and it is as hard for the lungs to do good work when the chest is narrow and constricted as it is for a closely-bandaged hand to set a copy of clear, graceful penmanship. Then there are lazy ways of breathing through the mouth. Now, the nose was meant to breathe through, and it is marvelously arranged for filtering the impurities out of the air, and to changing it to a suitable temperature for entering the lungs. The mouth has no such apparatus, and when air is swallowed through the mouth, instead of breathed through the nose, it has an injurious effect upon the lungs. A story is told of an Indian who had a personal encounter with a white man much his superior in size and strength, and who was asked afterwards if he was not afraid. "No never afraid of man who keeps mouth open," was the immediate reply. Indeed, breathing through the mouth gives a foolish and weak expression to the face, as you may see by watching any one asleep with the mouth open. It may be noted that an anæmic or low condition of the blood is seldom found where there is an established habit of full, deep breathing with the mouth closed.—*Bristol Times.*

THE DESIRE TO ACCOMMODATE.

(From 'Success'.)

There is nothing people appreciate more than being served by those who really enjoy accommodating them. What a comfort, at a strange hotel, especially, to be served by those who seem anxious to please us, who seem to take real pleasure in making us feel at home and comfortable! There is no one quality which will help youth along more rapidly than the cultivation of this desire to please, to accommodate. It appeals to everybody; it creates a good impression.

A surly, impudent Pullman porter of ten destroys the pleasure of a whole journey on a train. An impudent clerk in a hotel office can make everybody in the house uncomfortable, and such service is dear even if it could be had for nothing.

It is noticeable that a boy who always tries to help wherever he can and to make everybody comfortable, who is accommodating in everything, is very popular, and, other things being equal, most likely to be promoted.

Cork, though the most buoyant substance, will not rise to the surface again if sunk 200 feet below the ocean's surface, owing to the great pressure of the water. At any less depth it will work its way back to the surface.—*New York Globe.*

PUZZLES.

A STEP PUZZLE.

A number
A color
A flower
A girl's name
A country
A precious stone
My initials spell the name of a fruit.

AN ENIGMA.

I'll be your friend by day and night,
Yet I can be a dangerous foe,
And bring to you most dreadful woe;
But treat me well, and I'm all right;
O, keep me dry—'tis what I like;
But use me roughly, and I strike.
What am I?

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 1, 2, 3, 7 is very good.
My 5, 6, 7 is a period of time.
My 5, 6, 4, 8, 7 is a flower.
My 3, 6, 5, 7 a female.
My 8, 6, 5 unhappy.
My whole comes in the summer.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CHARADE.

Kingfisher.

METAGRAM.

Fowl Owl. Low. Flow. Flo.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Birds of the Desert.

Contrary to common belief, there is an abundance of life, creeping, crawling, walking and flying, throughout the desert, but, like some other sections of country set apart from the rest of the world by a great natural barrier, the fauna of the desert is essentially different from that of any other part of the New World, writes Harry H. Dunn in the 'Los Angeles Times.'

Bright colored birds and animals are wanting in the Great Basin, and I believe that a few seasons of life there would work an appreciable change in the plumage of any bird or the pelage of any animal, no matter how vivid its coloring may have been at one time. The great red-tailed hawk, which, on this slope puts on a very brilliant red at the nesting season, remains a dull rusty brown all the year through on the desert 200 miles back of us. Quail resident on the upper reaches of two or three desert rivers with which I am familiar are appreciably duller in color than our quail, while the two or three nestfuls of their eggs which I have seen were not nearly so brightly marked.

There are few vultures on the desert, and, to some extent, their duties fall upon the ravens. Of course, there is no such need in the dry air of the basin for the scavengers, as we know them here, but around the ashes of every campfire, almost before its makers are fairly started on the trail, will gather from one to a dozen of the black winged fellows, picking over everything, even to the charred sticks of the fire, in their search for food.

Around the camps the ravens come boldly, knowing that the teamsters and other workmen of the desert are their best friends. Many a prospector has admitted that he owed his life, or at least the preservation of his reason, to the presence of one of these birds, when he was almost lost, following a long and lonely trail of whose end he was not certain. In such cases the raven will fly leisurely, adapting its gait to that of a man and cawing querulous replies to the words he may fling at it. Far out among the lava buttes, often miles from water or any apparent food supply, a pair of these birds will nest, rearing five or six young in a rude home hung well up in some crevice or on a narrow ledge of the bare butte's face.

Hawks are also surprisingly common on the desert, and one involuntarily wonders on what they live until he has watched them catching rats and rabbits some spring evening. Toward the end of day the edges of the mesquite thickets in the lower parts of the desert simply swarm with all the rodents known to inhabit the wide plain; during the middle of the day the same bit of country is supplied with lizards of all sizes from the two foot chuckwallahs to the three inch swifts, and on these the hawks live right merrily. During my stay of three winter months on one of my trips into the desert I saw four different species of hawks, all hunting about one dry lake in the evening. These were Swainson's hawk, the Western red-tailed hawk, the ferruginous rough leg and the rare prairie falcon. In the clear air of the desert sky these birds present a beautiful appearance as they wheel and dip in pursuit of their prey. They, too, nest on ledges of high cliffs, not, probably, through fear of any one bothering them, but because the trees of this section are so low and their branches so weak as to afford no suitable nesting sites.

Of a certainty there are sparrows on the desert, sparrows small and gray, colored very like the land and shrubs they live on and among. They are the hardest of all things to see, and they seem even more secretive on the other side of the mountains than here, so that I saw but few of them, save in cursory glances here and there. The linnets, however, were everywhere, especially about the houses on the ranches where

we had occasion to stop. Along the road, they lived many a mile with their song cheery, but not loud, and I have no doubt that they nest abundantly, probably along the watercourses and in the hollows where the shrubbery is of sufficient growth. The western world does not seem to be able to shake off the linnet, and on the desert they have absolutely no enemies save hawks and an occasional snake.

Up and down the Great Basin in fall and again in the spring travel bands of shore birds (snipe, plover, sandpipers, etc.), and hords of ducks of every variety known to the coast. Here they have found a safe and clear way for their migration to northern breeding grounds. I do not suppose that many of them nest on the desert, or even stay there through the nesting season, but they are there in numbers at the time of their travels. I saw mallards, gadwall, teal, pintail and redheads (possibly canvasbacks), feeding in the same little lake in the heart of the Mojave Desert, to say nothing of small, scattering bands seen at other pools. Coots, our common 'mudhens,' are found at every spring where any quantity of water has gathered into a little lake, as is common with most desert springs, while wisps of snipe drop down around these pools every evening during the season of their migration.

Owls are plentiful; in fact, I do not think I was ever in a section of country where there were so many owls calling all night through as on the Mojave Desert. There is a spring on the road from Randsburg to Manvel that is called 'Owl Holes,' because there are so many owls in the caves back of the spring. They formerly nested there, but of late years travel has become so heavy along the road that they have moved further back into the hills, not so far, however, but that their ringing cries wake the echoes of the silent hills each night. Their living must come much easier to them than that of the hawks, for all the mice and many of the rabbits and rats prefer to feed by night, especially when the days are so warm as they usually are in this region.

In all my several long trips on and across the desert I did not see a mocking bird until I arrived at Harsha White's place on the Nye county desert of Southern Nevada. But there were several, and I well remember how sweet their song sounded as just at sunset, we rounded the last of a long range of sand-hills and saw the fair, green valley smiling beneath.

Singing birds are few on the desert, indeed the linnets and the mockers were the only ones I saw, if I except the very song of the horned lark, a relative of the European skylark, but not such a sweet singer. The skylark sings in towering flight above the fields, often passing from out the sight and almost the hearing of the observer, but the little horned lark of our waste places has no such masterful song as this. He rises a few feet in the air, singing as he goes, but speedily coming back to earth, only to renew his song flight as soon as he has taken a brief rest. In nesting time these flights usually indicate the proximity of the brooding female, who will be found covering her three or four eggs in a grass-lined hole beneath some clump of grass or protecting clod.

Further north, on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, I am told there are plenty of grouse on the desert; down at this end the game birds of this class are confined to quail of two species—the common valley quail and the Arizona or Gambel's quail, an introduced species which has increased amazingly in suitable sections. Valley quail are becoming scarcer each year, but whether the smaller and more aggressive introduced species is thinning them out or the climate does not agree with them does not appear. I suspect, however, that it is a little of both.

HOW TO KEEP SPIDERS' WEBS.

(Literary Digest.)

A collection of spiders' webs has been hitherto an impossibility, owing to the difficulty of preserving these delicate structures. So fine are the threads that until recently it was even found impossible to photograph them. This has now been done by spraying them so that the threads become covered with minute drops. A similar method, we are informed by Frank E. Lutz, of the Cold Harbor Experiment Station, may be successfully used for so preparing the webs themselves that they can be easily and permanently preserved for future study or display. Mr. Lutz writes thus to 'Science':—

"The web to be preserved is sprayed with artist's shellac from an atomizer, in much the same way that crayon drawings are fixed, and immediately a clean glass plate is pressed against it, carefully breaking, at the same time, the supporting strands so that the web, which will stick to the glass, is freed from its former surroundings. Since every strand of the web is covered with minute droplets of shellac they are rendered plainly visible and, furthermore, they adhere very tightly to the glass. In a short time the shellac will thoroughly dry, and the plates holding the webs can be filed away in a cabinet or hung up for display. If desired, the web may be protected by covering it with another glass plate in the way that the film of a lantern slide is protected, but that is not usually necessary.

"The above directions apply particularly to the flat webs of the Epeiridae, but with a little ingenuity almost any spider's web may be preserved in its natural form. For instance, I obtained a permanent mount of the dome-shaped web of 'Linyphia marginata' in the following way: A branched twig was cut and stripped of its leaves. This was fastened in an upright position on a suitable base,

A DOG STORY.

A new and true addition to the endless string of dog stories is told by a correspondent in a country village on the Continent. The village innkeeper had trained his dog to go every day at a certain hour and fetch his master's paper from the office where it was printed. One day on his way home the dog met an old enemy; the two engaged in a fight, and the newspaper came to grief. When his foe had slunk away the victor, with an anxious look in his eyes, stood over the tatters. At that moment a gentleman holding a foreign paper came into view, walking leisurely along, and the dog at once, and without a sign of agitation, took hold of it and carried it to his master, whose astonishment at receiving a foreign paper gave way to pride and vainglory when the victim of this example of shameless highway robbery, who had followed the dog, laughingly explained the situation.—*Westminster Gazette.*

POLITENESS PAYS.

A little tramp dog met a nice little cat, and he bowed most politely, and took off his hat: "Good evening! good evening!" so sweetly said he, "That pussy invited him home to tea."—*Good Housekeeping.*

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Last year 5,500 native Christians were added to the church in Japan.

Boxes of 'toy Salvation soldiers' are the latest departure of the trade department of the Army.

The session of the next world's W. C. T. U. convention at Boston, Mass., Oct. 17-23, will be held at Tremont Temple.

The rumors of the General's ill-health have been officially denied. His first 'week-end' was at Exeter, where he gave three vigorous addresses in the Lyceum. He is looking forward with interest to his forthcoming motor tour, which begins at Inverness, on July 28.

All missionary societies at work in Africa have now in round numbers 1,000 principal mission stations, with about 5,000 sub-stations. Nevertheless, fully one-half the territory and more than one-half the population are still beyond the reach of any mission efforts.

General Booth has given a public denial of a charge made by the mayor of Cincinnati, that the founder derives pecuniary benefit from the Salvation Army. He lives on money that he inherited, and pays the Salvation Army rent for the house built for him. As General Booth put it: 'I don't get even the price of shoe-leather.'

The honor of bearing the name of 'The Greatest Missionary Society' belongs to the Church Missionary Society, with its income of almost \$2,000,000; its 1,356 missionaries, occupying 548 stations, scattered the world over; 8,850 native helpers; 130,236 in its schools; 88,889 communicants, and 307,002 adherents; 12,591 adults added by baptism last year; with 20,013 in-patients, and 800,000 out-patients cared for.

A Japanese evangelist held a series of mission meetings in an important town in Japan for Christians and inquirers after Christianity. There were some remarkable confessions of sin. One young man of twenty, an inquirer, confessed that four years previously he had set fire to a house, and done various petty pilfering, and caused the death of two children. He boldly went to the police station and told the whole story, including the fact that through the power of the Gospel of Christ he had been led to confess. He is a railway telegraph operator, and now spends all spare time going from place to place on the railway, telling of the Gospel of the Grace of God.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(By Rev. Francis W. Bates, Gazaland, in the 'Missionary Review'.)

Within the last quarter century the government of nearly an entire continent has undergone a revolution. So

quietly has this taken place the world has scarcely awakened to the fact, nor to a realization of its immense significance.

A political map of to-day as compared with that of twenty-five years ago would hardly be recognized as of the same region. A missionary map would show but little change during the same period. Within recent years, roused to a sense of the commercial value of this hitherto unapportioned territory, nearly every one of the powers of Europe has laid her hand on the continent, raised her flag, and proclaimed to the world that, within certain boundaries laid down by herself, her rule is supreme. With this transfer of ownership have come mighty changes to the original inhabitants.

Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, contends that contact of original man with civilization invariably tends to degrade and demoralize him. If civilization, unaccompanied by Christianity, is meant, his position is undoubtedly correct, as has been demonstrated over and over again in Africa.

Take, for example, the south-east African natives who, under their tribal law, had vigorously instilled into them the principles of honesty as regards property rights. When, in 1893, the pioneer missionaries of the American Board entered Gazaland, they had with them thousands of pounds of barter goods, supplies and personal effects. Carriers for conveying these goods could only be secured by paying in advance, and even then they refused to carry them more than a short distance. So in a few weeks' time these goods were strewn up and down the whole length of their route of two hundred miles from the coast to the highlands, the loads lying now under the shade of a tree, now by the roadside, or under a hastily built shed, or, at best, in the care of some native chief. It was months before these goods were finally delivered at their destination. It speaks volumes for the honesty of the natives that, when the goods were opened, so far as the owners could discover, not an article was missing!

Under the tutelage of adventurer, trader, prospector, and especially of the Portuguese, the native people have made such progress that at present it would be unwise to repeat this proceeding and expect the same result. The natives are becoming civilized!

Or, to cite another example in proof of this position, compare the morality of the natives then and now. Contrary to the prevalent opinion that they are utterly devoid of all moral restraint, under their own government, they maintained a high degree of morality. The virtue of their maidens was guarded with the utmost care, and unfaithfulness, punished by death. That they have proved apt pupils in the school of infancy taught by their civilized rulers is shown by the great and constantly increasing number of individuals in whose veins flows the baser blood of two races.

'What you tell us,' said an old gray-haired native to his missionary 'connects with the old, old story of our people.'

'What do you mean by that?' I asked him. 'In the olden time,' he replied, 'if a man got drunk he was ashamed, a girl might choose her own husband and he did not have to pay much for her, and a son did not take his father's wives, when he died, to be his wives; but now all this is changed.'

'How long ago did this come about?' I asked him. 'Even as late as my father's time,' he said. 'And why did it come?'

'Because with the coming of the white trader money began to be plentiful, and with it came a greed for gold, so that the hearts of our people were no longer white,' he said. Unquestionably civilization has demoralized the natives. But Professor Starr, singularly enough, credits the missionaries with bringing about this unhappy state of affairs, and, if correctly reported, denounces as monstrous and outrageous the efforts of missionaries in attempting to graft their own religion upon these untutored people. 'Let them alone, let them alone—don't spoil them,' is his plea.

If there were some unflinching arrangement by which the aboriginal native might be protected from contact with the baser elements of civilization, this argument might appear to have some plausibility. But, as we have seen, the tide of civilization is running strongly toward the Dark Continent, bringing in its first influx a torrent of the froth, the scum and the pestilent sediment of Europe. The native is in danger of being spoiled, not by the sincere efforts of missionary workers to save him from destruction, but by the pollution of unprincipled white men whose sole purpose in visiting the black man's country is their own self-aggrandizement.

If ever the Macedonian call rang loud from Africa, it is to-day. The seed sown here and there upon many waters is already bearing fruit. It is the day of transition. The gods of their fathers, whom in their ignorance the natives have worshipped, are playing them false.

'It is God calling us,' said an old native man. 'Before the missionaries came if our friends were sick we worshipped the spirits and they got well. Whether it was God or Satan helping us we do not know. But now that we have heard of the true God the spirits no longer help us. It is God calling us, but how can we who have brought up in heathenism turn away?'

It is for the Christian Church of America to rise to the occasion, to guide these wanderers in the wilderness until they

of healing is brought to such a people. And to many the explanation is somewhat startling.

The rational method of winning the Africans to Christ is not by cultivating any one faculty at the expense of the others. Too often in the past this fact has been overlooked. It has been the aim of the American Board's workers in south-east Africa to train simultaneously the three H's—Head, Hand and Heart. 'There are many members, but one body.' One cannot say to the other: 'I have no need of thee.' Therefore, in the very beginning of its work in Gazaland, the mission established these three departments, the educational, industrial and evangelistic.

A school was opened and the children were invited to attend. But the mountain would not come to Mohammed, so Mohammed went to the mountain. Down into the byways and hedges the workers went, teaching a little group wherever one could be gathered, but it was slow, discouraging work. The children were not imbued with zeal for knowledge. More often than not, on the arrival of a teacher in the kraal, all that could be seen of the pupils was a dissolving view as they disappeared into the grass or corn fields. Moffat's three essentials of a successful missionary came into constant requisition: First, Patience. Second, Patience. Third, Patience. But the day was finally won. When a dozen or so had attained the high distinction of being able to read a few sentences, invitations were issued to a grand school exhibition.

A few of the fathers came, but came to scoff. 'Our children cannot learn,' they said. 'Learning is for the white people only. They listened in silence until the children were told to read some sentences which were written on the board. That was too much for them.

'They are not reading,' they said. 'They are simply reciting what they have been taught.' The children were then sent out of the room and the parents were asked to suggest some sentences, which were written on the blackboard. The children were recalled, and slowly and stammeringly, it is true, but correctly, they read what had been written in their absence.

'They have been taught something!' said the astonished fathers. 'They have been taught something, kodwa—but—'

'But' is one of the most common words in the native language. They are always butting against something—not butting in, but butting out. In spite of this proof of his ability of their children to learn, they were still unwilling to pledge to the school their hearty support. Little by little, however, the work progressed until out of the unpromising material a well developed educational system was finally evolved. Only a few years had passed before there was established at Mt. Silinda a boarding and day school drawing its sixty or seventy pupils in part from the surrounding district, but mainly from the lowlands lying between the station and the coast. These pupils indicated their desire for educational advantages by remaining, often for a term of years, working several hours a day merely for board and tuition, and by extra work outside of school hours and in vacations providing themselves with books and necessary clothing. Their faithful attendance was the more gratifying because of the strong allurements offered by labor agents in the larger towns and mining centres of Rhodesia, where wages ranged from \$2 to \$5 per month. It is noteworthy also that these pupils were drawn from homes where, so far from being encouraged to attend, they were bitterly opposed, often to the extent of positive persecution.

HOW WE 'REACH THE MASSES.'

(By the Rev. J. C. Harlow, of Tai Yuen Fu, China, in 'Baptist Missionary Herald'.)

At home it is being realized that a variety of methods have to be adopted if the non-churchgoing population is to be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. Out here we have even more need to endeavor if by all means we may save some.

With the hope of attracting all sorts and conditions of men, Dr. Edwards and others have for some time been collecting materials and specimens for a small museum. Some of you at home might not be inclined to dignify it by the name 'museum.' Be careful what you say! We are rather proud of it; and with such limited resources, it reflects no small credit upon those whose efforts it is due. The 'lion' of the show happens to be a Bengal tiger—by far the finest specimen of the collection. This was sent out by some friends in England, and does far more good dead than alive. One man was so eager to get a good look at this monarch of the jungle, that he pushed his head through the glass case—fortunately without any damage to himself.

But nearly all the specimens are from Shansi province—a big vulture, one or two deer, a fox, some wolves, and a score or two of smaller fauna. Many of these have been mounted in a most realistic manner by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, whose ingenious use of native materials has added greatly to the effectiveness of our little museum, and provided us with several really excellent cases. These, with a few things from England—a model motor car sent by Mr. George Edwards, and some specimens of English arts and crafts—are the beginnings of what is hoped will one day be a very useful and interesting collection.

Everything was ready for opening by the Chinese new year. An intimation was given to the congregation, on the first Sunday of the year, that the museum would be open the next day, and on Monday there was a small dedication service at 11 a.m. Now, please remember that at Tai Yuen Fu there are no daily papers and no advertisement board.

THE BROOKLYN MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Union Missionary Training Institute of Brooklyn, New York, originally of Niagara Falls, Ont., has just closed a fruitful year, (the twenty-first of its history), and eight of its family have gone, or expect to go soon, to the Master's work in India, China and Africa. Already 127 (a goodly number of whom are Canadians), have gone from its halls to all parts of the world under appointment of the various missionary societies, for the school is interdenominational and has its representatives working under eighteen different boards.

The training given is designed primarily for the requirements of those who purpose to enter upon the work of foreign missions, the languages of Oriental countries and a practical short course in medicine being among the special features; not, however, to the exclusion of the usual training school studies in the Bible, history, sociology, music, etc. In valuable experience in soul-winning is secured through engaging in city mission work, for which

unlimited opportunities are afforded; and domestic training is given in the Home.

Concerning the Oriental languages it is only necessary to add that fourteen can be taught, teachers being secured through the consular offices or the Bible Society, when not of the regular staff. When the British Government, with its long and varied experiences, has found it desirable to require its officers to pass high examinations in Hindustani before appointment to India, there can be little question of the desirability of the missionary knowing, on arrival, something of the language in which he is to work. The medical department is designed to qualify for the treatment of common diseases, minor surgery and emergency cases. It has been carefully planned to meet the greatest needs of the foreign missionary. Two hundred of the foreign missionary, given with much clinical practice, at five hospitals and dispensaries. Twenty leading physicians of Brooklyn have the course in charge, the best short course in medicine given in the country so far as our knowledge goes.

When it is considered that there is, on an average, only one regularly qualified physician to every 2,500,000 people in non-Christian lands, the demand upon the missionary teacher and preacher in this line can be realized. Numbers of our students in the jungles of Africa, the isolation of the Aleutian Isles, the frontiers of European civilization in China and India, far removed from any physician, find themselves dependent for the care of their families, their school-children and people, upon their own medical knowledge.

These trained workers are in demand and the testimonials of secretaries of the leading missionary societies are added proof of the value of our course:— 'All your students who have gone on our mission have done good work. They have an enviable reputation.' 'Several of the students of your excellent institution are now serving under our board and they have easily taken rank among the most devoted and efficient of our missionaries.' 'Several of our most successful missionaries in Africa have been sent out from your school.' 'A student who has advantages in such a school has advantages not offered by a seminary course—advantages I would have coveted.'

In the Institute the true home atmosphere is preserved and the close touch of life upon life, and living personal by direct contact and living personal interest is given due prominence. The false distinctions between secular and sacred are eliminated, and the un-Christian barriers between race and race are broken down. The unity of life in Christ is the blessed ideal not wholly unrealized. The terms are very low. For catalogue and further information, write Mrs. L. D. Osborn, principal, 131-133 Waverly avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

But the hall is small, and the specimens are few, mostly obtained near to the city. If the collection could be made more varied and interesting it would prove a permanent and valuable aid to aggressive work here.

And now for another method, much more modest, which had an astonishing success. A short while ago there was a good fall of snow, and a patient in the Opium Refuge of the Mission Compound 'improved the shining hour' by making a few snow figures in the chapel courtyard. A lion, very Chinese in design; a similar tiger; a monkey; and a few snow children were the results of his labors, and these were visible in the street through the open doorway of the courtyard.

A genuine Chinaman is nothing if not curious, so in he comes to look a little closer. There is a roar of laughter when one man is told, by someone whose Chinese is very broken, to mind his Chinese does not eat him. From the courtyard to the chapel is but a step, and the two evangelists lost no opportunity of getting into conversation with the curious and interested. And so others hear of the love of Christ—this time not in thousands, but in hundreds; townsmen and countrymen, residents and wayfarers.

'Will friends at home pray that the seed sown thus may bring forth an abundant harvest?'

AUGUST AT NORTHFIELD.

The General Conference for Christian Workers, which will convene at Northfield, Mass., from Aug. 3 to 19, has taken a practical and undoubtedly far-reaching position on the prevailing question of pastoral evangelism. The managers of this conference are planning to have a sub-conference, from Aug. 6 to 11, to be held in connection with the regular August meetings, at which the difficult problems of evangelists will be taken up by men who have proved themselves successful as pastor-evangelists. The scheme is to have each afternoon fifteen-minute addresses, in which questions may be asked and plans and methods submitted that have been found effective in various fields. These discussions promise to be valuable, not only to young ministers who are inexperienced in evangelistic work, but also in centralizing and classifying the various fields of activity. A noted pastor-evangelist, who will best represent the particular subject for that day, will preside at each day's meeting. Among these will be Dr. H. G. Weston, the venerable college president evangelist; Dr. Albert Plumb, of Boston; Joseph P. Calhoun, of Pittsburg; John Wicker, of Trenton; Cleland B. McAfee, of New York; L. S. Chaffer, the singing evangelist; Howard W. Pope, of New Haven, who stands for the Northfield Extension Work; C. H. Tryndall, the scientist, and Len G. Broughton, of Atlanta, who is perhaps the most typical pastor-evangelist of the South. Dr. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, will be in Northfield during August, and will give the invaluable lessons which he has learned in his world-wide campaigns in Australia and England. And in addition a strong trio, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of London; Dr. G. A. Johnston, of Ross, of Cambridge; and Dr. Hutton of Newcastle-on-Tyne will lecture at both the August and September assemblies. No side of the subject will go untested, and no efforts will be spared to make the meetings count for the best side of this branch of Christian work.

THE WONDERFUL PENTECOST IN KOREA.

(William Durban, in the 'Christian Age'.)

Dr. Heber Jones is a most interesting personality. He is in the early prime of his life and vigor, and told me that he was most eagerly anticipating his return to his wonderfully hopeful field of endeavor. I went out to Korea, said he, 'as a missionary in 1887, and I was connected with the Mission School at Seoul, the famous capital of the country, till 1892, when I moved to inaugurate a new station at Chemulpo, the important port for Christian work, for in that district there was not a particle of Christian light beyond that in my own household. But I commenced to work with three heathen men whom I induced to come to listen to the Gospel. The blessing was unspeakable. For in ten years the work with Chemulpo as a centre, has grown until now it is a Presiding Elders' District, with 44 organized churches, over 2,000 members, and 22 native Korean preachers, together with 109 class leaders, who are all native converts. I had the peculiar experience of being Presiding Elder in a District every church of which was founded by myself. For I was alone in the work for ten years, having no white companions, excepting my wife and children.'

I asked Dr. Heber Jones if he would state his personal opinion of the peculiar characteristics of the people amongst whom he thus toiled. He replied, 'The Koreans are remarkable for their extreme docility and their great intelligence. They are so ready of access that their responsiveness to the Gospel message makes the field truly Pentecostal. I am deeply impressed with the heroic build of the Korean Christian. He is a marvellous contrast to the non-Christian native. The transformation in character effected by conversion is simply unspeakable. The Korean converts are splendidly staunch in their loyalty to Christ, and are altogether fearless in their presentation of the truth. And they are wonderfully generous in their contributions to the maintenance of the work, as well as quite unconquerable in the presence of peril and persecution. Perhaps nowhere in the world amongst the various fields of foreign mission enterprise do the native converts so wonderfully understand the nature of their responsibility for individual endeavor as in Korea. A Korean Christian is always more than a mere church member, and this fact largely accounts for what I claim to be the Pentecostal character of the work. It is not unusual for a native pastor of a local church to have not less than a third of the entire membership of his church on the streets of a Sunday afternoon engaged in house-to-house visitation and personal effort amongst their unconverted neighbors. The encouraging condition in the situation is that in the young Korean Christian church we have a compact, enthusiastic, earnest body of native converts. They desire to be Christians in more than mere name, and they wish to be saved from the fate that overtook Cordic and Abyssinian Christianity.'

'Korea is like no other land, and its people are altogether singular as a nation. Though so close to the Chinese and Japanese they are utterly dissimilar to both. But this unique character gives us our golden opportunity. There is an entire absence in Korea of many things which serve in other lands as serious competitors with Christianity. In

Korea Christianity is the only thing in sight. There is no public school system. No large industries and commercial enterprises under national control promise relief to the poverty of the people. The black curse of a sceptical, infidel and impure literature has never yet found an entrance into the Korean language. The life of the populace remains quiet and unchanged. The only thing that breaks in on the Korean quiescence is Christianity. The promise of a Japanese protectorate caused brief excitement, but no longer creates any commotion. Christianity alone speaks of a promise of improvement in communal and national conditions. It alone affords a hope of security to the nation. It alone has an organ and school system. The two secular newspapers published under native auspices are favorable to Christianity. The only present-day literature comes from Christian sources. The two best selling books are the Bible and the hymn book. Therefore, I repeat, Christianity is the only thing in sight.'

The new relations of Korea with her great neighbors are fraught with the greatest possibilities for good, and they will undoubtedly be of a pacific character. Through the lawless conduct of a few irresponsible individuals from Japan there has been some slight friction between the subjects of the two Empires, but Japan has recently shown her political sagacity by preparing stringent rules for the control of her own subjects which will in future obviate all difficulties. The Japanese are a great and enlightened people. I do not credit the splendid leaders of modern Japan with any purpose to treat the Koreans as a subject race, and it is abundantly evident from their treatment of Christians in their own country, that they will do all in their power to establish religious toleration on a firm basis in Korea also.'

The banishing of heathenism from Korea, a great country covering 80,000 square miles, is one of the blessed certainties of the future, for nowhere on earth are Christian missions achieving greater success. As there are only four large cities in the land—Seoul, Songdo, Pyeongyang and Taiku—embracing only one-twentieth of the population, the Korean people are almost entirely agriculturists. The missionaries are laboring among a nation of farmers. And the Gospel is making headway mightily. One of the band of American missionaries whom Dr. Heber Jones mentioned—the Rev. Dr. Noble—tells in his report of a hamlet of sixty families who all in a short time accepted the truth. Previously they had an annual sacrifice to the demons, in which an ox was offered. But so great is the indirect influence of Christianity even on those of the people who are still heathen in numbers of villages, that they now in numerous cases put their gods off with a chicken instead of an ox. Thus are the pagan rites dwindling down. This fact is well illustrated by what was said to Dr. Heber Jones by one of the ablest of Korea's statesmen. 'Go on with your teaching; Christianity is destined shortly to be the religion of my nation. For three hundred years our land has not produced any really great expounder or exemplifier of the Confucian cult. We possess only the shadow of it. We are a land without religion, and Christianity must be accepted by us.'

The following sums for the Japanese Famine Fund:—

Maria Union Sunday-school, Le-tellier, Man.	\$16.00
L. J. A.	2.00
	\$18.00

ONCE.

Once the world wore tints of rose,—
Time passed in unbedded flight,—
From the first grey gleam of light
To the merry day's glad close
Everything was colored rose
Long ago.....

Fishing sunlight on the stream,
Purple shadows on the hills,
Tinkling music of the rills,—
Lullaby for many a dream—
When the sunlight kissed the stream
Long ago.....

Day-dreams fade: the cruel years
Take their toll of you and me,
Leaving only memory
Fading in a mist of tears—
Memory of the golden years
Long ago.....

Still I care not: Time may take
What He will of youth or hope,
So he leave me not to grope
Here alone—no wounds will ache
If He spare me You, to take
Back in dreams to those dear days
When you loved me for Love's sake....
Long ago—
S. MORGAN POWELL,
Montreal.

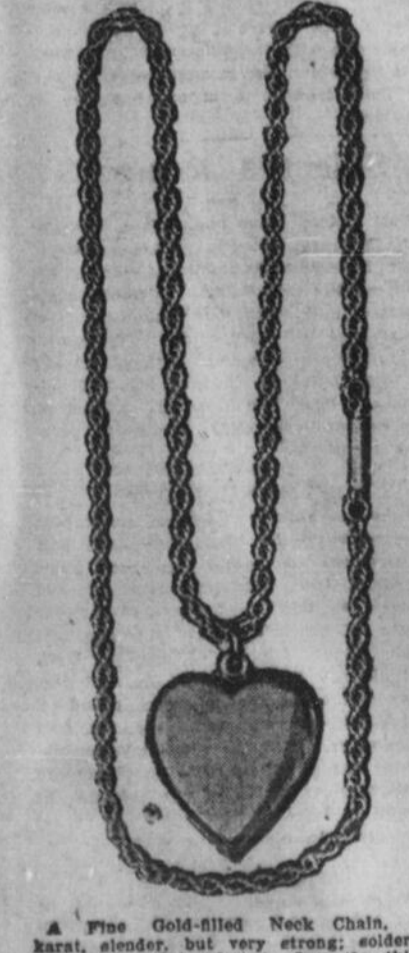
WHY SHE CHOSE VICTORIA.

Foreign court gossip says that the reason why the new Spanish queen did not choose to remain 'Ena,' but chose 'Victoria' as her name of state is because the young princess's brothers, when her marriage was arranged, began by way of a joke to call her 'Quinine, Ah.' As she possesses a sense of humor, she became prejudiced, it is said, against being 'Quinine Ah' for state occasions, and for this reason dropped the pretty name by which she has always been called and selected Victoria, a name which loyal subjects of Edward VII. still venerate. There are others who maintain that she merely sought to remove from London editors the temptation to use a pun so favored as to approximate the lugubrious.

SEE THIS LOCKET AND CHAIN

A dainty, heart-shaped Locket; just what every girl wants; such as any lady might be proud to wear; has place for two pictures, 14 karat gold filled; warranted for ten years. (See Cut below). Bright gold or dull gold finish. Retail at \$5.00. One Locket given for new subscriptions to any of our publications to the value of \$3.00

N.B.—For 15¢ per letter in cash, or for \$1.00 more worth of new subscriptions, we will have the Locket engraved with handsome script monogram of not more than two or three letters.



This Chain will be given for new subscriptions to any of our publications, to the value of \$3.00

'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Home-stead,' 'World Wide,' 'Northern Messenger,' JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness Block, MONTREAL.

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Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of Piles, Hemorrhoids, Bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 6c. at all Dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Home Department.

Quietude.

Can you not believe—in these bushed fields,
With daisies at your feet, blue skies above,
Touched by the joyousness the spring day yields,
That He is love?
Ah, can you doubt—seeing the lovely trace
Of skill supreme on blossoms frail and fair,

The inner light of His diviner grace
His deeper care?
O, leave the devious ways wherein you sought
And found Him not—and through the doubt and fear—
In silence sweet shall steal the sweeter thought
Lo, He is here.
—Edith Jenkinson.

Jade—A Chinese Missionary Romance.

BY GRACE EATON.

(The author of this story is a native of China, who, after being educated in England, returned to her own land, and the story of Jade is full of facts and incidents which actually occurred.)

(Continued.)

Philip and Alan were never tired of listening to the story of the missionaries and their devotion and love in going among their countrymen, often amid danger and hardships, to carry to them the knowledge of the Lord Jesus and to distribute the word of God along their way wherever they went. But their wonder, admiration and astonishment were beyond description when Jade modestly related her own history, especially her terrible peril when beguiled by Wong Ching Foo into his power, and of her subsequent escape through her medical knowledge. Philip especially was impressed. To him Jade was the most desirable 'Maid of Cathay.' Though he had only known her so short a time, yet he, the cultured gentleman, well known doctor, handsome, rich and courted, should come to this remote and isolated spot in this vast country, to give his whole heart to this simple sweet daughter of a people of a country so despised and envied by European nations. But love comes to all unbidden, when and wherever he wills.

But what about Jade's own feelings regarding this man. With every evidence showing his superiority in every way, yet so deferential and unassuming, how could she help but learn to love. Yet she was shocked and frightened by her own sentiments, for she was not insensible how Philip regarded her. From his second day in her presence, every look and sound of his voice had filled her with exquisite alarm and she continually reproached herself for indulging in vain dreams. Philip, however, having given his heart, lost no time in his wooing of this quaint gentle young teacher and soon convinced her that she was the one woman in the world for him.

Alan, seeing how things were with his dear friend, wisely kept his own counsel, for he knew Philip well enough to know that whatever he did he could do no wrong and that he would certainly resent interference from any one. Moreover, he was in every way capable of looking after his own interests in all affairs. For Jade herself, Alan had from the first moment of his acquaintanceship the very highest regard. He felt that she was in action, bearing and speech a lady, and the nobility of her nature was seen in all her kind modest Christian intercourse with everyone, and in the deep love and pride shown her by her beloved faithful companions.

CHAPTER X.

When Philip and Alan had been living about a week in the temple and the former's injured foot was almost well again so that he was able to explore and take exercise around the beautiful place, or to sit under the shadows of the graceful bamboos watching or talking to Jade or her companions, whilst Alan would be taking photos of all sorts of grotesque old figures of the Thunder God, with beak and talons like an eagle, and so forth, they observed that their companions countenances were sadder than usual. Their sympathy was at once aroused, and upon inquiring of Jade, who was the only one that could speak English, as to what was troubling the brethren, she informed them that their dear valued friend, Chon-Poa had left them during the previous night, leaving a letter, saying that he had gone without consulting his companions, because if they knew his intentions, they would never have consented to his leaving alone, for fear of his falling into the power of Wong Ching Foo and other enemies. He said that he had had this in his mind long ago, but had hesitated on account of the smallness of their band, but now that the party was strengthened by the coming of the two strong Englishmen, he delayed no longer to go to Shanghai to bring help from the English Consul. He told them not to feel cast down but to pray for God's blessing on his endeavors in behalf of their welfare.

'Why, he is a real hero, is Chon-Poa,' both Philip and Alan exclaimed, 'He certainly put us to shame—to think that we should be lingering here when we ought to be helping these kind friends out of their present difficult position.'

'Do not worry yourselves,' Jade answered. 'I am sure that Chon-Poa will not needlessly run into danger, because he, of all the party is prudent, besides knows best how to reach Shanghai, being well acquainted with nearly every part of the country which he has travelled so frequently.' And then she went on to relate

Chon-Poa's own personal history, which exceedingly interested the young men. Before long Philip's hurt was completely cured and he almost enjoyed his enforced inaction in what to him was an earthly paradise, since here he had found his Eve.

One afternoon, a little over a week after Chon-Poa's departure from the Confucian temple, when Alan was sitting on a jetty under a clump of willows, fishing, he saw puffs of smoke at no great distance, and almost before he could haul in his lines, his eyes were gladdened with the sight of the launch 'President' steaming around the bend of the creek towards him. He ran out on the point where the boat would anchor and shouted with all his might, throwing his hat up and acting like any schoolboy about to take his holiday. Soon the 'President' was fastened by a big iron chain to a large stump. Chon-Poa was the first to land. After eagerly grasping Alan's outstretched hand he ran quickly up the slope to be greeted by his delighted companions and Philip who with joyful emotions were coming down to meet the launch. They could not be sufficiently grateful to their dear faithful friend, Chon-Poa, for the heroic efforts he had made to deliver them.

No one seemed more pleased than Captain Robertson that this time his boat would bring back the missing ones. When calm was restored, all went into the venerable Temple, which had given shelter and refuge for so long to the Christian band. Here, after their last evening meal, they rendered heartfelt thanks to their loving Father for the mercy and protection He had shown them. Also in this, their last evening, Philip and Jade's engagement was announced in the presence of her dear faithful friends with their entire and joyful approval. They rejoiced to know that their beloved child had found such a noble mate to care for and love her all the rest of her life. In this pleasant hiding place also, the acquaintance between the European and Chinese friends brought here together in such a strange and extraordinary manner, became most sincerely cordial and friendly, so that in after years it was not surprising that the two young fellows should become the warmest advocates for the cause of the Chinese people, when they were elected to Parliament. Next morning, bright and early, our little band, with their English friends, were escorted by the Captain to the 'President.' With happy regret they left the solemn old building dedicated to China's greatest teacher. They stood on deck watching until the beautiful place faded out of sight. They knew that it would remain green in their memory as long as they lived. But to no eyes was it so dear as to the two who had found in it their greatest earthly bliss.

As the 'President' steamed down the creek multitudes thronged the banks watching the vessel with superstitious wonder. When it passed Wong Ching Foo's place, the two young men had hard work restraining themselves from jumping on shore to punish him, and indeed, violence might have resulted, had it not been for Jade, who begged them to leave him alone, saying that she could freely forgive him, as out of his wickedness good had resulted.

When the 'President' arrived at the Honqué side of the Shanghai, Jade and her companions were met by a large number of Christian friends (many old pupils of Miss Faith Goodheart's) whose joy at her restoration was most affecting and offers to homes for all were given by everybody. Chung-Lay Sung, a wealthy, cultured Christian, a graduate of Yale College, and his wife, also a Christian, a former pupil of Miss Aldersay's, at Ningpo, persuaded Jade to accept their hospitality. But before doing so, she felt it would give herself greater satisfaction to have Philip's approval of her acceptance of the kind invitation from her new friends, and he more than expressed his gratification for her deference to him, his eyes beaming with love upon her when she turned to him for guidance. With modest, innocent pride Jade introduced Philip to all her friends and they all rejoiced in the happiness that had come to her, and felt that though Philip was a fine noble gentleman, yet they deemed their young country-woman good enough and worthy to mate with the best and highest in any land.

Chung-Lay Sung also extended a most cordial invitation to Philip and his com-

panion, Alan Douglas, to stay at his home, which was a very beautiful one, furnished in half European, half Chinese fashion, on the Honqué, or American, side, and they both gladly accepted the hospitality.

One of the pleasantest experiences to Jade upon her return to Shanghai was the receiving of many loving letters that had accumulated during her absence. Most of these were from her beloved adopted mother, whom she lost no time in informing in a letter of a dozen pages or more of what had happened during the past year. Also a short reference concerning the great happiness that had come to her in meeting Philip, finishing by asking Miss Goodheart's blessing on her choice. In less than two months after an answer came from England filled with warm and hearty congratulations, her kind friend stating that she truly believed that it was a marriage made in heaven.

So it came to pass that one beautiful evening, in the house of her kind friend, Chung-Lay Sung, surrounded by her dear faithful companions, Jade was given away to Philip in marriage. That was about three months after their return from their sojourn in the Soo-Chow district. Almost immediately after, the young couple boarded the P. & S. S. 'Cadis' for Hong Kong, and from thence, the rest of their route to England, their future home, where we leave them with every good wish for their happiness. Before leaving all her dear friends Jade had the joyful satisfaction to know that they were all provided for by Philip's generous thoughtfulness, and that in the future they would know no want.

GRACE EATON.

42 Souvenir ave.

Home Thoughts.

OLD-FASHIONED NEIGHBORLINESS.
There have been many good things that have come to lighten the burdens of the housewife in these days of modern ideas and thought, but we sometimes wonder if the old soul of neighborliness of the old days has not been somewhat crowded out. We well remember in the long ago of the afternoon visits to the neighbor down the road, the dropping in for a few minutes' chat, taking along the knitting, perhaps, or the sewing. What good times those were. Those talks were not of the little tattles of idle rumors, but rather of common household talk that tended to knit closer and closer the bond of true neighborly spirit. There were the children conferences that did as much if not more to help than the mothers' meetings of to-day, with their frills and fancies. There were the interchange of sympathies that drew hearts closer together and helped to make things brighter. There were the little kindnesses such as gifts of good things made from new recipes. The discussions about the flowerbeds, the exchange of slips or a division of new flower seeds were acts that sounded with the ring of true neighborly spirit that is too often lacking in our social atmosphere to-day. Think about this and let us have more of the old-fashioned neighborliness of the old days.—Selected.

MAKE YOURSELF A NEST!

Make yourself nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us as yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy palace we may build of beautiful thoughts—proof against all adversity.—Ruskin.

MY MOTHER'S GARDEN.

Her heart was like her garden,
Old-fashioned, quaint and sweet,
A wealth of buds and blossoms
Hid in a still retreat.
Sweet violets of sympathy
Were always opening oere,
And lilies white and pure unclouded,
Each one a whispered prayer.
Forget-me-nots there lingered
To late perfection brought,
And there bloomed purple pansies
In many a tender thought.
There Hope's first snowdrops took deep root,
And flowered because they must;
There Love's own roses reached toward heaven
On trellises of trust.
And in that quiet garden—
The garden of her heart—
Songbirds built nests, and caroled
Their songs of cheer apart.
And from it still floats back to us,
O'ercoming sin and strife,
Sweet as the breath of roses blown,
The fragrance of her life.

With the Children.

NEW FRIEND OF NAUGHTY CHILDREN
The 'Lancet,' the foremost of medical journals, has come to the conclusion that all naughty children are ill.

If one lives in a house with children it is hard to agree with the 'Lancet.' Long ago we used to read children's books in which all the good little boys and girls one was expected to admire were very quiet and peaceful, and never did anything they should not. That blessed race is perhaps extinct. We have put away that rather anemic ideal, and we are prepared to like children who possess some small alloy of original sin. We permit them to skirmish, and even to yell in moderation. We regard a peace-at-any-price child as a weird and wonderful thing. In effect we have discovered that naughtiness—in the young at least—is not wholly unattractive.

The children of 1906 must have a much brighter time than their forefathers of a century ago. They are emancipated, and one hopes they are as grateful as they ought to be to the spirit of progress which has freed them. And now here is the 'Lancet' proposing for strictly scientific reasons to emancipate them still more. 'A large amount of the so-called naughtiness of children,' says the 'Lancet,' 'may be accounted for upon grounds which quite exclude the desirability of punishment for its correction.' One seems to hear a loud chorus of approval arising from many nurseries.

'Naughtiness, you see, may be due to the fact that the child has had insufficient sleep or is over-tired after a long day's excitement away from home.' Moreover, children 'may have been confined at home for the whole day owing to the inclemency of the weather, and as a consequence the only apparent outlet for their restrained physical energy is found by annoying those who have charge of them.' So, when Jenny or Jack has roared you to impatient madness, do not take the dear child's head off. Remember that it is only 'restrained physical energy,' and be calm. Fidgety naughtiness may arise, the 'Lancet' points out, from causes even less within the child's control—actual disease. A still more solemn warning to all grown-ups follows, thus: 'Further, the faculty of imitation is strongly developed in some children and they may copy unconsciously a bad habit in deed or in word of a parent or a teacher.' You see Jack or Jenny being more than usually wicked, do not be immediately drastic. Pause and reflect, 'probably the poor child is only imitating me.' That will be very wholesome for you. And also agreeable to Jenny or Jack.—'Globe Commercial Advertiser.'

WHAT PARENTS SHOULD NOT NEGLECT.

Parents, even in a humble cottage home, should pay attention to the conduct and manners of their children at meal times. They cannot tell what position they will fill in after life, and a man or woman who is ignorant of the most simple laws of table etiquette is handicapped. Were the parents to reprove the child who conveys its food to its mouth with a knife, who drinks its tea from the saucer, or who sticks its elbows out at right angles, the lesson so taught would never be forgotten.—'Woman's Life.'

SOLVED A MUCH-DISCUSSSED PROBLEM.

A mother, whose little daughter had the habit of biting her nails, had tried numerous unsuccessful devices for curing her before she hit upon one which proved eminently effective. This was nothing less than the gift of a manicule set, with permission to use it all she wanted to. As the child learned to polish and trim her nails her joy in them grew apace until pride had quite put to rout the ugly habit, which no amount of coaxing or scolding had been able to break up.—'Detroit News.'

WHAT GROWING PAINS MEAN.

'Growing pains,' as children call them, are generally due to rheumatism, and is a case where a child constantly complains of them a doctor should be consulted.

Stupid Extravagance.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, though a very wealthy woman, is much averse to extravagance, and positively shudders at anything that savors at ostentation. Not long ago she gently reproved a rich young girl friend on account of her expenditure that was both silly and huge. The girl answered airily: 'Yes, I suppose it is extravagant, but then I can well afford it.' Quoth Mrs. Goelet: 'Reasoning by analogy, would I be justified in supposing that you would excuse your cook for overvaluing your omelet because salt is cheap?'—'Detroit News.'

THE HOUSEKEEPER EN ROUTE.

(By Harriet Ball Thorpe.)

Some weary creatures long to rest
In a quiet ingle-nook,
Some crave a shaded mossy seat,
A spreading tree, a book.
But give to me, who long to ease
My wearied hands and brain,
A railway ticket, and a seat
In a swiftly moving train.
For though 'tis toil from which I came,
And toil to which I go,
Until I reach my journey's end
I've not one thing to do.
I settle back within my seat;
It rests my very soul
To feel my listless body drawn
Thus passive to its goal.
A thousand houses I pass by;
Sweet is the thought to me
That I need never sweep nor dust
A single one I see!
The children on the doorstep sit,
Delightful 'tis that I
May still enjoy my drowsy thoughts
No matter how they cry.
And as the hungry travellers snatch
A morsel for their need,
'Tis bliss enough to know that I
Have but one mouth to feed!
And so I seek no ingle-nook,
Nor book 'neath spreading tree,
A seat in a swiftly moving train
Is the sweetest rest for me!
—'Congregationalist.'

Household Hints.

Housewives often experience great difficulty in removing stoppers or lids that have become fixed.

Tightened fruit-tin lids, crust stoppers, and mineral water screw tops are sometimes almost immovable. An easy plan to remove them is to take a piece of common sandpaper, and cover the lid or stopper. Turn sharply, and the top will at once become loosened.

Chairs and sofas upholstered with leather will last much longer and look much better if the leather is regularly revived with the following mixture, which cleans the leather, and at the same time softens it, and prevents its cracking. Take one part of best vinegar, and two parts of boiled linseed oil and shake well together.

Apply a very little of this on a soft rag, and afterwards polish with a silk duster, or an old chamole leather.

The daily turning over is not the only necessary attention for the proper treatment of a mattress. This operation itself is liable to strain the ticking, and pull the stuffing out of shape in course of time. To avoid this handles may be sewn to the sides, so that the unyielding surface of the mattress itself need not be grasped. These can be made from webbing or a cross piece of ticking, and sewn as firmly as possible to the sides.

When washing fine china dishes, do not place them one upon another after wiping them. Piling plates and saucers together while they are warm is apt to crack the glaze. Therefore, spread them out to cool off before putting them in the closet. It requires some care to wash cut glass thoroughly. Apply the water with a soft brush and wipe the glass with a fine towel. Particular housewives use sawdust from a non-resinous wood, such as box or bass wood, in the drying process. It cleans out all the corners and crevices that cannot be reached with a towel. After wiping it, place the glass in a bed of the sawdust and allow it to remain about half an hour. Spread the sawdust out to dry after using it. If this is done it can be used any number of times. After taking the glassware from the sawdust, wash it off with a soft brush and polish with a cloth.

Few things clog a waste pipe so readily as lint. Old scrub cloths and wash cloths are apt to shed lint and thread. These going down the waste pipes with refuse water are apt to cling and twist around the joints. They attach to themselves all small particles that but for them would pass through to the sewer, thus in time clogging up the pipe. Well worn, lousy scrubbing cloths should not be used in a house where there is plumbing. Dish-cloths, also, as soon as they become lousy, should be destroyed. Wash tubs are apt to become either wholly or partially stopped up where there is much lint from the articles washed in them. Because the refuse pipe of the sink is large, tea-leaves and coffee grounds are often disposed of by emptying them down it. In a household where the sink became stopped recently the plumbers, when they took the pipes to pieces, found the trouble due entirely to the gradual accumulation of coffee and tea grounds. Before the repairs were completed the plumber's bill amounted to a considerable sum.

Grease from dishwater is also apt to accumulate in time and harden in the pipes. After pouring greasy water or anything that has grease particles in it down the sink pour boiling water and soda after it. Cold water carelessly thrown down helps to harden the grease that has gone before it.

DELICIOUS SUMMER REFRESHMENTS IN CUBA.

(By Harriet Quimby.)

A drink called 'matrimony' is one of the many surprises the visitor to Cuba encounters when he enters a refreshments parlor, says a writer in 'Leslie's Weekly.' Be he bachelor or benedict, he loses no time in ordering, and this is what he gets: A glass one-third filled with chopped ice, with a sprig of crushed mint and some sugar, over which is poured an equal mixture of the pure juice of fresh pineapples and the juice of oranges, with just a dash of lemon, and all topped with little squares of guava paste or thick jelly, which, by being moulded for the purpose, are hollow and float like cherries. 'Matrimony' is rather expensive, costing almost double the price of other refreshing drinks, but a customer is generally willing to risk tea or fifteen cents more on a beverage with such an alluring name. The Cubans have also what they call an 'America'—chopped ice, juice of two limes, sugar to taste, half a glass of pineapple juice, and filled up with ginger-ale. How these very excellent mixtures received their odd names dates back to the Spanish-American war and the American occupation of Havana.

Cafes are found everywhere in Havana, as they are in Paris, and while the tables are not on the sidewalk, as in the latter place, the cafes all open to the street, the sides of the buildings literally rolling up like curtains or folding like screens. The counters in these refreshment places are piled high with fresh fruit of every description and also green cocoanuts. Many drinks are made with the native fruits like the guanabana or sour sop, and the anona or sweet cop, and the sopotas or star apples. These fruits are also made into ice-creams, which are very good and quite unlike anything in the ice variety in America. Lemonade in Cuba is invariably

flavored with cinnamon, and the addition is a pleasing one to the average taste. Tamarind paste dissolved in water is also new to Americans, although the paste can be purchased in any grocer's in America. One of the most popular drinks in Cuba is one called 'panal,' which is made from a mixture of sugar and white of egg dried in rolls about six inches long. The 'panal,' or rolls, which are quite brittle and as white as snow, are served with a glass of ice-water or water flavored with tamarind or lemon. These egg-rolls are made in large quantities, and they are stacked up on the counters like the fruit.

A recipe which hails from France, where the refreshment is popular, as it is in Havana, is egg piqué. To prepare it, take two tablespoonfuls of fruit syrup, any flavor desired; one egg, yolk and white. Put into a shaker with bottled soda, which has been leed; shake until foamy, then pour into glasses. Sprinkle over the top a little grated nutmeg or ground cinnamon. The French make a very good summer drink with crushed gooseberries and soda-water, with a dash of phosphate. A drink, originally Turkish, which is on sale in many of the little confectionery stores or sidewalk 'cafes' in Havana, is one called 'sanec amour.' Take the juice of three lemons and two oranges and the grated rind of one orange. Stick a lemon with cloves and hold it over the fire until it is thoroughly roasted, then slice in thin slices; add a handful of fresh rose petals and one large cup of honey. Pour boiling water over all and let cool gradually. When ready to serve chill in a shaker or serve with shaved ice.

One of the pretty accomplishments of the summer girl of any country is that of preparing and serving some of the delightful, cooling beverages which are so welcome on a hot day. There is a great saving in the cost of refreshments when they are made at home. The proprietor of a soda-fountain sells, at an average price of eight cents each, drinks which cost him but two cents apiece to make. One can readily see that the young girl with a knack for entertaining can make a number of tempting summer drinks with but little expense. All that is needed is a stock of fruit syrups of various flavors, and these are quite easily made at home. A bottle of phosphate, plenty of lemons, a supply of seltzer, and a few equipments, such as a juice-extractor for lemons, a mash for mint, and a metal shaker for cooling the liquids with shaved ice, complete the wherewithal to prepare a dozen different drinks, each as tempting as could be purchased in a first-class confectioner's. If the girl who entertains wishes to please the masculine taste, she can find nothing better than frosted coffee. Make strong coffee and have it hot. Have a glass half filled with shaved ice, and put in one heaping teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Pour the hot coffee over the ice and pile high with whipped cream.

The Cubans make a drink which they call 'ensalada' (salad). While the peculiar beverage is composed of various fruits, the choice of which is determined by the fancy and skill of the composer, a very good one is made by crushing a sprig of mint with shaved ice until the flavor is extracted. Shred some fresh pineapple, cut in halves a handful of strawberries, slice a banana, and finish the glass with honey for sweetening, chill with more shaved ice, fill up with soda or seltzer, and stir just once with a spoon so that the various fruit flavors will mingle. The 'ensalada' is almost a luncheon, although when it is well chilled it is at the same time a most refreshing drink, and a decorative one with the different colored fruits and the mint. Ice is more generally used in Cuba than it is in either France or England.

Selected Recipes.

Cold almond blanc mange is a nice dessert for warm weather. Make a paste of four tablespoonfuls of corn starch, wet with a little cold water. Stir this into a quart of milk, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and boil until thick. Flavor with a drop or two of almond extract, and stir in one cupful of chopped blanched almonds. Pour into a mould, and put on the ice until very cold. Serve with whipped cream.

LEMON MARMALADE.

Take any number of lemons—six make a nice quantity—slice them very thin, only putting out the seeds. To each pound of sliced fruit add three pints of cold water; let this stand for twenty-four hours. Then boil it until the chips are tender, pour into an earthenware bowl, and allow it to remain till the next day. Then weigh it, and to every pound of boiled pulp add one pound and a half of lump sugar. Boil the whole together until the syrup jellies, and the chips are transparent. In taking out the pulp be careful to leave all the white pith in, as that goes towards making syrup.

SPICED CURRANTS.

Weigh the currants, which should be ripe, add to each four pounds allow two pounds of sugar, two cups of vinegar and whole spices as follows: One ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of cloves and a tablespoon of mace. Tie the spices in a little muslin bag and cook with the currants and sugar until they thicken. Add the vinegar, boil up and put into pint jars.

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CROWDED QUARTERS

HOW THE ITALIANS HERD TOGETHER ON THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK.

A year's residence in an Italian tenement house in New York taught me first of all the isolation of a foreign quarter; how completely cut off one may be from everything that makes New York New York. The necessities of life can be bought without leaving the square in which is your home. After a little it occasioned no surprise to meet grandparents whose own children were born in New York, who had never crossed to the east side of the Bowery, never seen Broadway, nor had ever been north of Houston street. There was no reason why they should go. Every interest in life centred within four blocks.

This house in which we lived was built for twenty-eight families; about fifty-six occupied it. Of those who remained tenants long enough for me to know which rooms they belonged in, I found twenty-three persons over eighteen years of age born in this country who had never attended school. Five were young married women. One man who has been in the country twenty-eight years could not speak or understand one word of English. He had four children. A more pathetic sight than this man and his wife with their English-speaking children you cannot imagine. Nothing but compulsion made these children use Italian. The two civilizations were always at war.

One of my neighbors whose own family consisted of four adults and two children occupied an apartment of three rooms. She tried sub-letting, but no tenant admitted remained more than one week. Finally, she, also, took boarders or lodgers, having at one time seven. These men owned mattresses, which in the daytime were rolled up, at night spread on the floor. A few owned boxes, which were piled one on top of the other against the wall. The rooms always looked as though the people were moving. One of the boarders, a debonaire young man, invited me in to see the preparations he had made to receive his bride, expected on the steamer from Italy, then almost due. The space for the ornate brass and green bedstead, piled high with mattresses and pillows, covered with lace-trimmed spread and cases, had been secured by the ejection of two men lodgers and their mattresses.

The cords on which the men hung the clothes they were not wearing had been changed to permit of the hanging of gay curtains about the bed. Every member of the family and all the boarders met the bride, escorted her to the church on the block above, where the marriage took place, and brought her home, a little child, with solemn eyes, now startled by the strange scenes through which she had come, but clinging trustfully to the hand of her youthful husband. The next day she was sewing "pants," while her handsome husband lay back in a rocker playing the mandolin. The bride, beamingly happy, sat at her task until her aunt appeared, and in tones there was no mistaking told the young husband to "get out and hustle for a job." So life began for the two. I found at the end of a month that the bride had not left those rooms from the moment she entered them, and that she worked, Sundays included, fourteen hours a day.

The Italian women are rarely good housekeepers. I have known two out of fifty, but it is only fair to say that one had four rooms entirely for the use of her family of seven; the other divided four rooms with her father, mother and little sister. The mother went to work every day. These two housekeepers would have given points to a New England housekeeper. The Italian woman is not a good housekeeper, but she is a home-maker. She does not fret; dirt, disorder, noise, company never disturb her. Rarely is the space she occupies her own. She must share everything with those about her. She is gregarious. She lives in the open. A tenement house hall in New York is the substitute for the road of her village. She sits in the doorway with her baby crawling through the hall. Her neighbors do likewise. She cooks one meal a day, and that at night. Pot or pan may be placed in the middle of the table, and each help himself from it, but the food is up to the standard of her husband. It is what he wants.

What she wants are the barren necessities of life—shelter, food, clothing to cover nakedness. The children's clothes are washed when they go to bed, and often a woman will wash her one dress, standing in her underclothing. Their lives are

so migratory that things are burdensome. Life is reduced to its lowest terms. The high rents and the uncertain wages in New York make the establishment of a home on any certain basis impossible. The home depends on the possession of regular wages, and few of the Italians who come to us have this for years, if ever. I have found them drifting in old age just as they did when they landed, bride and groom, boy or girl. Hardly two months are they in the same rooms. This constant moving destroys the love of home. There is no courage to clean and arrange belongings when the end of the month may mean another move. Things become a burden, and only articles absolutely necessary are owned. Cartage is rarely paid, for the family and friends do the moving. If the attendance officer grows troublesome, the factory inspector too persistent, the Board of Health too inquisitive, it is so easy literally to pick up one's bed and walk into another mass of human beings and be lost. They can move as silently as the Arabs, and do so in the night watches. A residence of one year for a tenant is remarkable. So uncertain is their address that Italians living here for years have their mail delivered at their bankers', and call for it.

There was a wedding where silk and satin, broadcloth, flannel shirts and cotton dresses were worn with common ease. There was no self-consciousness. Wine flowed so freely that it flowed down the stairs in rivulets. Laughter rang through the house all night. The bride was the daughter of a popular banker. The wedding was in a three-room apartment hired by the bridegroom. The next day a family of seven moved in. The bridegroom had sub-let.

Sub-letting is the habit of the Italians, because rent is the outlay they resent. The first home of the immigrant is made usually with one of his countrymen who has at least learned how to rent rooms. One of the commonest and saddest sights of an Italian tenement is the arrival of the new family, in rooms already crowded, to make its first home in America. Their adaptability is marvellous. Within a week they are as settled as they will be at the end of years. The mother is sewing "pants." The neighbors' children have taken the new children to school. The husband has acquired a brass check, the guarantee of wages, or he has begun his rounds with pack or cart. Two hours after a family has moved in I have seen the furniture placed and the family life resumed as though never interrupted.—Lillian W. Betts, in 'University Settlement Studies.'

'SIR' TO THE KING.

(From the 'Ladies' Field,')

The Queen is addressed as 'ma'am' by all the members of the upper classes, the term 'Your Majesty' being rarely used except on formal occasions. The King, the Prince of Wales and all the other English princes are addressed as 'sir.' Yet foreign princes and princesses bearing the title of Serene Highness must not be addressed as 'sir,' or 'ma'am,' but as 'prince' or 'princess.' A letter to the sovereign must begin thus: 'His Majesty the King,' and below the single word 'Sir.' The conclusion of the letter would be worded somewhat as follows:—'I have the honor to submit myself Your Majesty's most humble and devoted servant,' etc. A letter to the Prince of Wales should begin thus: 'To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,' on a lower line, 'Sir,' and then the letter would be proceeded with.

When the King and Queen play bridge or any other round game, money fresh from the mint must be provided, and when any member of the reigning family joins in a game of cards new money is usually supplied.

BRINGING RUSSIA TO TERMS.

There is one way by which even the Russian loans, as all the better class of immunity from punishment for his crimes, can be brought to some perception of his guilt. If the Christian populations of Western Europe will refuse to subscribe to any further Russian loans, as all the better class of Jews have already done, then the autocratic fabric of Russia, with its irresponsible bureaucracy, will soon tumble to the ground. Russia ought not to have been permitted to issue that last loan until a formal pledge had been given that constitutional government would be honestly introduced, and if any other loans are offered on behalf of the autocracy without the direct sanction of the Douma they ought not to be subscribed.—The London Investors' Re-

THE QUEST FOR DIAMONDS.

Many Gems Supposed to Have Been Carried From Canada in an Ancient Ice Sheet

PROFESSOR ADAMS, OF McGILL, MAKES INVESTIGATIONS AS TO THE PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THESE PRECIOUS STONES.

Interest in the quest for diamonds has been revived by the announcement of Father Paradis, published in last week's 'Witness,' of the find of a stone in the Nipissing district, which is believed to be one of the largest diamonds in the world.

For a long time past quite a number of people acquainted with geology, and with the reports of the Dominion Department of Mines, have been making a systematic search for these precious gems—a search which has become keen-



THE 'NIPISSING DIAMOND.'

The stone discovered in the Nipissing District, and now owned by Mr. Adolphe O. Aubin, M.P.P. (actual size) by the Rev. Father Paradis.

er and keener owing to the high and advancing price of diamonds.

So far there have been no authenticated finds of diamonds in Canada, though the geologic formation is right for them. But in the United States there are four regions where diamonds have been met with. These are (1) the Pacific coast, chiefly along the western base of the Sierra Nevada, in the central counties of California, associated with gold in the cement gravels; (2) along the line of the moraine of the ancient ice sheet in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; these have been transported from an undiscovered source, presumably somewhere in Canada; (3) Kentucky and Tennessee; (4) the Atlantic States from Virginia to Alabama, chiefly along the eastern base of the Appalachians in what is known as the Piedmont region.

The actual place of origin of the diamonds is in all these cases unknown. Those of the Pacific coast and the Atlantic States have been derived by erosion from the adjacent mountain ranges, but the original sources have never been discovered. These come from beyond the United States borders, in Dominion territory, and their exact source is entirely a matter of speculation. The few occurrences in Tennessee and Kentucky are not as yet definitely traceable, even in theory. All have been found in loose and superficial deposits, and all accidentally. Most of those in the Atlantic and Pacific regions have been met with in washing for gold.

Some time ago a collection of the rocks and minerals found in the gold-bearing drift of southern central Indiana, made by Mr. George C. Rovey, of Martinsburg, W. Va., and Prof. Blatchley, State geologist of Indiana, and others, was sent to the Dominion for comparison with the rocks in Canada, north of the Great Lakes, with a view of tracing out, if possible, the source whence the diamonds came.

Among those who examined the specimens with particular interest and expressed opinions thereon are the following Canadian geologists: Dr. A. E. Barlow, W. J. Wilson, and Professor H. M. Ami, of the Geological Survey of Canada; Professor W. G. Miller, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines; Dr. G. A. Young, petrographer, and subsequently in more detail, Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, at Montreal. All these gentlemen were especially qualified to judge of these materials by intimate acquaintance with the geology of the region under consideration and its glacial phenomena.

Dr. Barlow and Mr. Wilson recognized a number of the fragments in the collection from the Indiana drift as apparently identical with rocks familiar to them at various points in northern Ontario. Especially marked was the prevalence of pieces and rolled pebbles of jasper and jaspilite, characteristic in association with the iron ores of the Michipicoten and other iron ranges north of Lake Superior.

Professor F. D. Adams had the specimens at McGill University for more detailed examination. In the thirty samples there were more than two hundred specimens, every one of which was carefully examined by Professor Adams, who then divided them into groups clearly definable. These groups and the percentages which they represent he states as follows:

1. Laurentian gneiss	14.4
2. Quartzite	29.8
3. Chert and jasper	32.7
4. Iron ore	9.6
5. Amphibolite and green schist	6.3
6. Trap, two types	8.8
7. Sandstone, etc.	4.0
8. Limestone and shale	2.4
	100.0

LAME JOINTS QUICKLY LIMBERED.

All they need is rubbing with Nerviline; it takes out stiffness and rheumatism in the worst cases. Powerful, penetrating and safe, you can't equal Poison's Nerviline. Sold in 25c bottles, 157 carats.

No. 1 is represented by characteristic material, much of it evidently coarse pegmatite, rich in feldspar.

Nos. 3 and 4 are certainly, and Nos. 5 and 6 probably, from the iron ranges of the Huronian or Keewatin.

The pieces numbered 7 seem to be partly Keewatin and partly Huronian, while those included under 8 are distinctly Paleozoic.

It thus appears that the portions decidedly referable to the iron ranges of the Huronian and Keewatin (Nos. 3 to 6, inclusive) make up nearly half of the whole material (49.4 percent), while the quartzite, No. 2 (29.8 percent) is largely Huronian. These rocks are widely developed north of the Great Lakes and at no great distance from them, and as diamonds have been found among identical formations in the United States, there seems every reason for believing that they will eventually be found in Canada—if indeed the hiding place of the gems has not already been located by the find of Mr. Adolphe O. Aubin, M.P.P.

WHERE BIG GEMS HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Take it for granted—and it seems too good to be true—that Mr. Aubin's stone is really a diamond. A gem of that size represents a colossal fortune, and Cobalt and the Yukon will pale into insignificance in comparison with Nipissing. Prospectors will pour in by the thousand, and the face of the Nipissing district will be scarred from one end to the other by the searchers for wealth. The 'Nipissing diamond' will rank among the great finds of the world; it will compare favorably with the enormous half-pound stone known as the 'Cullinan diamond,' found in the Premier Company's mines near Pretoria, in South Africa.

The general rock of the region in which the Cullinan diamond was found is a sandstone of the Pretoria series, overlain by Waterburg sandstone and conglomerate. The material is described as a serpentine conglomerate. The crater or 'pipe,' as they call it, is the largest in South Africa, having an area of about seventy acres, and three distinct mines or openings are being worked, from which the earth is taken to crushers and a washing plant of forty pans, with a total capacity of eight thousand pans a day.

The Premier mine, not including the 'Cullinan Diamond,' produced \$3,276,345 worth of rough stones last year, and since its discovery is credited with a total value of about \$23,000,000. The Premier was discovered shortly before the Boer war on a farm owned by Joachim Prinsloo. He tried to sell the property for a hundred thousand dollars, but owing to the disturbed condition of the country, could not find a buyer. After the war he doubled his price and sold his farm in October, 1902, to T. M. Cullinan, of Johannesburg, who has made a fortune in that country. The present company was capitalized at eighty thousand shares of one pound each, which are now selling for eighteen pounds. Besides the great 'Cullinan Diamond,' two other remarkable stones have been found during the year. On the very day after that was discovered, Jan. 27, 1905, another unprecedented stone of 3,024 carats was picked up and on Feb. 15, another of 231 carats. The former is four and one-half inches long, two and one-half inches wide, and one and one-half inches thick, and each of them is worth millions.

The De Beers Corporation, of which Gardner F. Williams, of Washington, D.C., is general manager, owns five great mines in South Africa. Since 1880 these mines have produced not less than \$250,000,000 worth of rough diamonds which, when cut and set, were sold for at least \$600,000,000 and perhaps \$700,000,000 were represented by them when they reached the wearers. Last year the Bultfontein mine produced 11,069,553 worth of rough diamonds, and during the four years since its discovery it has added about five million dollars to the wealth of the world.

The De Beers-Kimberley mine produced rough diamonds to the value of \$15,963,945 last year and during the fifteen years since their discovery they have produced \$0,940,461 of rough diamonds, valued at \$48,461,975.

The Jagersfontein mine of the Orange Free State, last year yielded rough diamonds valued at \$1,779,495. It has not produced so great a value as some of the Transvaal mines, but has yielded an unusually large proportion of fine stones, especially that named 'Excelsior,' which, up to the discovery of the 'Cullinan,' was the largest ever known. It weighed 971 carats in the rough, but could not be sold in that form, and has recently been cut up into ten smaller stones, weighing from fourteen to sixty-eight carats, six pear-shaped 'drops' and four marquise brilliants. More than 60 percent of the stone was sacrificed in cutting, but that is about the usual proportion in the hands of the most skillful workers. The three largest cleavage portions of the 'Excelsior' weighed 158, 147 and 130 carats respectively, from which were cut ten gems of remarkable beauty.

The 'Excelsior' Diamond,' according to Mr. Kunz, the expert of Washington, was picked up from the ground by a native Kaffir while loading a truck at the Jagersfontein mine. The manager gave him a saddle horse and full equipment and \$750 in cash as a reward. The crystal weighed a little more than seven ounces, void of in its rough shape, and looked like an icicle. It measured three inches in length and one and one-half inches in thickness. More than 60 percent of the stone was sacrificed in cutting, but that is about the usual proportion in the hands of the most skillful workers. The three largest cleavage portions of the 'Excelsior' weighed 158, 147 and 130 carats respectively, from which were cut ten gems of remarkable beauty.

Another enormous stone found at the Jagersfontein mine was exhibited at the Paris exhibition of 1900 under the name of 'The Jubilee,' in honor of Queen Victoria. It was only about two-thirds the size of the 'Excelsior,' but was more regular in shape, and was cut into a single gem, undoubtedly the most faultless and perfect in color, lustre and water that has ever been seen in the world. It is an absolutely priceless gem. By cutting it was reduced to three-eighths of its original size and now weighs 230 carats. Yet it is more than twice the size of the English 'Robinoor,' which, when first brought from India, in 1830, weighed 193 carats, but was reduced by cutting to its present dimensions, 102 carats. The 'Orloff' diamond, belonging to the Crown of Russia, and the largest of the great European diamonds, weighs 193 carats, while the 'Regent,' or 'Pitt' diamond formerly in the crown of France, weighs 137 carats.

LONDON LETTER

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, July 13, 1906.

An enquiry has been going on for some time, and is still proceeding, which is of profound interest to students of social problems and political reformers, for it exposes the abuses to which a Socialistic administration is especially liable.

For some years now, Poplar, one of the poorest districts of London, largely concerned with shipping industries, has been notable as giving poor relief very freely, and as a consequence the rates have become very heavy. This is a heavy tax on business firms and more than one important concern has moved its works elsewhere, to the great loss of the district. The Board of Guardians, who, of course, are directly responsible for the administration of our Poor Law, has some well-known working men socialists upon it—the names of Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., and Mr. Geo. Lansbury are perhaps the best-known.

The present enquiry is held by the Local Government Board to hear charges of extravagance brought against the Board of Guardians by the ratepayers, organized as the 'Poplar Municipal Alliance'; and 'extravagance' has certainly been proved up to the hilt. The disclosures have shocked the public sense of honesty for some days; but, of course, it would be premature to attempt as yet to estimate their effect when completed, or to forecast the official verdict resulting from the enquiry.

It is well worth while to give some idea of what has been done, or, rather, allowed unchecked by persons of no doubt excellent intentions for the most part.

One point of enquiry was the Farm Colony established by the guardians as a means of getting able-bodied men out of the workhouse. This experiment is one that, is both interesting and legitimate; but it is plain that the management was too careless and liberal. The men had considerable liberty after work hours, received sixpence per week for pocket money, with two ounces of tobacco and a feast on prime meat, although they were of the 'undesirable' class, and residents in the neighborhood complained to the police of their frequenting the public houses and being about and drunk at night. The superintendent of the colony, under examination, said the food was not now on the liberal scale of a year ago. When German sausage had been allowed for breakfast, the men had three meat meals a day.

The contract for supplies had been granted without regard to economy; timber being feasted on prime meat, and from that, extravagant prices had been paid. Thus, the highest tender for beer was accepted because the master of the workhouse preferred that beer (Whitbread's). Over and over again it was found that lower tenders had been rejected for higher, and that the price of many articles had varied enormously.

The evidence of the local secretary of the Charity Organization may be taken as the opinion of an intelligent onlooker. He was most opposed to the general policy of the guardians, but he strongly disapproved the method of granting out-relief, and he blamed the more influential ratepayers for not going on to the Board of Guardians. He was asked if he thought the closing down of businesses in Poplar of late years had been due to the large increase in the rates, which are now first in the ground. He replied, the rates had something to do with it, but times had been bad. He did not think the ordinary workman at Poplar, or anywhere else, could get the diet provided in the Poplar Workhouse.

A member of the board, who disagreed with the policy of the majority, said that out-relief was given for sentimental reasons and without enquiry into the merits of cases. Indeed, when he attempted to question applicants, his fellow guardians stopped him. Further, relieving officers were interfered with by guardians, and told not to be too scrupulous in giving relief.

The defence has not yet been heard, but the leading counsel on that side has incidentally said that his defence would be—

(1) That the charges of personal corruption against members of the Board of Guardians could not be justified.

(2) That although there had been mistakes and some laxity in administration, such things could be paralleled in the case of other London boards.

(3) That the Poplar Board were keeping within the law in trying a new system, and whether that system be right or wrong is a question for the Poor Law Commissioners now sitting to settle.

There is no doubt that the enquiry will be valuable evidence to those commissioners, and if it will rouse capable men and women to willingness to assist by giving their help as guardians, the most effectual means of improving matters will have been secured.

A DOCTOR'S RUSE.

(From the 'British Medical Journal,')

A lady in high position was convinced that all kinds of foreign bodies found their way into her throat, and stuck there. Nothing was ever to be seen. She went about spluttering and choking, especially when she went out to dinner, till life became a burden to her and to those about her. At last she found a physician who relieved her suffering. The method was simplicity itself. He laid in a stock of small coins, fragments of bone, feathers, small tangles of hair, pieces of wax, and the like unconsidered trifles, and triumphantly removed one or the other of these objects as the occasion required.

OFF DUTY.

A native postman on the Gold Coast, after bathing, sent the following letter to his postmaster:

'Dear Master, I have the pleasure to regret to inform you that when I go bath this morning a billow he remove my trouser. Dear Master, how can I go on duty with only one trouser? If he get loss where send me one more trouser so I catch him and go duty.'

'Good day, Sir, my lord, how are you?'
Your loving corporal,
J. ADDIE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TELLING HIS AGE.

(Atlanta 'Constitution,')

Asked his age the other day, an old dandy said:

'Well, sah, dar's a oak tree in my ole master's yard dat wuz planted de day I wuz bo'n.'

'But—how old 's the tree?'

'Well, sah, it's des ez ole es de grist mill dat use ter grind co's fer us!'

About one girl in a thousand has her mind set on an ideal husband. The other 999 prefer real ones.

A Merry Heart Goes all the Day.—But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in the back or a cold with racking cough. To be merry one must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve all pains, muscular and otherwise, and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

'Say, what's the matter with this coffee?' queried Slopy. 'Same thing that's the matter with you, I suppose,' answered the landlady; 'it's a little slow about settling.'
—Chicago 'Daily News.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

Senior Partner—'So, that new salesman's gone, eh? Why, I thought he was a most careful, painstaking man—' Junior Partner—'I've found him most painstaking. He gave me so many I just fired him.'
—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

The fellow who is afraid to take a chance generally loses on a sure thing.

'A man in politics should have lots of friends, shouldn't he?' 'It depends,' answered Senator Sorghum, 'on whether they are friends who want to do something for you or who want you to do something for them.'—Washington 'Star.'

A Sure Cure for Headache—Billous headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alternative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nerves which cause the headache. Try them.

Candid Friend—'You will have to work hard to win the heiress.'
Impetuous One—'I'll have to work a jolly sight harder if I don't.'

'My husband, Bridget,' said her mistress, proudly 'is a colonel in the militia.'
'I t'ought as much, ma'am,' said Bridget, 'sure, it's th' foine malicious look he has, ma'am!'

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who live active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap considering their excellence.

'Are you in any way related to the nobility, Mr. Goldweller?' inquired the interviewer.

'No,' replied the rectangular but eminently astute old millionaire, 'You see, all my children are boys.'

'What would you do if I were to offer you work?'
'It 'ud be all right, mister,' answered Meandering Mike; 'I kin take a joke as well as anybody.'

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precaution to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

A witness in a small lawsuit was an Irishman. There was put to him, before being sworn, the usual interrogatory, 'Do you know the nature of an oath?'

A broad grin spread over the face of the Irishman as he replied: 'Indade, your honor, I may say that it is second nature with me.'

'Tommy,' said the teacher, 'don't you know better than to talk loud in school?'
'But what is a fellow to do?' queried Tommy. 'You said the other day I mustn't whisper.'

CLOSE ON 15,000,000 Packets Sold Annually "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea, "Healthful and Delicious."

"BLACK" For Black Tea Drinkers.

"UNCOLORED GREEN" For Those Used to Japans.

DASTARDLY DEEDS

A LABOR PEACE MEETING SCATTERED BY BOMBS OR TORPEDOES.

New York, July 27.—While peace negotiations between local unions 2 and 480 of the Plumbers and Gasfitters' Association were in progress to-night, two bombs, or large torpedoes, filled with bits of stone or mortar, were thrown from the Third Avenue Railroad structure into a group of members of the latter union waiting outside Teutonia Hall, 16th street and Third avenue. Eight of the group suffered cuts and abrasions from the flying fragments.

Local No. 2 recently lost a strike against the master plumbers. The latter refused to employ any but members of No. 480, which is affiliated with the national organization, while No. 2 is not, and required the members of No. 2 to join No. 480. Many members were willing to do so, and applied for membership in 480. There was a section of No. 2's membership, however, which opposed the merger, and it is believed by the police that some of that party were responsible for the bomb-throwing. Overtures were made, however, for an amicable merger, and both unions were in session to-night for that purpose. No. 480 in Teutonia Hall and No. 2 in the Clarendon Hotel, in 18th street.

The bomb throwing occurred just as number 480's members were about to be called to order. About 500 members were inside the hall and a hundred others with many of No. 2's members, were outside on the sidewalk. The bombs fell in the midst of this group. Several were knocked down by the force of the explosion and others flung against the doors. None of the men were dangerously injured and most of them were able to leave the hospital after their wounds were dressed. President Thompson, of local 480, said to-night that he had suspended all negotiations for a merger of the unions, as he believed that the bomb was thrown by members of No. 2.

MEAT PRODUCTS

THE NEW REGULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Wilson to-day made public the regulations under the new law governing the inspection of meat products for inter-state and foreign trade. They do not, however, cover the subject of inter-state transportation of meat or the microscopic inspection of pork for export. Regulations on these subjects, it was stated, will be issued later. The regulations issued to-day are stringent throughout, and are in line with the best authorities on the subjects of sanitation, preservation, dyes, chemicals and condemnation of diseased carcasses.

The general regulations provide that the scope of the inspection shall cover all slaughtering, packing, meat canning, salting, rendering or similar establishments, whose meats or meat food products, in whole or in part, enter into inter-state or foreign commerce, unless exempted from inspection by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the law, the only establishments which may be exempted by the secretary are those of retail butchers and retail dealers supplying their customers in inter-state or foreign trade, but even these exempted classes are required to submit to the secretary an application for exemption.

RENEWALS.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal subscription for July, are reminded to have the renewal mailed in good time, and so avoid any interruption in the receipt of their paper

Note the date of expiry on your address tag.

THE ALIEN LAW

Montreal Harbor Commissioners are Fined \$100

THEY ENGAGED A SHOVEL TENDER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Recorder Weir has condemned the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal to pay a fine of \$100 for breach of the Alien Law by importing a man named Barry to come to Montreal from Buffalo, N.Y., to work for them as a shovel tender on a grain elevator.

This action, said His Honor, in giving judgment, was taken by Pierre Robitoux against the defendants for violation of the statutes (61-62 Vic. ch. 11 and 1 Edw. 7, ch. 13), restricting the importation and employment of aliens. These statutes make it an offence to employ any alien in any way assist or encourage the transportation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, verbal or special, express or implied to perform labor or service of any kind in Canada.

The sanitation regulations require the establishments in which animals are slaughtered or meat or meat food products prepared, cured, packed, stored or handled to be suitably lighted and ventilated, and to be maintained in a sanitary condition. Employees must wear outer clothing of a material easily cleaned and made sanitary. No person affected with tuberculosis shall be employed in any of the departments where carcasses are dressed or meat products prepared. Weekly reports on sanitation must be made to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. No meat or meat food product for inter-state commerce shall contain any drug, chemical or dye, unless specifically provided for in the federal statute, or other preservative other than common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices, and, pending further enquiry, saltpetre. Meats and meat products for export may contain preservatives in proportions which do not conflict with the laws of foreign countries to which exported, but all meats or meat food products so prepared for export must be treated and kept apart from those prepared for inter-state commerce, specially labelled and certified and stamped with the word 'Special.' Such meats may not enter domestic trade under any circumstances.

The inspection of animals before slaughter is changed to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to require that all animals suspected of disease shall be slaughtered separately, under the supervision of federal inspectors. The new law does not authorize inspection of animals for local trade. Special provision is made for the destruction of all carcasses and meat food products which on inspection prove to be unclean, unhealthful or otherwise unfit for human food, and if any firm refuses to follow the required regulations, its product will not be allowed in inter-state or foreign trade.

MR. BALFOUR'S WARNING

AFRAID OF GRANTING FREE GOVERNMENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—In his introductory remarks on the South African question in a speech in Albert Hall to-night, Mr. Balfour said his party would rather forego office for a generation than say anything to retard the progress and safety of the dominions beyond the seas. It would ill deserve the name of an imperial party if it were not so, but he saw only danger in the course the government seemed about to decide upon, of granting South Africa, with its predominant Boer population, the same freedom of government we gladly and safely give to great and friendly populations like Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS

A COMMISSIONER TO CANADA LOOKING AFTER THEM.

Toronto, July 26.—Mr. R. Grigg, who has been commissioned on behalf of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade to examine and report upon the competition met by, and the openings for, British trade, and to make recommendations for the regular supply of commercial information in the future, is now on a visit to Toronto, where he is collecting information. Mr. Grigg arrived in Canada on July 11, and spent some days in Ottawa, where he met the Governor-General and the members of the Cabinet. He also spent a few days in Montreal before coming to this city. He will probably visit Cobalt, and afterwards go to the west, where he will inspect the harvesting operations. Afterwards he will visit the Maritime Provinces, and may put in the rest of his time between Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, obtaining all the information he can. It is hoped that his mission, which is expected to occupy eight months, will lead to increased trade between Canada and the Mother Country, to the mutual advantage of both. Mr. Grigg will have the appointment of seven gentlemen to act as correspondents to the Board of Trade in London.

MR. W. M. R. HEARST

IS TO BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK IN SEPTEMBER.

New York, July 26.—The 'Press' tomorrow will say:—Mr. Wm. R. Hearst will be nominated for governor, in Carnegie Hall, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, or on the following day. At the close of the convention the nomination will be tendered to Mr. Hearst at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, and then the campaign of the Independence League will be formally under way. Justice Wm. J. Gaynor will not be a candidate against Mr. Hearst. The Democratic State Leaguers know Gaynor's position, and have been informed that his name must not be used to obtain delegates to the state convention. The Hearst programme was finished last night after a conference of the leaders. It will be ratified on next Tuesday at a meeting in this city of representatives from every county in the state.

YOUNG WOMAN MISSING

LEFT THE VICTORIA HOTEL, IN QUEBEC, LAST THURSDAY.

Enquiry is being made in the city for Miss Jessie Robertson, of Goderich, Ontario, who disappeared mysteriously from the Hotel Victoria, Quebec, on Thursday of last week, while on her way home from a visit to Nova Scotia. She is supposed to have come to Montreal and may have enquired for employment as nurse or in some other capacity. She is twenty-nine years of age, tall and fair. Her relatives are anxiously looking for her, and any information sent to Chief Detective Carpenter, City Hall, Montreal, will be gratefully received.

LINERS PORT OF CALL

SOUTHAMPTON INSTEAD OF DOVER.

London, July 27.—The accident to the steamer 'Deutschland,' which collided at a pier at Dover on July 13, has decided the Hamburg-American line to abandon Dover for the present as a port of call for its outward-bound steamers for New York. The steamers will call at Southampton instead of Dover.

THIRTY ACRES OF LAND

BREAK LOOSE AND DRIFT OUT INTO A WISCONSIN LAKE.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin, July 27.—The mysterious disappearance of 37 acres of the shore of Long-Lake, in Fond-du-Lac County, was cleared yesterday by the discovery that the tract had broken loose and drifted into the lake as a floating bog.

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 2c, marriage notices for 3c, death notices for 2c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 2c extra; other extensions to ordinary, such as short notice of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 30 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.

BEATTIE.—At Vankleek Hill, on July 26, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie, a son. REID.—On July 25, 1906, at 555 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Reid. WISHART.—At Thorold, Ont., on July 17, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wishart, a son.

MARRIED.

BALLER-TABBERT.—At Montreal, on July 25, 1906, by the Rev. G. F. Kinneer, B.A., Bertha A. Tabbert to Daniel Baller, both of the city of Montreal. BURNS-TENNANT.—At Parkdale Presbyterian Church, on July 25, 1906, at 2 o'clock, by the Rev. James Barber, of Arthur, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Gieggle, Dora Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late James Tennant, to James Archibald Burns, both of Toronto.

JACKMAN-TISDALE.—On July 25, 1906, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. W. Anderson, 5 College street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Chown, J. E. Jackman to Lois Mary, daughter of the late W. E. Tisdale, C.E., of Winnipeg.

KILPATRICK-ARMSTRONG.—At the home of the bride's mother, Prince Albert, Ont., on July 25, 1906, by the Rev. J. A. Miller, B.A., Lauread Edgar Kilpatrick, of Port Ferry, to Mary Lovetta, daughter of the late Wm. T. Armstrong.

KNOWLES-CLARK.—In Georgetown, Ont., on July 25, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. W. Bell, of Toronto, Annie E. Clark, daughter of James Clark, Esq., to Wm. A. Knowles, of Guelph.

LYON-BREEN.—On Wednesday, July 18, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Abinger, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Valentine Demester Lyon, of Clarendon, Ont., to Flossie Eva Breen, daughter of Mr. James Breen, of Abinger, Ont.

MASON-ROSS.—On July 18, 1906, at Guthrie, by the Rev. Neil Campbell, B.A., Euphemia Pringle, third daughter of James Ross, Esq., to Gershom William Mason, M.A., barrister-at-law, of Toronto, eldest son of W. H. Mason, Esq., Elmville.

McNICHOLO-CRYSLER.—At Westminster College, West Bloor street and Avenue road, Toronto, by the Rev. A. R. Gregory, B.A., on July 17, 1906, Eme R. Crysler, daughter of Dr. Frank E. Crysler, Niagara-on-the-Lake, to Geo. D. McNichol, banker, Osceola, Mich.

PICKARD-WATERS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Norwood, Ont., on July 25, 1906, by the Rev. W. H. Adams, Norman A. Pickard, of Port Arthur, to Edna Blanche, youngest daughter of R. W. Waters, Esq., merchant, Norwood.

SCOTT-NEILL.—On July 21, 1906, at Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. P. M. Macdonald, Mary Edna, daughter of John Neill, 58 O'Hara avenue, to Charles D. Scott, son of Charles Scott, Esq., Stratford, Ont.

SCOTT-JESSOP.—On July 23, 1906, at 58 Afton avenue, Toronto, the home of the bride's father, W. G. Jessop, by the Rev. W. Hoyes Clark, M.A., Zoe Lillian Jessop to Seth A. Scott, son of the late A. B. Scott, P.L.S., and nephew of Judge Scott, of Edmonton, Alta., and of the late Judge A. F. Scott, of Brampton.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Entered into rest, suddenly, at Melbourne, on July 24, 1906, Elizabeth Frances, second daughter of the late Henry F. Allen, Esq., barrister, and sister of the late J. Antsell Allen, Esq., Alwington, Kingston, Ont.

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Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of one and three-quarters percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 13th August, 1906, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 3rd August, 1906. The Transfer books will be closed from 3rd August till 13th August, 1906, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE, Treasurer. Montreal, 14th July, 1906.

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IN MEMORIAM.

SCRINGEOUR.—In loving memory of Jessie Fraser, formerly of this city, and wife of William Scringeur, who passed away at Broughty Ferry, Scotland, on July 26, 1906.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglas and Frederick Eugene Douglas, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Douglas & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness.'