Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1906. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 6c a Copy.

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO

At Least One Thousand Persons Perished in the Disaster, While the Property Loss Will Probably Reach $250,000,000.

MUCH DAMAGE ALSO DONE AT SANTIAGO—SEVERAL TOWNS IN THE VICINITY OF VALPARAISO DESTROYED.

Valparaiso, August 19.—At 7.52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity, and during that night 82 shocks were felt.

Most of the buildings of the city either were ruined or damaged.

The loss will be enormous, probably reaching $250,000,000. Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties.

Valparaiso, via Galveston, August 19.—Proportionately the catastrophe here is considered greater than that which befel San Francisco. Valparaiso and neighboring towns are wrecked and partially burned, and in all of the towns of the Acongua conditions are similar. In the southern portion of Chili several shakes were felt also at Talieapuno, Concepcion, Talca and Zone, but there the disaster was not appalling. As yet no authentic news has been received from Santiago, although a courier is shortly expected.

Quakes occur from time to time, but are steadily diminishing in force. As to the dead and wounded, an accurate estimate is as yet impossible, but it is believed that the former will exceed 1,000 in this and surrounding towns. The authorities have the situation well in hand, and have assumed the distribution of food.

Couriers have been despatched both north and south for troops, provisions, and thousands of tons of flour, wheat, and rice are held in store here, and it it not believed a food famine will occur. Martial law has ruled in Valparaiso since the first day of the shocks, and the entire population is camping in the open.

The only wires working are subterranean and sea cables to southern American companies, which escaped unhurt.

Last night many persons slept in the open air, in the public squares and streets. The Government has taken steps to restore order. An inspection of all houses left standing has been ordered, and directions have been issued for the distribution of relief supplies to those in need. A troop of cavalry has been sent to re-establish communication with Valparaiso.

A traveller, who came here by express train, tells that when the train was near Las Vegas, about half way between Valparaiso and Santiago, the cars were shaken violently and the engine nearly left the track.

All lines of railway to the north and the line to Talca are greatly damaged.

In the city of Santiago, a majority of the victims of the disaster were residents of the poorer sections, where many small houses were thrown to the ground. Several deaths from nervous excitement and heart disease are reported.

Vinal del Mar, three miles from Valparaiso, and having a population of over 10,000; Quirihu, 225 miles to the southward, with a population of 2,500; Salto Limache, 15 miles to the northwest, with a population of 10,000; and villages all round, were destroyed. Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock.

The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks or the streets.

Food is very scarce. Milk costs two Chillian dollars a litre, and it is almost impossible to obtain meat, even at high prices. The railroads are all destroyed.

Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterwards.

The nights are very cold and windy, and the people sleeping in the open air suffer greatly. The captain of a steamship which has arrived from San Francisco, says that the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

PANIC WAS INDESCRIBABLE.

Santiago, Aug. 19—The latest news, brought here by refugees from Valparaiso, contradicts some of the first exaggerated statements from there, but shows that the catastrophe was extremely severe.

Senor Grez, one of the refugees, relates that the first shock was very prolonged and threw the entire city into indescribable panic. People crowded the streets and the squares, crying and lamenting. The first shock threw down a number of buildings. The second shock was more severe and resulted in the crumbling of most of the buildings in the Almendral quarter. Immediately after the second shock, the entire city was plunged into terrifying darkness. This, however, did not last long, for the scene of destruction was soon lit up by the fires which broke out in this quarter. The light from the flames came as a welcome relief to the darkness. The people were in an extreme state of terror, many believing that the end of the world had come.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Victoria Theatre, the Bellavista Railway station, and the Club de Septembre. Most of the severe damage was done on the low ground reclaimed from the sea. The Church of the Espirtu Santo and the Church of La Merced, as well as a large part of the buildings on Victoria street, where destroyed.

The masses of material that were thrown into the streets made traffic impossible. Avenue Brazil is almost completely wrecked.

THE NUMBER OF DEAD.

The known number of dead does not exceed 1,000, according to the best estimates. Among those dead is the wife of Admiral Montt. The hills surrounding Valparaiso suffered but slightly. More than sixty thousand persons have taken refuge there. That portion of the city where are the customs house and the city hall was not seriously damaged. A large majority of the houses are not fit for habitation. The store houses of the customs house are almost totally destroyed. The water pipes of the city were broken and the water poured through the streets. There is even lack of water for drinking purposes. Provisions are lacking and hunger is beginning to make itself felt.

The government has ordered its warships stationed at Talchuano to bring at once to Valparaiso the most needed necessities of life.

The people of Valparaiso are utterly exhausted. They are awaiting the reestablishment of the railway service to leave the city.

MUCH DAMAGE AT SANTIAGO

Santiago de Chili, Aug. 19.—It is known so far that eight lives were lost in this city as a result of the earthquake. Other bodies may be found later. Several persons became panic-stricken during the tremblings and threw themselves from the windows of their homes and were killed. The fires which followed the earthquake were promptly extinguished. While they lasted they greatly augmented the terror of the people. As all the telegraph and telephone lines were more or less damaged, the exact situation throughout the country is not yet known, but advices have been received that the towns of Virlage and Casaplanca were entirely destroyed and that San Felipa, Rancagua, Milippa and Linilai are severely damaged.

At Concepcion the shock was severe, and a number of persons were killed or injured. The towns of Rengo, San Frenando, Quillotta and San Antonio and many villages are in ruins. All railway service in the central zone is either interrupted entirely or greatly delayed and commerce is practically at a standstill. In the city of Santiago much damage was done. Many public buildings, particularly churches, were dismantled. The buildings of Congress, the municipal buildings, the Normal School, the courts, the Peruvian legation, the residence of President Riesco, the central market, and the national telegraph office were all seriously damaged. The line of electric tramway system and the electric light wires were short-circuited, interrupting street car travel and plunging the city into darkness.

The scenes at the hospitals and prisons during the excitement were distressing in the extreme. The prisoners tried to escape from the jails in the hope that they might reach a place of safety, and prison guards were obliged to fire into the air in order to intimidate and quiet their panic-stricken charges.

Several return shocks of slight intensity have served to continue the state of public alarm. The astronomical observatory, however, has given out a statement to the effect that there probably will not be a repetition of the severe shocks.

STARTLING RUMOR.

One rumor, which is not confirmed, and is believed to be untrue, is that the dead number eleven thousand and the injured sixty thousand. Public relief subscriptions were opened in Buenos Ayres to-day. The jockey club gave sixty thousand pesotos. The Argentine Government will pass an appropriation for the relief of sufferers.

TOWNS SUFFERED.

Santiago de Chili, Aug. 20.—One of the Valparaiso refugees declares that Santiago has suffered nothing in comparison with the other towns he traversed on his way. Rail, telegraph and telephone communication at Valparaiso is still interrupted. After the panic had subsided mass was celebrated in the open air, it being impossible to use the churches. It is reported that a merchant has received a telegram saying that the town of Arica has been destroyed. Previous reports that buildings at Talca had fallen have been confirmed. The city hall and the prison are in ruins. The sea at Valparaiso remained calm during the catastrophe.

The only communication between here and Valparaiso to-day is by means of the soldiers.

THE CITY OF VALPARAISO.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

London, Aug. 20.—The Tarapaca and Argentina Bank has received the following cable despatch from Valparaiso:

'Every building here is damaged and many of the principal business premises are completely wrecked or burned. There have been many casualties. All the trains have stopped running. The railway line has been destroyed in places.

Martial law has been proclaimed. Absolutely no work is being done owing to the continuous small shakes since the two severe shocks of Thursday. We cannot get workmen to clear away the debris from the premises. We could start business on Monday but we are unable to find the other bank managers. Thousands are living in tents in the squares and parks.'

DYNAMITE USED TO STOP FIRES.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 19.—The free use of dynamite, according to despatches received here, was very effective against the progress of the fire at Valparaiso. The firemen were thoroughly exhausted when the flames were finally subdued. Hundreds of people took refuge on the ships in the harbor.

It is stated that a new danger is threatened by the volcano Wonin, which has become very active.

Despatches are beginning to arrive here from Santiago. All of Chili was apparently affected by the shocks, as well as numerous points in Argentina in the vicinity of the Andes.

SHOCKS AT MARTINIQUE.

Fort de Francis, Island of Martinique, Aug. 19.—Eearthquake shocks of more or less severity were felt in the Island of Martinique at 1.15 p.m. yesterday, and at 3.47 a.m., 5 a.m. and 8.37 a.m. to-day. No damage was done.

ANOTHER STORY.

London, Aug. 20.—The Chilean legation to-day received a cable message from Santiago, dated yesterday, reading as follows:—

'On the evening of Aug. 16, a severe earthquake was felt between Valparaiso and Talca. The loss of life was not very great. The damage to property was considerable at Valparaiso, but was less at Santiago. Public order has been entirely maintained. The authorities and private persons are succoring the distressed people. The foreign legations are lending aid. The north has been wholly unaffected by the earthquake.'

Private cable messages received by members of the Chilean legation show that Valparaiso did not suffer as much as was at first supposed. The heaviest damage was confined to the eastern section of the town, which included the poorer residential district. The port and shipping at Valparaiso apparently escaped damage.

A Liverpool firm to-day received the following despatch from Santiago:—

'I do not think that there has been any loss of life or personal injuries among the English residents at Valparaiso. The fires and shocks are apparently over.'

New York, Aug. 20.—Messrs. W. R. Grace & Company, of this city, received a message from their agents in Valparaiso to-day, saying that the centre of the earthquake disturbances was in Valparaiso and the Aconcagua valley, and that business in Valparaiso has been suspended for two weeks.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20.—Fire insurance companies having their home offices in this state are not losers by the earthquakes in Chili, as none have written risks there. Officials of Connecticut companies say that most of the British companies carrying risks in South America have earthquake clauses in their policies.

NEW YORY 'HERALD'S' STORY.

New York, Aug. 18.—What appears to be positive confirmation of the many rumors of destruction of property and loss of life consequent upon the earthquake shocks in the vicinity of Valparaiso, is contained in an Associated Press despatch received early to-day (Saturday), from Galvestan, Texas, cable office in that city, communicating direct with the cable operator at Valparaiso, learned that Valparaiso was in a turmoil, and buildings wrecked, with the belief that a great loss of life had occurred.

The importance of this despatch is that it gives the first news that shocks continued on Friday. This information is confirmed by a report from Baldwin, Kansas, that the seismograph in the Government Observatory there recorded a shock at 7.27 o'clock on Friday morning. Early advices reported shocks not later than midnight on Thursday.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 18.—According to statements made by the cable operator at Valparaiso, who was wokring in direct communication with the office in this city, yesterday's earthquake shocks continued at intervals all through the day, and many times the operators had to flee from their office.

The operator at Valparaiso stated that everything is in confusion at that place, that many houses have been razed, and the loss of life believed to be great, although no attempt has yet been made to ascertain the number. Overland lines over the Andes mountains are all down, and communication south of Varparaiso is completely shut off.

IQUIQUE UNHARMED.

Bremen, Aug. 18.—A private telegram received here from Iquique, Chili, states that the city was unharmed by the earthquake. The above is the first news received from Iquique since the earthquake.

Hamburg, Aug. 18.—The North German Bank to-day received from its correspondent, the Banco De Chili y Alemania at Valparaiso the following despatch: 'All well. Bank building only slightly damaged. Many houses destroyed by fire ;we are unable to state extent damage. Banks closed.'

TIDAL WAVE AT HAWAII.

Honolulu, Aug. 17., (10 p.m.)—Wireless reports from the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Hilo report a tidal wave, the general height of which was five feet. In the enclosed bay of Maalaea, on the Island of Maui, its height was estimated to be 12 feet, where it carried away a wharf and its superstructure. The phenomenon was manifested by an unprecedentedly heavy surf. The tidal wave is attributed to the earthquake at Valparaiso.

Thirty years ago an earthquake in South America produced similar effects here.

VAPARAISO DOOMED.

New York, Aug. 18.—The New York 'Herald' to-day prints the following:—

Valparaiso, Chili, Friday (via Galveston, Texas).—Without the slightest tremor of warning an earthquake visited this city at 8 o'clock last night, bringing instant death to hundreds of persons and leaving many hundreds more imprisoned in the ruins, many of whom were burned to death before aid could each them.

Fire started immediately after the first shock and every branch of the city's service was paralyzed. Panic and consternation indescribable followed, and those who escaped death and injury became frenzied with fear and could render little assistance to the victims.

The business section of the city is almost entirely destroyed and fires are still raging, one following almost instantly after the first and completing the work of destruction. The day had been unusually calm and pleasant. At nine o'clock the whole city seemed suddenly to swing backward and forward, and then came a sudden jolt of such mighty force that rows of buildings toppled to the earth as if made of brittle plaster. Whole rows of buildings went down in a few seconds.

Soon after the second shock had subsided it became known that the business part of the town was doomed. From the Bellavista section little was heard, but before midnight fires were seen burning there and it was learned that that section of the city was also doomed.

The city stands upon a formation of granite gneiss, which seemed to accentuate the force of the shock. Before the stunned people were given time to realize the magnitude of the calamity the city was again shaken with a violence greater than before. The earth in places lifted and pitched the buildings forward. In other places there was a terrible tremor that shook every structure to the ground. This shock continued longer than the first.

When it had subsided fires were blazing up, and thousands of terrified persons were praying, and panic swept the city.

Many landslides have occurred around the city, and scores of lives have been lost there. At present it is impossible to state the number of dead in the city, but it is believed that there are several hundreds, many of whom are still in the ruins. It has laid waste the best part of the business portion of the city.

The captain of the German vessel 'Yran,' which arrived to-day at Coquimbo, stated that when twenty miles at sea he could see the flames raging in Valparaiso. Many inhabitants are terrified with fear of other shocks and the work of rescuing the bodies is proceeding very slowly.

The Bellavista district referred to, which is on the hills behind the city, is the most select residence district of Valparaiso, and apparently suffered the same fate that overtook Nob Hill, in San Francisco.

RECORDED AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The earthquake shock in Valparaiso, Chili, South America, was recorded on the seismograph at the Observatory in Toronto, in a most pronounced manner, though it is not as pronounced as the San Francisco earthquake.

The record here showed that the quake began on Aug. 16 at 7.22, and the maximum of the shock was reached at 7.48, or twenty-six minutes afterwards. The duration of the shock was 3.30, and the seismograph shows an amplitude of 18 millimetres, or about three-fourths of an inch.

LABOR LEADER SPEAKS

Mr. J. R. Macdonald of the British House of Commons on Labor Matters.

IS SATISFIED WITH PROSPECTS BEFORE WORKMEN IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

Everybody who has the interests of the labor party in Canada at heart must desire to see a closer relation between the labor party here and that in the old country, more particularly as the Dominion suffers somewhat in this connection through the influence of the United States. It is by the work of such men as Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., senior member for Leicester in the Imperial Parliament, and the leader of the labor party in the House of Commons, and outside that such closer relationship will become an accomplished fact, for Mr. Macdonald is now on a tour round the world to study the tariff and economic relations between Great Britain and her colonies. He was in Canada nine years ago, long before he had entered into the struggle for parliamentary honors, and now he is spending some time in Canada on the way to the southern hemisphere.

A tall, well-built man of athletic figure, clear-cut features, firm jaw, deep-set brown eyes that fix one with a steady glance, crisp, curling, steel-grey hair, and a manner of frank, modest courtesy, grave and thoughtful, Mr. Macdonald is a man who instantly impresses one as born to lead. There is about him that indefinable quality which seems to inspire courage and confidence, and it says much for this that he has in such a short period come to the front among the Labor men and been acknowledged as their head.

In the course of an interview with a 'Witness' representative this morning Mr. Macdonald said many things of interest to friends of labor and others. As secretary and whip of the labor party and its head in and outside the House of Commons, Mr. Macdonald's utterances on labor questions possess an authority not attaching to those of others who do not occupy such a commanding position. 'There are,' he said, 'two sections of the labor party in the English House of Commons. One of these is a separate party with its own rooms in the House. It numbers thirty members, and they are all absolutely and exclusively labor. There are twenty other members who are Liberal-Labor, but they are bound by Liberal more than labor ties, and only vote for the labor party when they feel inclined to. The result of the last election was better for the labor party than I anticipated.

POLITICAL MIND OF CANADA.

'I am here to study the political mind of Canada and to get the views of the Canadians on labor. I also want to find out what they think about our tariff and economical relations. I am quite satisfied in my own mind that England wants no change in the tariff, but wishes to remain free trade. England will give the colonies preference on certain things if the colonies send us as good quality in those things as other countries outside the Empire. In other words, England prefers to get certain things from the colonies, other things being equal, than to get them from foreign countries. This is sentiment—not tariff.'

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Mr. Macdonald is convinced that the cattle embargo constitutes a very real grievance for the Canadians, and is determined to vote in favor of its removal when it comes up for division in the House of Commons.

Regarding the determination of the Labor party to obtain legislation that will effect a reversal of the Taff Vale decision in the House of Lords, Mr. Macdonald says: 'If the bill, which is now waiting for its third reading, does not pass when it goes up to the House of Lords, we will withdraw it and fight the whole question over again. At the present time, however, the government measure is practically that of the labor party.

BETTER FOOD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

'Another matter that the Labor party is studying briefly is the question of feeding school children. We have had commissioners investigating the condition of emaciated school children, and they found that many of them did not get enough to eat, and we want power for local school boards to provide the children with one meal a day, and recover the cost of that from the parents. Five years ago such a thing would have been laughed at as a socialistic measure, but now the bill has been introduced and passed its second reading and has been favorably reported on by the Parliamentary committee.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

'Next year the old age pension question will be our principal plank, and in this connection we anticipate a fight with the Government.

'When you come to think that only four out of our thirty members in the present House of Commons had had previous experience of that House, and that the other twenty-six had no knowledge of Parliamentary procedure, I think you will admit that the party has done very well for the past session. There is a little friction between the Liberal party and the Labor party just now. You see, the Liberal party thought that we were just a wing of the Radical party, and that when we got into the House we should put ourselves practically into their hands. They found out, however, that we had no intention of doing anything of the kind, but intend to develop our own policy, and they are not exactly pleased.

ABOUT BURNS.

'What about Burns?

'Burns has not done well. He does not belong to the Labor party, but is just an ordinary Liberal, and, judging from what Liberals tell you, they themselves are not at all pleased with what he has done. His general conduct as a Minister has not pleased them. There was the Poplar enquiry, you know. That was started by Burns just to put difficulties in the way of Will Crooks, not for any public benefit. As a Liberal said to me the other day in the lobby of the House of Commons: 'We did not pay Burns two thousand five hundred pounds a year in order that he might show us that he was out at elbows with your people.' That is the sort of feeling that is very widespread about John Burns.

'You ask about Keir Hardie and South Africa. Well, what Hardie wrote he wrote off his own bat; but I want to tell you that the Labor party is absolutely united in defending the honor of our flag against such things as the Natal people have been doing. We would much rather say to Natal: 'If it is necessary for you to go and shoot Kaffirs at sight and to hold courtmartials at a time when your ordinary courts are sitting, then clear out altogether. For goodness sake, do not taint our flag with that sort of thing.' We do not want to interfere at all with the Government of the colonies, but so long as any community uses the Union Jack as its ensign that community must, in its general conduct and administration, in justice, respect the traditions of that flag. We were just ready to bring influence to bear on Belgium in connection with the Congo atrocities when this affair in Natal cropped up. What could we do then? It just tied our hands. Canada, with its traditions, should feel the greatest and most bitter resentment against Natal for such a thing as has been done. At the same time, I must say that Keir Hardie expressed his opinion in the most awkward language possible.'

Mr. Macdonald, who is accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald, and who is while here being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Verville, will be the guest of the Montreal Reform Club at a dinner to-night. He will speak both then and to-morrow night in the Empire Hall.

COAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Ottawa, August 20. — A cable received at the Trade and Commerce Department says that tenders are invited for the supply of 130,000 tons of steam coal to the Cape Government Railway in South Africa. Tenders must be sent in by October 3.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

Enthusiastic Meetings at Huntingdon, Richmond, Inverness and Knowlton.

VIGOROUS SPEECHES BY MINISTERS AND EDUCATIONISTS—PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE CONDEMNED

'Give the Children a Chance'—'Increase the Teachers' Pay'—'The Need for Sympathy'

No better augury for the ultimate success of the series of conferences on elementary education organized by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, could have been desired than the opening at Huntingdon on Tuesday. The avowed object of these conferences is to stir up the people throughout the province to a sense of the seriousness of the problems awaiting their solution in connection with Protestant elementary education, and by a mutual exchange of ideas and suggestions to evolve a practical solution which will result in the betterment of conditions and the raising of the standard of elementary education in every elementary rural school in Quebec. A good start has been made. Yesterday, despite the fact that it was ideal harvesting weather, every school commissioner and secretary-treasurer for miles around Huntingdon turned up at Moir Hall, together with the leading spirits of the district, and a large number of ladies, and each and all manifested the keenest interest in the subject under discussion. The various speeches—and some splendid, stirring speeches were made—were heard with the closest attention, and the various

THE HON. W. A. WEIR.

points made were keenly appreciated. At the close Mr. Fisher asked those present to continue the discussion among themselves and their friends, and to forward to the committee in writing any suggestions or observations they might have to make.

Those who represented the committee included the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. W. A. Weir, K.C.; the Rev. E. I. Rexford, principal of the Diocesan College; Professor J. W. Robertson, principal of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne's, and were supported by Mr. W. H. Walker, M.P.P.; Mr. W. S. McLaren, ex-M.P. (who presided), Dr. R. N. Walsh, M.P., and Mr. E. R. Smith, of the St. Johns 'News.' There were present at the conference, among others, Dr. Sutherland (Valleyfield), Dr. McCormick, and Dr. McLaren (Ormstown), Mr. L. Simpson (Valleyfield), Mr. J. Robb (Valleyfield), the Rev. C. Geakins (Huntingdon), Mr. Messenger, principal of the Gault Institute, Valleyfield; Dr. Halloway and Mr. D. Galbraith (Howick), Mr. J. Bryson (Brysonville), Mr. W. Anderson (Hinchinbrook), Mr. W. B. Cameron (Godmanchester), Mr. Andrew Philps (Mayor of Huntingdon and Warden of the county), Mr. Robert Allerton (Hemingford), Mr. A. E. Mitchell, K.C. (Huntingdon), Mr. H. Wolley (Huntingdon), Mr. A. Mills (Ormstown), and the Huntingdon School Commissioners, Messrs. J. Hunter (chairman), A. Chalmers, M. T. Robb and C. Dewick and Dr. Walsh.

Mr. McLaren, introducing the Hon. Sydney Fisher, explained that the idea of the conferences originated with the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction. Everybody was prepared to admit the importance of elementary education, particularly when it was remembered that of all the children in the Province of Quebec who went to school, 92 percent never got beyond the elementary stage, about four percent reaching the model schools, about three percent the academies, and a fraction of one percent the universities. It was obvious, in these circumstances, that the elementary schools required to be the very best obtainable, and the teachers the very highest standard that could possibly be got.

MR. FISHER'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher then addressed the gathering. He said: 'A number of gentlemen who have been in the forefront of the social and economic work of the Province of Quebec have been studying our educational problems for a long time back, studying them with interest and care and close attention, appreciating and recognizing the exact situation of education in the province. Last winter the result of this study and thought was a controversy begun in the public press and reaching to the legislature. Since that time a few gentlemen have been thinking over the question, and decided that it would be better to call the ratepayers of the country districts together in order to discuss these very important questions with them. I wish to strongly impress upon you that there is no idea or desire on the part of these gentlemen to bring about any drastic changes either in our educational system or organization. There is no desire for revolution; there is no desire in any way to attach blame or exercise harsh criticism as to the existing system of organization or as to its efficiency or working, and there is no desire whatever to arouse controversy nor on the part of any individual to insist upon any particular line of reform or any particular innovations. But there is a strong concensus of opinion that we should face the situation, recognize entirely and exactly the facts in connection with education in this province, and, recognizing these facts, some of which are certainly deplorable, study how the difficulties may be overcome, and how our young people in this province may, from the Protestant education in the province, get a good chance in the battle of life—as good a chance as the young people in the neighboring states and provinces. I am not going into detail as to the condition of affairs, but I venture the bald statement—that our education in this province—I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am speaking only of Protestant education, with which the Protestant Committee has specially to deal, and regarding which this conference is only taking the question into consideration—in the elementary schools especially is not equal to the education in the schools of the other provinces of the Dominion, or in the schools in the majority of the states in the Union to the south of us. In saying this I am voicing the general consensus of opinion. If we recognize this fact and accept it as a fact, we must feel that something should be done to remedy such a state of affairs.

SOME SIGNIFICANT COMPARISONS.

'One or two comparisons will show that this is the case. The cost of education, perhaps, is a fair test of its efficiency. I do not mean to say that it is entirely and absolutely an accurate test, but it is one of several ways of gauging the efficiency of our educational system. We Protestants in Quebec province are spending about $16 per pupil on the average attendance. In New York State they are spending $44, in Massachusetts $39, in Rhode Island $36, in New Jersey $34, in New Hampshire $23, in Vermont $22, and in Maine $20. Manitoba spends $38, and so does British Columbia, in comparison to our $16. Prince Edward Island is the only one, with the exception of our own, which spends less than $19. Taking the population, we spend $2.50 per head of the total population, whereas the States and provinces of which I have spoken spend on the average $4.50 per head, or nearly double as much as we do. We have the authority of educational experts for the statement that an efficient education costs $25 per pupil of the average attendance. We spend $16. We therefore find that our expenditure on our Protestant education in this province is decidedly below the average of the other parts of this country, and of the United States, and is only about two-thirds of what experts say is essential for an efficient education, —that is to say, what is absolutely necessary for the youth of the country.

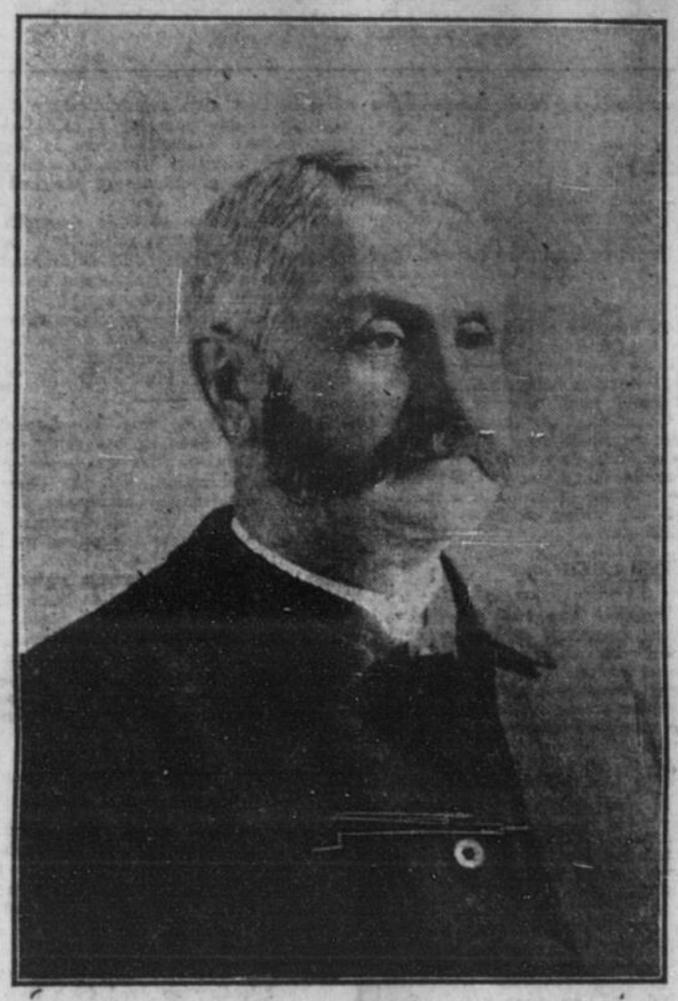
'What have we to do? It seems to me to be the duty of the public of this province to provide for the youth of this province, as thorough, as good, and as efficient an education as is given to the youth of the other five provinces in the Dominion, or to the youth of any other country in the world, for that matter. Are we going to handicap the generations to come,—are we going to say to the world at large that our children are not going to be as well equipped for the battle of life as those with whom they are to come into competition? Are we going to confess our inability to do as well for our children as the people of the United States, of Germany, of the British Isles, and of other countries do for theirs? I do not think the English-speaking Protestants of the province of Quebec are prepared to assume that position, and yet it is the position we are occupying to-day, and have been occupying for some years past.'

Proceeding, Mr. Fisher said that all Canadians were proud of their country, and every Canadian felt that he had confidence in the future of Canada. 'If we are right in that feeling,' he continued, 'we must do as well for the youth of our country as the other countries do. If we are going to do that, we must certainly effect a radical change in the conducting of our educational system and improve that system.' Our universities, declared Mr. Fisher, compared well with those of other provinces or of the United States, and were doing excellent work. Below them were the great city grade schools in Montreal, Quebec, and Sherbrooke, all of which did credit to their cities. Then there were in the country districts the academies and model schools. A few years ago a well-known educational expert from Scotland brought out by Sir William Macdonald, made an exhaustive report on the educational sytem of the province, in which he stated that the academies and model schools in general compared very favorably with those in the Old Country, and were doing excellent work. But the same report dealt with the elementary rural schools of the province, which it stated were the weak point in the educational system. 'They are also the schools we need most, he continued. 'They are also the schools which we need most to improve, for at present they drag down the average efficiency of our educational system. Seventy-five percent of the scholars who go into our elementary schools go into the rural elementary schools. . . . It is true to a very considerable extent that when our young men come into competition with those in other places they more than hold their own, but their education had not been confined to the elementary schools. They were the pupils of the academies, the normal schools, and the city schools. If they were from the elementary schools, the results of their efforts in foreign countries would not be as satisfactory as they are.'

The cost of a pupil depended very largely, Mr. Fisher continued, on how many children there were in the schools, how many could be handled effectively by one teacher, and on the equipment of the school, though less on that than on the character and qualifications of the teacher. He believed himself that the whole success of education in individual schools depended on the character and qualifications of the teacher almost entirely. They all knew what was the success of the old Scottish dominie in the old days. That success was obtained not by good equipment but by force of character, moral training and strict and upright principles—in a word, by the personal influence he exercised over his pupils. There were over nine hundred elementary schools in the province, of which about four hundred and thirty had an average of only twelve pupils. The government grant was so made that they had to provide a school for every twelve pupils. That was an utter impossibility, in any economic system. The result in the province was that there were over two hundred and forty-one schools, in which the term was less than the legal length. Many of them kept open only eight months. Two-thirds of the rural elementary schools did not fulfil the law in this respect. The result could not but be pernicious for the pupils. Why was it that the city schools were more effective than those in the country, and the average number of pupils per teacher was forty. Montreal, with all its wealth, could not afford to allot to one teacher fewer pupils than forty. Then how could the poor provincial elementary schools hope to do so successfully?

They did not intend to advocate increased taxation to any large degree, for, although it was true that to get efficient education they would have to pay more money out, he believed there were ways in which their present system could be better organized and rated so that they could get better results for their money than they did at present. There was a general inclination to go to the government for all the money they wanted, but in this case it would be useless to go to the government. The rural elementary schools got $15,000 per annum from the government, and the people supplied about $200,000 or $250,000, the latter being realized by a tax of four mills on the dollar. An extra mill would bring in $60,000 more per annum. The government grant was for Protestant and Catholic schools alike, and was awarded in proportion to the population of Protestant people in the province, which at present was about one-eighth of the total, so that seven-eighths of the grant went to the Catholics. If the government were asked to give $50,000 more to the Protestants, it would have to give $350,000 more to the Catholics—a total increase of $400,000. The rate-payers, and not the government, would have to supply the money, and an increase of one mill on the dollar would be enough.

After dealing with the functions and work of the Protestant Committee, and showing that its work in connection with the poor municipal schools had been productive of improvements in those schools, Mr. Fisher contended that the committee had faithfully discharged its duties save in one particular—that of coming into contact with the ratepayers and discussing with them the condition of affairs. In this series of meetings they were now trying to perform that duty. He wanted to draw attention to the document placed before the Protestant Committee at its recent meeting by the Montreal local Council of Women, in which much sound commonsense in regard to educational matters had been put forward. He concluded:—'There is nobody in this province who is more thoroughly competent to discuss educational matters than the women of the country, who are closer, perhaps, to the youth of the country than anyone else; they supply nearly all the teachers in our school system, and they are perhaps better qualified to discuss the educational problem than the men and to point out the deficiencies in our work, the necessities of that work, and the importance and significance of the subject. I shall indeed be glad if the outcome of this series of meetings be that the ratepayers of this province will take the matter up, discuss it, and try to bring about the reform and improvement which I believe to be absolutely necessary to the material, moral, and intellectual welfare of the community.'



THE REV. PRINCIPAL REXFORD.

DR. REXFORD'S PRACTICAL TALK.

Mr. Rexford, in the course of a sound, practical, businesslike speech, reviewed the situation from the point of view of the practical educationist. After paying a compliment to the schools at Huntingdon, he pointed out that about 18,000 pupils were being educated in the rural elementary schools, or about half the total number of Protestant pupils in the whole province, a fact that indicated very distinctly the supreme importance of the schools, and their efficiency. 'A school efficient and available for every family in the province.' That, he contended, should be their aim. The only chance for the Protestant section of the population in the country districts of the province to exert any influence in affairs that mattered was through brain power and character. By brain power, moral character, and leadership the Protestant minority could accomplish, and did accomplish, great things. But men possessing these qualitiestics could only be turned out if there were efficient elementary schools in which they could be educated. It was out of the farm homes that the best material of the province was produced, whether they looked at the professional, industrial, or commercial life of the community. City life had degenerating influences, and it required the strong brain and fibre from the country districts to supply the deficiency.

Proceeding, Mr. Rexford emphasised the disabilities under which the elementary schools at present labored, particularly emphasising the point that there were too many cheap, inexperienced, untrained, young minds in charge of large numbers of these schools. This, combined with short terms and too small attendance, made them weak and unsatisfactory in every way. He also set great store by an attractive schoolhouse, and argued that if many of the elementary school-houses were more attractive, the influence of the schools would be better, and discipline and attendance would both improve.

Mr. Rexford attributed this state of affairs to misunderstanding and lack of careful consideration of the grave issues involved. He traced the development of the public school system here, enumerated the baleful results of trying to work what he characterized as an impossible system, and showed how it had brought about a state of affairs which was absolutely unproductive of good results. To put children in the charge of teachers who admitted that they had no experience was, he said, a waste of money and meant blighting the children's future. The key of any solution of the educational problem was, he declared, first and foremost, an effective teacher. He enlarged on the essentials that went to make up the successful teacher, and urged training as a matter that the province could not afford to overlook. To secure trained teachers with experience they would be compelled to increase the teachers' pay, and this ought to have been done long ago. He instanced the giving of scholarships by the government to teachers for results in the school and for long service, as examples of encouragement to teachers that would prove a good investment in the future. He urged them to combine the isolated schools as far as possible, to secure the very best possible teachers obtainable, to pay salaries in proportion to merit, service, and experience, recognize the efficiency of their teachers, to sympathize, cooperate, and stand up for the teachers, and co-operate with the inspectors also, by recognizing those teachers whom he says are the best. He specially demanded sympathy and encouragement for the teachers, and concluded by declaring that loyal support and co-operation and recognition of teachers' merits by encouragement would solve half the difficulties that at present faced the community.

MR. WEIR: THE GOVERNMENT'S NEGLECT.

The Hon. W. A. Weir struck a new note. 'It has always seemed a very remarkable thing to me,' he said, 'that since Confederation, for over thirty years, we never heard the cause of education discussed throughout the length and breadth of our province. The elections came and passed, and still the most important question that could possibly occupy the minds, the thoughts, and the attention of the people, was never discussed during one of them. During all that period no word was ever spoken in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec on this all-important question. A marvel—how can we explain it? Were we all asleep? Had we forgotten what was for everyone the most important of all questions regarding the younger generation? It must have been so. There seems to have been a determination not to say a word on this question. I well remember when the late Mr. Marchand first introduced his Education Bill, providing for certain improvements, there were people who were positively astounded at the audacity he exhibited in discussing this tabooed question, even though he was Prime Minister, on the floor of the House at Quebec. But his action had its beneficial results, because it taught the people and the people's representatives that they had a right to discuss the question of elementary education with their electors, with the public, in the newspapers, and by every means in their power and at their disposal.

'I am glad this series of conferences has been inaugurated. It is no longer a crime to voice your free opinions upon matters of elementary education in this province. . . . . We are greatly indebted to the St. John's 'News,' to the Huntingdon 'Gleaner,' to the Richmond 'Times,' and to the Montreal 'Witness,' for the steps they have taken to lay before the public the requirements of the elementary schools in our rural communities. Our elementary schools have been like orphans for the last thirty years. They have not had that fatherly care and protection to which they were entitled, either from the Legislature or from the Government or from the Protestant Committee. The time has come, however, when, if we are to preserve our schools and keep our children from being pariahs and burden-bearers in this province, we must rouse ourselves and do what we can to improve them. Are you aware that last year there were sixty-six more elementary schools that closed their doors —probably for ever—and that the families around them will probably be compelled to bring up their children in ignorance without hardly any education whatever? I tell you, I have seen bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, lovable children on our hill-sides and in our valleys who I knew would, in a few short years, have the intelligence which God had placed in their brains stamped out by the dark cloud of ignorance. You will see that there is no question of greater or more vital importance that could possibly occupy our attention, for you want to preserve these 430 schools, representing the scattered Protestant families of our province.

Many of these schools have been supported by two or three families around them. What good will it do to talk of raising the taxation of the properties of these families on the mountain slopes, far away from cities or towns, far away from railways,—away from anywhere where they can receive adequate compensation for the proceeds of their labor? I say that raising the taxation on their property would be of little benefit in the solution of the problem presented by elementary education.

IN DEFENCE OF THE TEACHERS.

'Ladies and gentlemen, I do not believe in speaking lightly or slightingly of those young girls who come from the normal schools and academies, and after having carefully observed their teachers in those schools, go and teach as well as they can in elementary rural schools. I say they have received the best training it was within their power to obtain in teaching. And the academies have in the past shown that they were able to produce pupils equipped for the battle of life and fully qualified to take their place with the best in the city of Montreal. I believe in the training of teachers; I believe everybody should have as much training as it is possible for them to have. But, if the farmer on the slopes of the Laurentians is unable or unwilling to send his daughter a hundred miles or more to the city of Montreal in order that she may receive a year's training at McGill Normal School, then, I say, certainly provide some other means of enabling and qualifying that girl, who has gone through the academy, to obtain a certificate to teach in the humble hill-side school.

'I am very glad that through debates in Parliament, and in the Press, the Protestant Committee have at last recognized that there is one master in this Province of Quebec, and that is, the voice of the free electors of this province. It took some time to do it, but at last we have done it, and we have some means at our disposal to supply teachers for the school-houses that are crying out for them. I do not want to say one word against the allotment of public moneys for the cause of education. I do not think our universities, normal schools, academies, and model schools receive too much. But it is certainly very remarkable,—the small percentage of public assistance in comparison with these institutions, that our elementary schools receive.

UNFAIR DIVISION OF GRANT.

'I would have been very glad if Mr. Rexford, and the other members of the Protestant Committee had called the attention of the government during the past thirty years to this fact,—that the elementary schools of the province were receiving only about one-half of the money voted by the Legislature for the cause of education. Is it right, is it fair, that the superior schools should receive $1, while the elementary schools only receive two, when we have hundreds, nay, thousands, of elementary schools in the province? Are they not more than twice as important as the superior schools, inasmuch as 92 percent of the children of this province never go any farther than the elementary schools? They should receive nine times as much as our superior schools. I am not blaming the Protestant Committee for this,—I blame myself, and you, and the province from one side to the other, —but is it right that when you have a rich and healthy community you should pour the larger share of the educational contributions of the Government into its purse, and that as the people in a far away and isolated district get poorer and poorer, you should reduce their grant? That is the state of affairs regarding which the public should be educated until they grasp the fact that the share of a rich city like Montreal in the Government's educational grant is growing larger and larger, though Montreal does not want it,—it is a mere bagatelle in the large sum Montreal spend on education,—while the poor country districts are getting less and less.

'Look at the figures. In 1871 the city schools of Montreal received $3,558 of the government grant; in 1881, $4,342; in 1891, $5,761, and in 1901, $6,369. Thus you see that the share of the city of Montreal in the public school fund is growing greater and greater, while the share of the elementary rural schools gets less and less. Montreal to-day draws one-half of the public school funds of the province of Quebec. Some remedy must be found for this, even if it is to take from the higher institutions a portion of their share of the grant and give it to the rural elementary schools, for their preservation. But at present the government grants are given in inverse proportion to the needs of the schools. If the population of any locality has been reduced by one-half, it is all the more difficult for that locality to maintain its elementary school, and yet, according to the existing principle, the grant to that locality from the government is reduced. As its difficulty to maintain its elementary schools becomes greater, its grant from the government becomes less. The grant from the public school fund to rural elementary schools amounts to $15,000. Let us take a comparison. The Normal School receives over $16,000. I believe the Normal School has been a very useful institution in the past, and that it will be so in the future; but is it reasonable that while it receives $16,000 a year from the Provincial Treasury, the 800 or 900 rural elementary schools should only receive $15,000? I do not think the division is at all a fair or a correct one, and I am convinced that it ought to be altered in the near future.

'I want to point this out in mitigation of what I have said regarding the school ratepayers of the province of Quebec. I find they have been very largely increasing their contributions to the cost of education. I have not been able to separate Catholic and Protestant schools in my calculations, but the figures I give are general statistics, and include annual taxes, special taxes, monthly fees, and fees from subsidized educational institutions. Take 1867-68, the first year of our provincial administration. The contributions by the people to the cost of education amount-

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ed to $1,313,149; in 1897-98 they were more than double, $2,608,121; and in 1904-05 there had been another million added, $3,604,724. So you see the people of the province of Quebec have not been standing idly by, disregarding the cause of education, but have slowly but surely increased their contributions. At the same time the government has been doing what it could in the same direction. In 1867-68 its payments were $256,762; in 1897-98, $443,-260, and in 1904-1905, $480,760; and at the last session of the Quebec Legislature we decided to vote a further sum of $50,000 for the support of rural schools. So that the people and the government have each, within the limits of their abilities, been endeavoring to do what they could. The fault that I find with this sum of $500,000 and over from the coffers of the Provincial Treasury, is this—a fair proportion of it does not go to the elementary schools . . . . . special interests go to the Legislature or to the members, and urge their claims, and consequently receive attention.'

TAXATION.

Proceeding, Mr. Weir dealt with the question of taxation and quoted figures to show that the rate of taxation among the scattered Protestant communities was really very high—much higher than among the Catholic communities, which were more centralized. 'You cannot blame the farmers for not taxing themselves sufficiently,' he said. 'The farmers were not undervalued for taxation purposes. In his own county he knew of cases where the farms were forty miles from any railway, and the farmers had tried to sell their farms and had been unable to do so, or, if at last they had succeeded, it was only on terms of long-extended payments, and for an amount not one-half the value of the improvements they had put into their farms. When two or three families tax themselves in order to keep a school open for their children,' he proceeded, 'you cannot say they are wanting in affection for their children or care for their education.

A REMEDY.

'What is the remedy? I am at a loss to suggest one. I hope that Professor ple of this province, who have climbed to in hopes that some of the wealthy people of this province, who have climbed to the top through the training they have received in our schools, may see their way to create an endowment fund for our elementary schools. It would not take very much. One million dollars would be sufficient to supply the needs of the four hundred and thirty schools where the attendance and the length of the school term are so very small. It would give each of these schools an endowment of over a hundred dollars a year, sufficient to keep them in existence over five months during the year, leaving them to be kept open for the other five months at the expense of the population. Surely it would not be a very great thing for the wealthy people of this province to form an endowment fund of over one million dollars. The rural districts and the elementary schools have given to the best blood of our cities, the brightest intelligence of our pulpits, and many of the leaders in our mercantile houses, an amount of determination, energy, vigor, brightness, and intellectual ability that has hewn the way to success for the men who possessed these qualities. These men are a credit to the Province of Quebec and to Canada. Surely it is not too much to suggest to them that a fund should be created for the preservation of the schools which gave them their first start in life and enabled them to achieve the success which has at last crowned their efforts?'

THE FUTURE.

Mr. Weir further suggested that perhaps part of the difficulty arose out of the province's lack of railway mileage in the districts in which these rural elementary schools were situated. But the cutting through of the northern part of the province by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the connecting branch lines that would be made to it through other parts would increase the value of the produce of the farmers in the remoter parts by enabling them to realize a better price for it, and in a hundred different ways of which he was not at liberty to speak at that juncture there was a great and magnificent future before the Province of Quebec. 'Her horizon is golden with promise,' he declared, 'and it would be worth while for our people to consider seriously whether it is to their best advantage to isolate themselves on the plains of the great North-West or to remain here to gather in the wealth which the Province of Quebec has in store for them in the future. Moreover, I believe that it is in the best interests of all classes in this province that the English element should not be driven out of the counties of Quebec, for it is a national advantage to have the English and the French mingling together here. It would be a great calamity for the French-Canadians themselves the moment that the English population disappeared from the counties of this province, and could only be found in the larger cities on the banks of the St. Lawrence.'

In conclusion, Mr. Weir said: 'I hope we have not tired you with this discussion of the question of elementary education, and I sincerely trust that we have said enough to set you thinking, so that you may thoroughly understand the seriousness of the problem that exists, and which we must solve. There is a difficulty to overcome, but our forefathers who settled this great Dominion overcame the difficulties that presented themselves to them, in their day, and surely we shall be able to overcome in some way the difficulties which present themselves to us in this matter. I have every confidence that once public opinion is roused and sets itself to the task of finding a solution of the problem, that solution will be found and the difficulty overcome.'

The chairman, introducing Professor Robertson, said that the only solution he saw was the establishment of a fund under the control of the Protestant Committee or some other body, that would augment the allowance given to the poor municipalities. 'I do not see how the government of this province, with its small revenue and its heavy debt, is going to be able to give such a sum to the cause of elementary education as will materially raise the standard as it requires to be raised,' he said. 'The only way in which the elementary schools are going to be helped is by every one putting his hand in his pocket and to increase taxation to establish a fund that will not be equally distributed all over the province, but will be allocated according to the special requirements of each locality.'

DR. ROBERTSON'S APPEAL.

The address of Professor Robertson, of St. Anne's College, struck still another new note. In a speech sparkling with epigrammatic comment and pointed home-truths, he emphasized the humanitarian side of education, its economic value to the country at large, and its influence on the future of the province. 'You cannot know too much of anything that has anything of the uplifting or of the upbuilding about it,' he began, and straightway charged the people with indifference about their schools. Money could not cure that. The people of Quebec province were perfectly able to have good schools. He thought a great deal more of Canada this side of the Great Lakes, and had more faith in it this side, than he had in the great western plains, for being the home of a happy, contented, prosperous people in years to come. Once the wheat lands were exhausted, a man would not be more than half a man on those plains of the west, which were without fruit trees and without running water. He never felt that why about this side, but unless the people here had good schools they would be a subservient and poor people. Men always talked about the main chance. What was the main chance? Why, to give a better chance to their boys than they themselves had had. 'Why should a man want to live?' he asked, 'If it is not that he is one in the eternal procession upwards from the depths of animalism to what is high and noble and uplifting? Life is never satisfying unless a man make the pathway a little easier for some little feet to tread. . . . . Make the schoolhouse strong that your boys and your girls may have reason to praise you for enabling them to lift the torch of civilization a little higher. Give the boys a chance. . . . Chip in, keep chipping in. That is what civilization means. . . . chipping in. The more a man chips in the richer man he becomes. You who are strong ought to help bear the burden of the weak; that is Christianity, and it is also civilization. My notion of civilization is to pay taxes. The higher the taxes, the higher the level of civilization. The people, then, in taxing themselves for the schools, tax themselves for their own good.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

'The best we have are our children, and the best national asset is not a railway or a parliament building, but a rural population which is intelligent and prosperous and contented. Can you have that without good schools? No. That is the greatest national asset, and therefore it is well worth the care and attention of the government. For what is the government but the organized intelligence of the people using our money for our ends? If the government wants to get money from you to spend on the schools, then let them have it—and let them have more. . . . Have you lost the spirit of your fathers, of the public spirited man who says: 'I will do my share first, and then chip in and help the other fellow?' Should we not stand for that in school matters, and pay our school taxes first, and then see what we can do more? I will join Mr. Weir in asking Montreal not to take its share of the government education grant. Montreal does not need it. And I would ask Montreal to chip in and to pay $25,000 more for the poor municipalities and their elementary schools. That would be a piece of splendid civic legislation, and Montreal would profit largely by it; for if the country districts are more prosperous they will bank and spend more money. . . . . Instead of paying bonuses for manufacturing concerns, let them pay bonus to the schools of agricultural districts. Let them do that and see how it would benefit them. I know plenty of Montreal people who are willing to do that. I would also say to you at Huntingdon: Chip in a thousand dollars more—not for your own schools, because they do not want it, but for the poorer schools around you. Remember that all school systems depend for their vigor and vitality and efficiency on the spirit of the people. Develop that spirit all you can.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

'Many of our difficulties are peculiar, always inseparable from a rural school problem in every land. And that problem is accentuated tremendously here by the fact that we have a sparse population, an interspersed population supporting two separate classes of schools. Then there is the small attendance. The average attendance of all the rural schools in the province is less than sixteen. That makes the school system expensive, and you cannot have good schools without the expenditure of a great deal of money. You cannot have very efficient schools with small taxes. The model schools and academies which are rated as very good have an average attendance of 91. You need also teachers receiving more support by having other teachers close by. Every rural elementary school demands, first and foremost, a good, reliable, competent trained teacher of some experience. The short term is another great danger. There are only 300 rural elementary schools in the whole province, out of 850, that have over eight months.

'All this means patience, sympathy, encouragement, financial help and nourishing the spirit of the people to do the best they can for themselves. I admire the courage of three or four families who keep a school open for even five or six children. But the towns are draining the country of teachers. Why? Because for every dollar a girl can earn as a teacher in the country districts in the rural elementary schools, she can, with the same certificate, get $2.42 in the town schools. Therefore the ambitious, enterprising, and forceful teachers leave the country for the town. The model schools are not so badly off in this respect, because for every dollar they pay in salary the town school pays only $1.42. Now the lowest salary in the province of Ontario is $300 per annum, in the elementary schools. If the Ontario Government never did anything else, that would mark those men as statesmen who will stand out conspicuous for ages. Can you not set a similar example here for the people in the rest of this province? If you say that your teachers in your rural elementary schools shall not receive in future a lower salary than $300 per annum, you will do more good than if you were to build great monuments of barns and had big bank accounts. I will chip in $10 per teacher myself. I would rather set that pace for the province of Quebec than be Prime Minister of this Dominion. Is not the man who serves his race best the man who gives the children a chance?'

THE CLAUSES.

Professor Robertson then quoted what Montreal did in the way of paying for education of the children, and proceeded to show how the province of Quebec stood in comparison with all the states in the American Union, Ontario, and Nova Scotia. 'Quebec,' he said, 'pays public schools $10.31 per pupil in average attendance. There is no place lower than Quebec, except the Black Belt in the southern United States! And the Government itself pays only 80 cents per pupil in the elementary, model, and academy schools. What do you think of that? If you can get the government to double this, do so; but meanwhile, do not let your children want for good schools.

'What is the cause of all this? It is evident that something is the matter. Let me read to you what some of the inspectors say, in the annual report:—"Four chief obstacles—teachers have no system of explanation; irregular attendance; frequent change of teachers; lack of zeal on the part of the teachers." "Teachers possess the necessary knowledge, but they do not know how to apply it." "I am of opinion that the most effective means of raising the level of primary education generally would be to increase the teachers' salaries according to the three following bases—the degree of the diploma, the number of years of teaching, and the success obtained." "If the teachers' efforts were always seconded by the authorities, and above all, by the parents, more progress would be observed." 'Where the teacher is good, the attendance is good." 'This is what the men who know say. The main difficulty seems to me to be the indifference on the part of the people. I have not come here to give you any soft soap; I have come here to tell you what I think about this. The main object of these conferences is to correct that indifference, and to raise interest in the movement. United support will accomplish a great deal. Sympathy between the home and the teacher will raise the level of the school without money; money is not needed for that. See that you have trained teachers. The trained teacher is to the boy and girl as the charm of sunshine and breeze that raises the flowers and sways the oak and moves the world,—the children feel it and always in their after-life. Who do you think we shall have at St. Anne's? A foreign master from the other side? No. A good Canadian, who has been trained, who has come from some Canadian farm, and who knows what the life here is.

'I say again, give the children a chance. The school is the nourishing place, the husbanding place, for the best traditions and acquisitions of the race.' Professor Robertson then gave some details of the scheme of education that would be followed at St. Anne's. He pointed out that for $3 a week girls would be given a thorough training in household science, housekeeping, dairying if they wished it, and other work, and if their parents could not pay for their education while they were at the college, then let them give the college a bond for $100 for each year, and after the girls had finished they could teach in the province. They might arrange to deduct $50 from the bond for each year they taught. And after the girls had taught for a few years—what could be better for them, more ennobling, more dignifying?—they would marry and settle down and make of their homes centres of love and intelligence, and noble womanhood and culture.

STAY IN QUEBEC.

He concluded: 'Stay right here in Quebec. Do not listen to the lure of the North-West. If you could see those women there longing for the sight of orchards and trees and running water, and then think how the people there boast of ninety million bushels of wheat. Do not be lured to the west; stay here, amid the trees and the streams, and build up good schools. What is money for but to buy satisfactions for your soul, for your intellect and for your body? And what greater satisfaction can a man have than knowing that he has spent some time, some strength, and some money in helping the young of his generation to have a better chance than he had? Men, as they grow old, see what is worth while in its true perspective. The things that are worth while to a man who is intelligent are these: To give the children a chance, to make their path a little easier to travel than his was. Nothing else is worth while. Nothing is worth while save to help a child to reach ideals that you could not reach, and if you stand by your school and pay a minimum salary of three hundred dollars per annum to your teachers here, you will prove yourselves worthy; and by and by someone will come out of these schools who will be a man, who will carry the torch of civilization still further than you have done, higher, onward and upward. What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and does not support his own school?'

The conference closed shortly after. Mr. Walsh, M.P., spoke briefly in favor of education for Canadians as a whole, and declared that education in this province would never be satisfactory until that ideal had been attained.

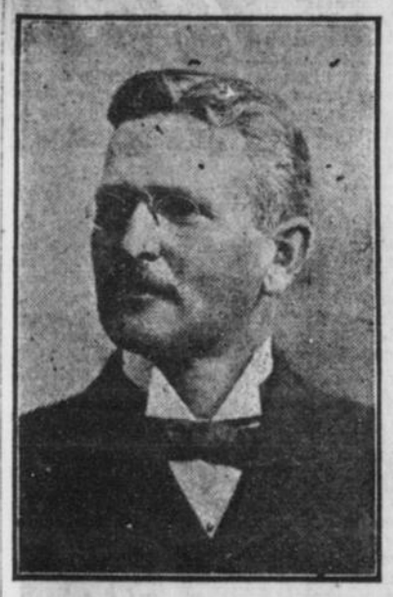
Mr. Walker, M.P.P., endorsed what had been said about the bad pay given to teachers. Their teachers were getting from $136 to $200 a year, which would barely keep them in boots in bad weather, after paying for their board. They could earn forty or fifty dollars a month in the towns as stenographers or bookkeepers. Even domestic servants who got twelve or fifteen dollars a month and their board were better off. 'We in this district should do our utmost,' he concluded, 'to raise the standard of the teachers in our midst.'

AT RICHMOND.

The meeting at Richmond, held simultaneously with that at Huntingdon, having for its object the discussion of the schools in the rural districts, was attended by upwards of five hundred people. Major G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P., John White, a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and Dr. G. W. Parmelee addressed the meeting.

The local arrangements were in the hands of an energetic committee composed of Messrs. Hexton, district school inspector; T. Moore, Jos. Bedard, D. J. Hayes and D. Rowatt. Prior to the meeting a couple of hours were spent by the visitors in inspecting the schools of the town. The Christian Brothers' school, which is undergoing extensive improvements, was the first stopping place. The St. Francis College, beautifully situated, and with a pretty view up the valley of the St. Francis River, was almired within and without. The final visit was made to the Convent of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal. The mother superior, Sister St. Honoré, conducted the party through all parts of the building.

Shortly after one o'clock, the Provincial Treasurer opened the meeting at the fair grounds. He expressed his pleasure at seeing such a representative gathering and explained briefly the purpose of the meetings. Particularly was he glad to see so many ladies present, for the mothers could do much towards improving the conditions for the education of their children. At the last session of the legislature the member for that county, Mr. Mackenzie, had taken the matter up and since that time the agitation had been spreading through the Eastern Townships. There was no good reason that he could see why the boys and girls of our towns and cities should have better facilities than those in the rural districts. That morning he had had the privilege of visiting, for the first time, the St. Francis College, of which Sir Melbourne Tait, the present Chief Justice of the province, was an old pupil. It was not particularly with regard to schools of that kind that the movement had reference, but there was no reason why their educational system should not be better than it was. They were all agreed that something should be done to improve the conditions of rural schools. The speakers at the meetings or conferences were men interested in the educa-



THE HON. J. C. McCORKILL.

tional questions of the province, and he had much pleasure in calling on a young man, Major G. W. Stephens, who had shown himself to be greatly interested in the public affairs of the province, to address the meeting.

Major Stephens prefaced his address by remarking that, although, like most of the rest of them, he had been born in the Province of Quebec and had lived in it for a good many years, yet that was the first occasion on which he had been so far in the Eastern Townships as Richmond. The meetings, of which that was one, had been arranged to lay before the Protestant people of the Province of Quebec the facts which they had been able to gather in the study of the educational system of the province. Since he had occupied a seat in the Provincial Parliament he had taken up the question of education with interest. He had had the privilege of travelling in Switzerland, Germany, England and in France, and had been impressed with the stress which the people in these older countries had laid on matters of education. He had tried to get to the facts of the educational system of the Province of Quebec and in this he had had the assistance of Dr. Parmelee, the secretary of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr. Stephens went on to say that the Protestants of Quebec were a little band of three hundred thousand people surrounded by their Roman Catholic fellow citizens on the one hand, and the United States on the other. Their numbers had decreased as years had gone on; what was 300,000 now was 350,000 fifteen years ago, and as long as they neglected their system of education they could not hope to increase their numbers by inviting people to come to settle in this province. This was a point that he wanted to bring before them, to see if some improvement could not be brought about. A lesson might easily be taken from the Roman Catholic part of the community. They stood shoulder to shoulder in the matter of

MR. G. W. STEPHENS, M.P.P.

their educational system and the Protestants should do the same. The basis of our educational welfare depended on the amount of money we were able to spend on it. It had taken him a long time to find out how much real estate belonged to Protestants in the province of Quebec. Statistics were hard to obtain, but he found that three hundred thousand Protestants in Quebec owned real estate to the value of $130,000,000; this was the basis they had to reckon on for the support of their schools. The total valuation of real estate for the province was $500,000,000, and it was essential to find out whether people received their right proportion of the government grant for Protestant education.

'In Ontario,' said Mr. Stephens, 'they spend $6,000,000 a year on education, and the amount granted by the government is $400,000, so that the people of that province tax themselves to spend 5,600,-000 dollars annually on education. In the State of Massachusetts they spend over twelve million dollars on education per year, of which the government grant is $550,000. We spend in this province $4,000,000 and the government gives us $550,000, so that we receive a larger grant from the government than the people in either Ontario or the State of Massachusetts in proportion to the total amount expended.

'The schools of the rural districts,' continued the speaker, 'are open only for a few months of the year and the teachers are badly paid.' The average salary paid to a teacher in this province per school year, he said, 'was $164. In Ontario they had passed a law placing the minimum salary at $300 per school year. Again, take the case of a great many of the schools that are kept open only a few months of the year. The elementary educational portion of a child's life was between the ages of six and twelve years. Between those ages many of them in this province got but about 450 days of school life; that was supposed to make them useful and efficient citizens able to compete with those of other countries who had attended school during ten months of each year, equal to 1,750 days. The only way to make useful citizens of our children was by instilling in them principles of honor and industry during their school days.

'We Protestants ought to have statistics of Protestant education,' continued Mr. Stephens, 'separate entirely from those of the Roman Catholics. We ought to know how much Protestant real estate there is in each county, what sum the taxes for education sent to in each county, and how that money is spent, before we ask the people for more. We ought to know where our Protestant money is going if we are to hope to have a successful school system. First, let us find out what money we have to spend, and then let it be spent in decent salaries for teachers, and comfortable school houses for our children. We waste our money by training teachers to teach our children, and then they go to other provinces, who pay living salaries. I am of the opinion that with a little system and organization we could do something in this province. If we had the business facts about Protestant elementary education properly compiled, county by county, I am of opinion that what money we now spend would yield double the results.'

Concluding, Mr. Stephens hoped to soon see the time when each school should fly the flag of the nation; true patriotism should be fostered and a system like that that had made the Scottish people what they were should hold sway in the province of Quebec.

Dr. Parmelee followed Mr. Stephens. After referring to his old connection with the town of Richmond, he said that education was the greatest feature in the making of a nation. In the province of Quebec we had tremendous difficulties to overcome; but, if the situation were faced with determination we should have in this province a school system of which the province might well be proud. The Protestant population were scattered through a vast French majority. They were not a solid mass of people. Education in this province must be put on a business basis. Only where a reasonably large number of children could be got together could it be conducted economically. This was shown plainly in the city of Montreal, where it was found necessary to put at least forty children under one teacher. But, in the country districts, under present conditions, this was impossible. There was in this province last year 29 schools, which had an average attendance of five pupils or less. Of schools having an average attendance of from five to ten there were 170, while 231 schools had an average attendance of from ten to fifteen pupils, making altogether 430 schools averaging between eleven and twelve pupils. It was necessary to group the children of several families together, and under these conditions we should be able to give them a sounder education than if they were taken together in little groups of six or seven. People in the United States had tried to overcome the same difficulty that existed in Quebec, and had overcome it in a remarkable degree. In the state of Massachusetts a system known as the consolidated school system had been adopted, by which three or four small schools in one district were brought together, and now the system had spread all over the rural districts of the United States and also to Australia.

'I want to point out,' continued Dr. Parmelee, 'that we cannot expect in the province of Quebec, to have proper schools for our children if we do not spend our money properly.' Instituting a further comparison between the educational affairs of the State of Massachusetts and those of this province, the speaker showed that while in the former the cost of education was $30 per pupil per annum, in the latter it was only eleven or twelve dollars per pupil in Protestant elementary schools. He went on to point out the awakening that had taken place in France, England and Germany with regard to elementary education.

There was formerly a generally prevalent idea, Dr. Parmelee stated, that any sort of education would do for a farmer, but now it was coming to be considered that a farmer was entitled to just as good an education as any other man, and required it. The farmer, if he would be successful, needed to know something of the elements of science, and he needed to know something of business methods.

Education had its money value also, and the State of Massachusetts again formed the example to bear out the speaker's statement. The average length of attendance at school by a pupil in that state at the time of the calculation was made was seven years. In other states it was but four years. Statistics proved that the creative value per head of population of the former state was 70 cents per diem, while of the others it was but 40 cents. 'What would it mean here,' asked Dr. Parmelee, 'if we could increase the average earning power of each person by ten cents per head of population?' This could only be done by increased education. To bring about this we must not only raise more money, but we must use our money to better advantage.

Dr. Parmelee wished to speak on one more question that lay very near his heart—that of teachers' salaries. Years ago he used to pity the teachers—now he pitied the people. He pitied the people because things had come to such a pass that they could not get enough teachers with diplomas, nor even without. During the past two years at least two hundred teachers had gone to the West because there they could get at least $450 per year, instead of the $140 that they got in this province. Owing to present conditions the teacher frequently made the profession a stepping stone to other walks of life. In the older countries when a teacher became a teacher he remained so for the rest of his life. But in the province of Quebec the majority of our best teachers were going away or into other occupations just as soon as they could. The speaker deplored the lack of male teachers in the schools of the province, but unless they were prepared to pay good salaries the conditions would not improve. The teacher was the base of the whole school system. The speaker went on to show the effect the dominie had had on the school system of Scotland. He emphasized again the fact that in order to have good teachers it was necessary to pay them more than a salary that merely sufficed to enable them to live only from hand to mouth.

Mr. White, ex-M.P.P., and member of the Council of Public Instruction, laid before the meeting a plan for increasing the amount of money to be spent for educational purposes in the Province of Quebec, and read a notice of motion, that he had placed before the Council of Public Instruction. It was as follows:—'That, inasmuch as elementary education in the province is in an unsatisfactory condition—due, in a large measure to lack of funds to engage duly qualified teachers and provide comfortable school-houses with sufficient equipment and apparatus for pupils—this committee hereby requests the Provincial Legislature to impose a small tax of half a mill on the dollar upon all taxable real estate in the Province held by persons professing the Protestant faith.'

Mr. White went on to show that while the amount paid on this tax would scarcely be felt by property holders, yet an increase of $65,000 per annum in the amount available for educational purposes would follow. He also instanced the effect this would have on the schools of the Eastern Townships. He deplored the meagre salaries paid to qualified teachers in this province, and said that it could not be expected that the latter would remain here when in the province of Ontario, only six hours' distant by rail, they could command a minimum salary of $300 per annum. The only thing to do was for the Protestant people to stand together and try to raise more money to keep their teachers in the province of Quebec.

With regard to the consolidation of schools the speaker advocated the conveying of children to school by the co-operation of their parents, instead of by hired teams.

The next to address the meeting was Mr. P. G. McKenzie, M.P.P. He took up the subject of taxation as it concerned the educational systems of the Province of Quebec. The matter which the previous speaker had submitted to the public was of great importance, and the principles that it involved were well worthy of the consideration of thinking men in the Province of Quebec. He was there as a servant of the people of that county, and his hearers might feel sure that he would be glad to receive from them their opinions

on the matter. 'I had the honor, last session,' he went on, 'to call the attention of parliament to the deplorable condition of our elementary schools. That subject provided a discussion which took a wide and extensive range, and I believe that the time is come when the people of this province will rise and insist on something being done to better the condition of these schools. The people of Montreal,' the speaker said, 'wealthy as they were, were becoming keenly alive to the necessity of better conditions in the elementary schools. But the people of Montreal were better able to stand on their own resources than those in the country. In referring to the money devoted to education in the province, he said about one-eighth was devoted to Protestant education, and of this three-tenths went to the city of Montreal.

Mr. Mackenzie did not take a pessimistic view of the school question in the Province of Quebec and adduced figures relating to teachers' salaries to bear out his opinion, that satisfactory progress was being made. He had no misgivings for the future of the Protestant people of the Province of Quebec, and believed that they would be found equal to the occasion. 'These meetings which are going on in the Province of Quebec,' Mr. Mackenzie added, 'cannot fail to give good results, and I hope that ere long we shall see the benefits which will accrue from them.'

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill said they were assembled as a representative body of the Protestants of the Province of Quebec to consider the amelioration of the condition of rural education in the province. He quoted figures to show that since 1871 the precentage of Protestant people in the Townships had decreased while that of the Roman Catholics had increased, and pointed out that the decrease of the former had taken place only in the rural districts, for in the cities the Protestant percentage had increased. He did not make any complaint against their Roman Catholic friends, rather were they to be commended for the way in which they stuck to the Province of Quebec. It was a deplorable fact that the same love of the soil of this province did not exist in the breasts of the Protestant people. He had with him figures showing the expenditure on education by the government in 1871, 1901, 1905, 1906, and an estimate of the probable expenditure in 1907. These statistics showed that from 1871 the proportion of the money expended by the government on Protestant education had decreased. In 1871—one-seventh of the total grant went to Protestant schools, but in 1891-2 it had decreased to one-eighth. Later figures showed a still further diminution. It was neither fair nor just that in the rural parts of this province our children should not have the same facilities as the children in cities enjoy. In order to do so we must have, he declared, as good teachers and as good equipment as in the city schools.

With regard to the question of salaries, comparisons had been made between those paid here and in other parts of the Dominion. The rural districts of Quebec did not stand alone. They had the same complaint in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and they were trying to do the same there as we are here.'

It had been found necessary in other places, he went on to say, to pay their teachers salaries commensurate with those paid in other walks of life. The means of earning a good living had increased considerably in recent years and it would be difficult to retain young men and women in the schools if they were not able to command better salaries.

Messrs. Hewton and Truell also addressed the meeting briefly. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the speakers brought the proceedings to a termination.

AT KNOWLTON.

The conferences on elementary education, organized by the federal Minister of Agriculture and his associates in this campaign, were continued at Knowlton and at Inverness yesterday, and at both places very large and intensely enthusiastic meetings were held. At Knowlton the committee had been fortunate enough to secure the beautiful Foster Park, on the lakeside, and here in the forenoon a basket picnic was held, the conference taking place after one o'clock. There were upwards of fifteen hundred people present from the whole district around, many having driven long distances to hear the speeches. They were rewarded for listening for over four hours to the list of speakers by hearing as able and as concise an exposition of the present situation in regard to elementary education as could be desired. The speeches of the Rev. E. I. Rexford and the Hon. J. C. McCorkill were the principal utterances of the afternoon, though several other gentlemen spoke, and all to effect, notably Major Stephens, M.P.P., and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the latter following on the lines of his Huntingdon speech. The hearty manner in which votes of thanks were accorded was an accurate measure of the appreciation of those who had attended the conference.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch presided, and there were present on the platform Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P. for Shefford, the Hon. Senator Baker, Mr. P. J. G. McKenzie, M.P.P., the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Major Stephens, M.P.P. for St. Lawrence Division, Montreal; Dr. Fisher, Dr. Harris, Rev. E. M. Taylor, Mr. W. U. Cotton, Mr. Raymond Ball, Mr. E. Ladoux, Mr. E. Mills, and others, including many members of school boards and officials, and a very large number of ladies, both from Knowlton, Brome, and farther points in the county.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch, in opening the proceedings, briefly explained the raison-d'etre of the conferences, and contended that no man or woman who took any interest in the welfare and prosperity of the country could fail to take the deepest possible interest in the educational question and the solution of the problems they had to face. They had nothing to do with their Roman Catholic neighbors' system, nor need they trouble themselves about it. He believed that when the real nature of the difficulties and their solution was explained to them, they would not hesitate a moment, but would do whatever was necessary for the improvement and reform of the Protestant educational system in the province of Quebec, in so far as it affected them in the eastern townships.

RESTS WITH THE PEOPLE.

Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M. P. for Shefford, was the first speaker. He was sure, he said, that it was the ambition of every mother there that her children should go into the world with the best possible education they could have. He proceeded to emphasize the great difficulties which stood in the way of a satisfactory working of the school system in the rural districts. Instead of evolving some plan whereby they might group the schools and get a larger attendance, and thus with fewer schools, and consequently less expense, engage more pupils, they had gone on and allowed the attendance at the schools to go down. They had not kept pace with the progress of the time. The beginning of all educational reform lay with the people themselves; they must cultivate the public spirit of liberality, and set their hands in their pockets to spend more money for the education of their children. Mr. Parmelee defended the Protestant Committee at some length, spoke highly of its members, and said that time was wasted in blaming them for what had been brought about by the negligence of the public. Only by getting more money could they reduce the scarcity of teachers. The first interest for all schools was to have good teachers, and they must bear that in mind always. He urged them never to heed any talk to the effect that it was not necessary to educate men who were going to be farmers. On the contrary, there were no people who required to have a better, more thorough, or more all-round education. The farmers required the best education the country could give them. The fundamental principle, the foundation of such a government as that of Canada, was to educate the intelligent electorate with high ideals and to train those high ideals. They must take off their coats, get to work, and do something.

Mr. P. J. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P. for Richmond, spoke after. He referred to many important reform movements that had originated in Knowlton, and expressed the hope that this educational reform movement, the latest of them all, would be attended with the same success that had followed the movement for the betterment of the manufacture of butter and cheese, and others. The movement had been conceived in the interests of the bone of their bone, and the flesh of their flesh, and therefore they, the people of the eastern townships, ought to sustain and support it. The government had already reached the full limit of its capacity for giving for the present, at any rate. Proceeding, Mr. Mackenzie dealt at some length with the question of the Federal subsidy, claiming that a liberal recognition on the part of the Federal Government of the claims of Quebec would result in a sum being made available for educational purposes which would go far to solve the difficulty in regard to funds. Concluding, he dealt with the success of Montreal schools, the need for increasing the salaries of teachers, and the necessity for everybody to do what he or she could, to join together in hearty co-operation to bring about the required improvements.

DR. REXFORD'S MASTERLY ADDRESS.

The Rev. E. I. Rexford, who followed, delivered the address of the day,—an address which made a deep impression on all who heard it, and which was characterized from beginning to end with a striking note of sincerity, earnest appeal, and straightforward exposition of the actual situation, and the remedies to hand. 'We are gathered here to-day,' he said, 'in reference to the attitude of the general population of this section of the province to the question of education in our elementary schools. As we have learned from the speakers who have already entertained you, there are several positions. In fact there are several attitudes which characterize our population. Now, it is quite natural that in taking up an attitude towards the educational work of the province, a certain section of the population at least should seek out the easiest attitude, that which costs them least,—the attitude, in fact, in which they can take part with the least possible expenditure of energy, of thought, and of effort. There is an attitude that answers to that description remarkably well, not only in reference to education, but in reference almost to every other aspect of life, and that attitude is the critical attitude.

THE ATTITUDE OF CRITICISM.

'There is nothing easier, nothing cheaper, than the attitude of criticism. Take a young lady. Someone speaks of her good looks and beauty. At once there is a chime in of criticism. Her nose is not quite straight, her eyes are not perfectly a pair, her cheeks are not the absolute tint one would like to see. It matters not how plain the face or how incorrect the nose or how much disparity there is in the eyes of the critic; that does not signify. It costs you little to criticise. To pull down is a very cheap thing, and can be done by any kind of man. If you have an old barn you want removed, you just gather round that old barn and look at those who work. Are there any technical workmen there, any who have taken a course of training? No; any kind of a crowd will do to pull down the old barn. But if you want to reconstruct the old barn, to rebuild, you go off and get expert advice,—you ask one who has had expert training to come and suggest to you. You ask that the work of reconstruction shall be placed in the hands of those in whom you can trust, who have the ability and skill, and they are not many in number. That is the more difficult work, and what is true in a plain way about buildings is true about our educational institutions.

'It is very easy to criticise public men. It is very easy to criticise a public man's policy, very easy to point out how much better it would have been for him to have done something just a little different and to have left this or that undone; but it is not so easy to go into public life and to do better,—to get to the reconstructing and constructing part and to do the work that devolves upon those who are builders and not merely critics and destroyers. If you look round, you will find standing around our public institutions and our public men, full of criticism, full of energy and determination to pull down, the man who has tried half a dozen things and who has failed at them all, and yet he is quite prepared to criticise to the full those who are doing their best, and doing it well, too. You will find there the man, quite prepared to criticise, who has never lifted his hand to improve the condition of things he criticises. It is easy work; it is simple work; it does not cost anything; there is no responsibility in it, and therefore it is readily engaged in.

STATEMENTS FALSE AND INCOMPLETE.

'We have been suffering in this province a good deal from that sort of thing; there are too many who are quite ready to criticise. But it is a very mischievous thing, in two directions. In the first place, because there are very frequently connected with it incorrect statements; and again, because it involves incomplete statements. You know how you can make a statement which is only half complete, and which carries with it a very wrong impression, and the critics are ready to stop at that point. They have done a great deal of harm in that way in this province. Let me give you two instances which appear very apposite at this juncture: It has been stated in reference to the Protestant Committee that for over thirty years—that is, during its entire existence—it has never once suggested to the government of this province that it should increase the grant to elementary education. That is a clear-cut, plain statement, and has been made more than once in connection with the discussions on education in this province. Now I desire to state that the chairman, who before he was made a judge was in the government, can bear testimony that that statement is absolutely false, and that the Protestant Committee has again and again approached he government of this province on this question and asked for a substantial increase in the grant to elementary education. I have myself, on more than five occasions during my connection with educational work in the province, formed part of a deputation from the Protestant Committee to wait upon the government of this province to urge upon them the absolute necessity of increasing the educational grant in order to save our elementary schools. Let me read you an extract from the minutes of the committee:—"Moved by the Rev. Principal Shaw: In view of the pressing needs of the elementary schools of this province, which should be improved as the province advances in material interests, and in view of the general demand there is throughout the province for their improvement, while it may be claimed that in general the character of these schools is as favorable as the resources available allow, Be it resolved: that we respectfully and strongly urge upon the government the advisability and imperative need of increasing the legislative grant for the elementary schools of this province.' That is from the minutes of the Protestant Committee, which, for the past thirty years, according to the critics, has never pleaded with the government for an increase in the grants to elementary schools. (Applause.) I would like to go further in this connection, and point out that the Protestant Committee has urged upon the government the taking of the $16,000 which are to-day spread over the whole province and using them for the strengthening of the weaker elementary schools scattered throughout the rural parts. I submit that in the face of recorded evidence of this kind, any critic of repute and responsibility ought to hang his head in shame who stands before the public of this province and makes the statement to which I have referred. Now, much of this criticism is mischievous because it is incomplete. I have heard the statement made that it is a crying shame that the government of this province gives to the Normal School $16,000, and to the 850 elementary schools less than $16,000. I admit on the face of it that a statement of that kind, made before a public audience, must have a very marked effect. The first color of such a statement has a definite effect upon an audience, but when we go beyond that and find out that this $16,000 constitutes the whole of the revenue of the Normal School, while the $16,000 and less given to the elementary schools is a mere bagatelle to the cost of maintenance of those schools, and does not pretend to support them, but only to give them slight encouragement, the statement appears in a very different light. I suppose two hundred thousand dollars is nearer the mark of the total revenue of the elementary schools. Now, if the government were to cut that sixteen thousand dollars out from the elementary schools, the latter would scarcely feel it, it is such a small proportion to them, but if the sixteen-thousand-dollar grant to the Normal School were cut off, what do you think would happen? Why, the Normal School would tumble down about your ears. And you must remember that we have no right to-day to receive sixteen thousand dollars for our Normal School, as compared with our Catholic friends. If we got our true and proper proportion, we should get one-eighth of the grant, which would be about six thousand dollars. But our Catholic friends have a sense of fairness and of what is required. They have recognized that a Normal School is absolutely necessary, that a grant of six thousand dollars would be of no use, and therefore they offer to give us one-third instead of one-eighth. By that means we have been able to maintain our Normal School. That is the true history of the matter. When you get a complete statement, it gives an entirely different complexion to the point at issue.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE FACED.

'There are wide fields in connection with our elementary schools which one would like to enter. And there is one point here I want to make. While I am in strong sympathy with Mr. Mackenzie and hope he will be successful in getting that increased revenue from Ottawa which he wants for the provinces. I believe the true policy for this province on this question of elementary education is to face this question on its present basis, and to say, "We are obliged, for the present at least, to go forward with the revenues which are clearly and distinctly at our disposal." My friend Mr. Mackenzie's position — I am not a political man and have never attended a political meeting in my life —reminds me very much of a younger son who has gone away with his fair share of his father's property, and has spent it very lavishly, and then comes back to his father and says: "I want a little more, please."

'At the present moment we are here, not with our hands in the Treasury at Ottawa, but with our hands in our own pockets, our power of taxation, our small government grant, and in the presence of our children. That is the situation to-day. What are we going to do? We are straight up against one difficulty. Our population is so scattered that it is impossible for us, in many instances, to get a proper school to teach. Four hundred and thirty rural elementary schools in this province, with an average attendance of less than 12—that is the problem we are up against. I venture to say—and I believe that herein lies the true difficulty—that there is not a community on this continent, New York city included, that can afford to do what we are trying to do. To maintain 430 schools to teach less than 12 pupils each —it cannot be done. New York State, with all its wealth, puts sixty pupils to each teacher, and Montreal forty to each. Montreal has 10,000 pupils, and employs 250 teachers. You have in the rural elementary schools about 18,000 pupils — nearly twice as many. How many teachers do you employ? Eight hundred and fifty! Mothers of children here and ratepayers, look at that and put it into your thinking boxes clearly and distinctly, for there you have the main difficulty. It is not the Protestant Committee, not the school inspector, not the teacher with or without a diploma, but our efforts to do what is impossible for any ordinary community to do. We have got to face that problem. How is it that we have 12 children for each of these 850 schools? . . . The difficulty is that the distance we have to travel in order to bring together enough children to fill the school up is so great that the parents are reluctant to let their children do it. They say: "We will not send our children two miles to school when there is one here, close by. We would rather send our children to this school, close by, which is not worth the name, than send them two miles over there to a really good school." Now, ladies and gentlemen, we must get rid of that narrowness, that selfishness, that pig-headedness, and agree to work together to secure the best results. Some sympathetic man may come in and talk about the poor little children, and the hardships they have got to face in the shape of cold winters and wet roads—and I admit that they are very bad—and work upon our feelings and get us into a very sympathetic condition in reference to this, but when we go on to that wretched little school-house which is not fit to live in, and see the girl alone—and all honor to her for doing what she can—but utterly inefficient, utterly unable to do any good work, and those children only get half the education they ought to get, what then? Now, if we do not solve this question, do not let us bay the moon, kick the benches, rate the trustee or blame the school commissioner, but let us look our difficulties in the face and see if we cannot, by sacrifice, get a real good school together that shall be a credit to the community and give effective education to the children. There is no difficulty in some cases. In Huntingdon, for example, they have a very good school-house and a full school. There is no crisis there, and there are other places in which there is no crisis. But bear in mind that there are 430 of our rural elementary schools, with an average attendance of 12 and less, and fifty schools with only five pupils each. Fancy that! Fifty teachers teaching 250 children. Put the salary of those teachers at $200 per annum; fifty times that, and you have $10,000 as the cost of teaching 250 pupils for one year. No community can stand it. Let us look that fact fairly in the face.

THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

'Now, what is being done from outside to help these schools? What is the government doing? What is the Protestant Committee doing to remedy this state of affairs? In the first place you have a small government grant which is almost negligible,—it is so small. Then we have the poor municipalities' grant of $8,000, which helped four hundred schools last year—$20 a school.' Mr. Rexford enumerated the financial details given at the Huntingdon meeting in this connection, and proceeded: 'The pivotal point in all this is the teacher. If you can only get a good teacher you have solved the question. I am glad to say that both the Protestant Committee and the government have turned their attention to getting the best possible teacher available for these schools. But here is another difficulty. When I was a boy it was the pride of our best homes for the eldest daughter to go and teach in school. It was a matter of pride for her to get a diploma and go out and teach in the schools. But in numbers of such homes to-day the daughter does not want to go out and teach in the schools. The home has changed in character; the duties of the home have changed; the times are changed. When I was a lad it was thought that teaching was the best thing a girl could do, but that idea has passed away. There are a great many things that call for women's work to-day and that pay them far better than teaching in this section of the country. You have got to go down and use the third layer for teaching. In times gone by we used to take the first layer. I ask the young lady teachers present here to-day not to feel too keenly this remark. . . . If you are obliged to take the third layer, it requires all the more work to prepare that third layer so that it can do its work carefully and well. Therefore it is very important that we should, to-day, make full provision for training our teachers. . . . The government has felt very keenly the importance of the teacher, and has tried to guide the ratepayers, school commissioners, and school boards in their attitude towards the teachers, and has asked the inspectors to pick out the teachers in their districts doing the best and most effective work, and has promised to give those teachers bonuses. The government is not satisfied with that, but it has also said that long and faithful service deserves recognition, and has told the inspectors to pick out of their inspectorates every teacher who has served fifteen years, and they have promised to give those teachers a bonus of $15 a year for as long as they continue to teach faithfully. If a teacher has taught twenty years the government will give her twenty dollars a year as long as she continues to teach faithfully . . . and the addition of these bonuses to the small salaries of the teachers will mean a good deal to them.

THE STIGMA ON MUNICIPALITIES.

'The government is emphasising the importance of efficient teachers. But a municipality sitting down to engage twenty-five teachers says to those who apply, to the teacher who has taught twenty years in this locality faithfully and well, to the teachers who has just come and who has had no experience; and to the girl with no diploma at all: "We will give you all the same remuneration; you shall all have $17 a month." To their shame be it said, there are several schoolboards in the very garden of this province who say this to their teachers,—to the experienced teacher, the novice, the girl without a diploma. These girls who have taught ten years and have done everything they could to qualify themselves, get the marvelous encouragement at the hands of the school board of receiving the same salary as the young girl who turns up without any diploma at all,—with nothing save that she wants a school. Is not a practice like that a disgrace to the Eastern townships, and should not we, as a community, rouse ourselves, rise up in arms and make things so hot for the community that would venture upon anything of that kind that it might be noised throughout the province that such and such a community is the only one which indulges in a practice of that kind? We must pay the teachers for their experience. . . . You ratepayers, mothers, fathers of this district, just remember that any one of these young girls might be your daughter, alone, without a fellow-teacher to consult, without anyone to go to in trouble, a disobedient boy at home turning up in the school and giving all sorts of trouble, and setting that young girl all sorts of problems that puzzle the boy's parents. That young girl has got to meet them all alone, and to settle them, and if she does not settle them in the same way as the experienced mother of forty or fifty years does, she is condemned. I ask you to rally round the young teacher. Do not wait until she has got into trouble before you show your sympathy. If she does make a mistake in the school-house, where is the mother who has not made a mistake? The young girl has a hard position to occupy. We need to draw around her every support we can, to make these positions congenial, places that will be sought for, places of comfort, and then you will get the better and stronger members of the community to seek positions as teachers, and the work will be better done.'

The speech was received with round after round of applause.

ENGLISH FARMERS AND THE LAND.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, in the course of a speech which was replete with valuable information and important statistics, pointed out the necessity for the people to carry out the work of reform and improvement themselves in connection with elementary education. He opened by emphasizing the pleasure it gave him to see so many ladies present at the meeting. 'If,' he said, 'there is any movement which should agitate the minds or the hearts of the people, if there is any movement that should agitate the hearts or the minds of the women of this country, it is this great question of education. There can be no question which should so appeal to the mother as the interest the general public takes in the education of her children. . . . They say that open confession is good for the soul. I am only repeating now what I have said on the floor of the Legislature and in the press. I have lamentably neglected my duty as a citizen, so far as education is concerned, and more particularly so far as elementary education is concerned. This matter was brought home to me very forcibly as a member of the government—as the only Protestant member of the government — by a lengthy and weighty debate which took place in the Quebec Legislature during last session. My friend the member for Richmond led that debate. I did not see eye to eye with him on certain points then, and we are not going to take up the controversy we discussed at that time, but at the conclusion of that debate we were all agreed that we had not done our duty, and that it was now our duty to try and make amends for the neglect in the past. Hence the meetings which are now being held all over the province. We are not discussing educational questions here to-day from a controversial point of view, though I may be permitted to say that I stand by the Protestant Committee and by McGill Normal School. There is not one single charge brought against the Protestant Committee which could not with equal justice, with greater justice, and with greater cause, have been brought against each Protestant member who has held a seat in the Provincial Legislature of this province. We all know what power is given to the Protestant Committee, and we all know that it is very limited indeed. We also know that the powers given to a member of the Provincial Legislature are very broad indeed. He has, on certain occasions, the right to air his grievances with the very greatest liberty, independent of any effect it may have on his friends or on his government. I am not here to defend the Protestant Committee in detail, but just wish to say that since I have had the honor of sitting on that committee as an associate member I know there are no more devoted educationists in this country than are to be found upon that very intelligent board. A vacancy occurred on that board some time ago, and it was on my suggestion that my friend Mr. Mackenzie was given a seat on the board, and that in the future we shall benefit by his counsel. If he can bring about the reform for which we hope so much, it will be all the more to his credit. I felt that when my old friend and teacher, Dr. Rexford, sat down, I should not take up the debate. I never heard the educational question so earnestly, so practically, and so eloquently discussed, as he discussed it this afternoon.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

'It is a very important thing that the Protestant people of this province should know and exactly understand what their condition is. We occupy a unique position in this confederation. We are in a minority in this province, and in a very small minority, too. Let me show you also how we have decreased relatively in proportion to the position we hold. In 1871 the population of Quebec province was 1,191,566, and of that number 1,019,850 were Catholics, the balance, including not only Protestants, but all other religions and those who had none, only amounted to 171,606 —as against 1,019,850. In other words, the Catholics of this province formed over 85 percent of the population, and the balance, including Protestants, 15 percent. According to the census of 1901, the entire population of this province has increased to 1,648,898—that is, 457,332 in thirty years. Of that number our Catholic fellow-citizens increased 409,410, and the balance of the population, not Protestants alone, bear in mind, but all other religions, 47,932 in thirty years. In other words, the Catholics had increased from 85.59 percent of the population to 86.78 percent, but we had decreased from 15.14 to 13.32 percent. I remember a great statesman in this province once said to me: "What is going to become of the English people of this eastern township, when you sell your farms and remove into the cities?" You have evidence in the figures I have given you that our Protestant population in this province has not kept pace with our fellow-citizens of French-Canadian origin. More than that, our Protestant population, where it has kept pace, has been in the cities. . . . In Montreal the English-speaking population has kept pace with the French-Canadian population. How is that? It is at the expense of the rural population.

FARMERS TO BE WELL EDUCATED.

'Don't you know that every farm sold by an English-Canadian is bought by a French-Canadian? Why is it our English-Canadians have no love for the soil? The heart of the French-Canadian is fixed in the soil, and the moment he has money enough to make a first payment he buys a farm and works until he has earned enough to pay off the balance. I want to draw your attention to this fact, because it is one of the most serious with which we have to contend, and contributes more than anything else to the gravity and the difficulty we are up against in connection with elementary education . . . and is another reason why it is so difficult for us to delay tackling the question in all seriousness. We are becoming more and more sparsely settled in these districts; we are moving into the cities, and are being replaced on the farms by our Catholic fellow-citizens. I am not casting any reflection on them. I honor them all the more for it. They love their province, they love the soil on which they were born, and they are content to settle on it, and to leave the cities alone. This is one of the problems that you, the English-speaking people of this province, have got to tackle very seriously, and it is also one of the main reasons why we find 29 Protestant schools of this province in which there are only five children or less. Mr. Rexford has explained to you that it is impossible for us to keep up this sort of thing. We certainly cannot afford to pay a high-priced teacher for the teaching of five children. Some people are willing to say: "We will have a cheap teacher." What does that mean? It means cheap and poor tuition. Why are the children of the eastern townships to be taught by a poor teacher? If there is any class of people in the whole province of Quebec who, we should see to it, get the very best tuition in the world, it is the rising generation of these splendid eastern townships. Recently, I saw some statistics making comparisons between the white races in regard to their physical condition, and noticed that the Canadian people stand second to none among the white races of the world in their physical development. They also showed that the Canadian people have not only proved that they have good physical development, but also that they have good mental development. It is the duty of every man in this country to see that the rising generation receives the very best education possible. Why should our country boys receive a poorer education than the village or the city boy? Why should they not be given the same advantages as the boy educated in the

city? I believe that it is our duty to see that the young fellow who is going to be brought up on a farm shall receive just as good an education as his fellow of the city, and that we should, as far as possible, make that education practical, whether he intends going into commerce or into a profession.

WANTED: A MINISTER.

'During the last session of the legislature and since we have studied educational reports of the various provinces of this Dominion, and of some of the United States. And I find that we are not the only part of this hemisphere up against the same difficulty of a decrease in the number of teachers. I find that it is the universal declaration of educationists in this country that the reason for the scarcity of good teachers is that people do not hold out the same inducement to girls to enter the teaching profession, or to men either, as are held out to them in other walks of life. The lowest salary paid to teachers in this province is never given in our reports. I do not know why that is—I have often thought that one of the main reasons why Protestant education is in the condition we find it to-day is because we have nobody to look after it, no head, no one at all. We want a minister of education to look after it. I say that upon my responsibility as a citizen. We want a minister of education—somebody upon whom we can put the responsibility for the condition of education in the province. Whenever any question comes up in the House to-day, there is nobody to answer it. We have the superintendent of the Council of Public Instruction, but we want a minister who will keep going round among the people and will be able to tell the condition of education in every part of this province. But we cannot have a minister, we Protestants, because we are only a small handful of people. But something should be done which would have the sympathy of the ministry and the government, and their co-operation, too. As the representative of the Protestant minority in the government of this province, why should not I, or my successor, be charged with looking after Protestant education in this province? I tell you our ideas, and those of our Catholic friends differ on this question—we do not acquiesce or believe in the ideas of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens regarding education. We think that we should be given whatever portion of the public funds we are entitled to and be allowed to administer those funds according to the ideas of the Protestant people of this province. It is not necessary for us to go begging. We pay our fair share of the revenue raised in this province. But whatever we may get, it is only a bagatelle in proportion to what we must spend if we are to give to our children the education they get in the cities. The government has done well, taking everything into consideration. Our population has increased, from 1871 to 1901, 46 percent, while the contribution of the public to education has increased during the same period to over 90 percent. So you will see we are doing the best we can. But, even so, it is a mere tithe of the expenditure that is necessary to make in order to have good education for our children. It is useless to talk about giving seventeen dollars or twenty dollars a month to teachers; why, we pay our domestics more than that, and they have no responsibility whatever. Can you tell me any position—I will not even except the clergy—in which the responsibility is so great as that of the one who has charge of the school child, who has charge of teaching, not only reading, writing, and cyphering, but also the guiding of the child's moral character, to make a citizen of it. There is no position of such responsibility in any other walk of life. Every citizen-patriot in this country owes it to his country to see to it that every child in this country receives the very best education possible, in order that he may make the very best citizen we could have.'

A COUNCIL OF ENERGY.

Major Stephens followed with a very vigorous address. He had, he said, been studying the reports of the Superintendent of the Council of Public Instruction, and he could not make head or tail of it yet. He referred to the work done by John Knox in the foundation-laying of the educational system of Scotland, and urged that a similar spirit was required here. He had very little faith in statistics. Real estate was the basis of the school tax, and he calculated that the value of real estate taxable in this province was $500,000,000, and that of that amount the Protestant minority owned $130,000,000. If they only got one-eighth of the government grant, therefore, they were not getting as much as they ought to get. On the basis of $130,000,000 to $500,000,000 they ought to have at least one-third or more. He thought that in the report of the Superintendent the Protestant statistics should be separated from the Catholic statistics, so that the Protestants could see how much money they got and where it went to. What they wanted was a reconsideration of the machinery of their educational system. At present the money spent was being largely misapplied. Instead of dividing the grant equally, they ought to set a standard in the poorest districts of what an elementary school ought to be, and then give so much to the three best schools in the district who conform to that standard, who pay the best salaries to their teachers, and who have the best school-house. They were spending a lot of money each year to train teachers, but those teachers were going to teach in other provinces because they were offered better inducements to go there than to stay in this province. If proper inducements were offered in the shape of better pay and recognition of merit and good work, the teachers who had been trained at the expense of the Protestants of this province would stay to teach the children of the people who had spent money in their training. 'We are speaking as Protestants,' he continued. 'We Protestants have had a great past in this province, and we want a great future. There are two great forces each opposing one another. While our Roman Catholic friends have been consolidating themselves, we have not been doing the same thing. You cannot ask anybody to settle on your farms, because you have not the proper facilities for teaching their children. . . . If a business policy were applied to things, if we could get our Protestant statistics separated, and our Protestant money to administer from start to finish we would be responsible for our school system. . . . Who has ever heard of the Superintendent of Education? Does any one here know him, know what his name is? . . . I do not believe so. . . . I have spent three weeks studying his report, and I can make nothing of it yet. I only saw him once, and that was at the closing exercises of the McGill Model School, at which he presided. On that occasion, when the time came for him to make his speech, he read it in French. . . We want at the head of our educational department a man who can get up and talk English.' In closing, Major Stephens appealed to those present to let the spirit of patriotism animate them in connection with the educational reform. 'Then,' he said, 'we will shake the hands of our French-Canadian friends all the same, love and respect them as much, but we will show them our teeth once in a while, because they do the same to us, and a little of that sort of thing goes a long way to win respect.'

To close the proceedings, the Hon. Sydney Fisher made a stirring appeal to the people of the district to study the question carefully and to tax themselves more in order to raise the standard of education in the province. His remarks were in the same tenor as those in his speech at Huntingdon, made on Tuesday.

Hearty votes of thanks to Mr. S. W. Foster for allowing the use of his park, and to the various speakers, brought the proceedings to a successful close.

AT INVERNESS.

The meeting at Inverness, on Thursday, one of the series being held in different parts of the province to arouse interest in the present state of elementary education in the rural districts, was attended with the most favorable weather conditions. In the neighborhood of seven hundred people gathered in the 'Grove,' a picturesque knoll overlooking the pretty little village and commanding exquisite scenery. The meeting proper was preceded by a basket picnic, and from an early hour many carriages arrived in the village from the outlying districts.

Mr. J. Parker, inspector of superior schools, presided and the speakers were Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Dr. J. W. Robertson, the Hon. W. A. Weir, Messrs. John White, F. T. Savoie, M.P., and George Smith, M.P.P. The close attention with which the various speakers were received showed in an unmistakable manner the interest that is being taken in the matter of the rural elementary education among the Protestant people of this part of the province.

Mr. Parker opened the meeting. They had speakers on the platform, he said, who would place before them the difficulties that faced the elementary schools in this province and would point out the causes of those difficulties and would suggest remedies. With these remarks he called on Mr. John White, member of the Council of Public Instruction, to address the gathering.

CONSOLIDATION OR MORE TAXES.

Mr. White said that perhaps the principal reason why elementary education among Protestant people in the rural districts had declined in recent years was the smallness of their numbers. In the County of Megantic only fifteen percent of the population were Protestants. They had forty-seven schools in that county which had an average attendance of only five pupils each. He wanted them to realize that state of affairs. There were two ways of getting over the difficulty, one was by consolidation, the other by raising larger sums of money for the purpose of elementary education.

In Ontario, Mr. White said, it had been found necessary to reorganize the system of elementary education. There they were finding that teachers were so scarce that some move had to be made to get more. They had, in Ontario, made a law that the minimum salary to be paid to a certificated teacher in future should be three hundred dollars per annum, and if she took less her certificate would be cancelled. The seventeen, eighteen or twenty dollars paid in the Province of Quebec would not encourage young ladies to go into the profession when better salaries could be obtained in other walks of life. Action must be taken to bring about a better condition of things in this respect..

MR. SAVOIE GIVES VIEWS.

Mr. F. T. Savoie, member for Megantic, was the next speaker. He was present, he said, to show his good will towards the movement. The more education they could give their young people the better it would be for them when the struggle of life commenced. He considered that there should be better salaries paid to teachers provided that the teachers were better. As it was they could not have the most desirable class of people as teachers in their schools because no teacher could hope to make a position in life on the salary paid to them. They could not expect much aid from the government at Ottawa; the matter belonged to the government at Quebec. If the people of that county wanted him to help them in the matter he was sure that Mr. Smith (the local member of the Provincial Parliament) and himself would do all that lay in their power. He knew that they were not, at present, getting enough money for education, although the present minister had set aside fifty thousand dollars for the aid of primary schools. That amount should be doubled; a hundred thousand dollars would do a lot of good for the cause. He hoped the government would see their way clear to give that. If they paid a little more in taxes they would certainly be able to give their children a better education. The Protestant people in that county were very scattered. The Roman Catholics were much better situated and had many more schools. He thought it was better to spend money in educating their children than in saving it up to give them when they became twenty-one years of age. If their children were a good education they would be in a position to earn a good living. If, on the other hand, the children had no education they would never do anything.

DID NOT AGREE WITH COUNCIL.

Mr. G. R. Smith, member of the Provincial Parliament for the county, prefaced his remarks by saying that he felt

DR. J. W. ROBERTSON.

somewhat in the position of a man who was a guest in his own house and had asked them to entertain his friends. One of them, the Hon. Mr. Weir, they had met under different circumstances, and he believed that they had in him a true friend who would do all he could for them. He believed also that the gentlemen present would show them some practical way out of the trouble they were in, for he realized that the Protestant people of the province were in trouble as far as the education of their children was concerned. Did they realize, asked Mr. Smith, that the taxation put on by the government was the same now as it was thirty years ago An advance had been made in that time in almost everything but in the salaries of rural school teachers. Thirty years ago, when a young man or a boy started to work the questions that were asked him were, How much muscle have you? How long can you swing a scythe? How long can you stay in the hay field? Now the question was: How much education have you? What do you know about reapers and binders? There were farms now where they used steam power and electricity to perform the operations that used to be performed by laborers. People who worked on such farms had to be educated people; to know something about the machines and the power that was used to drive them. They could not do this without education. The boy who was educated as some boys were thirty years ago could not go out into the world in these days of scientific farming, as boys did then.

'I cannot agree with all the things that the Protestant Council of Education has done,' said the speaker. 'I cannot agree with them when they ask the girls of Inverness to go to McGill Normal School. I think they should bring the McGill Normal School to Inverness. I do not think it right that farmers who have daughters who are fitted for teachers should have to send them to Montreal for training. I do not think it right to send tender young children to the city under strange conditions. It would be much better to bring a portion of McGill Normal School here for a term.'

He suggested that a few trained teachers be sent to the rural districts for four or five months in each year to teach in rural schools where possibly teachers might learn methods of teaching from them. How could the money for school purposes be increased? It was for the Protestant people of that county and of the province to express to their members what they wanted. Personally he would do all he could to increase the salaries of the teachers.

A SCATTERED POPULATION.

Dr. Parmelee remarked in commencing his address that he was glad to see that the public were taking such a great interest in this matter of education. There was no part of the world in which the question should be more fully discussed than in the Province of Quebec. He referred, of course, to Protestant education in his remarks.

'It is well to understand,' said he, 'that we are not entirely to blame for the conditions which really make education in this province a serious problem. It is more or less a problem throughout the Dominion where we have people with so many diverse tongues and languages. When we come to the Province of Quebec we find two hundred and ten thousand English-speaking people spread from Gaspe to Pontiac. It is not an easy matter to educate these people. If they all could be kept in one solid mass the difficulty would not exist. I remember schoolhouses in Shefford in which there used to be thirty or forty pupils, and they are closed forever. Some of them were occupied by French-Canadians. I do not blame them for doing it. This is their native soil and they have a love for it that should be an example to us. For the English-speaking people education is made a difficult problem by the scattering of the population. When we look at the condition of the rural schools we have something to make our hearts sad. We are not all pessimistic, but we are face to face with a national problem and these meetings are organized to bring the facts of the case before you. An apathy exists in this matter but it exists because people do not realize where their duty lies. When the people know the situation I feel convinced that they will do their duty. This is not a politics question. Education has never been, in the Province of Quebec, a political question. But a question of politics it must be in the sense that it must always be the work of the government to provide proper educational facilities.

'There is a feeling that people in the province of Quebec can pay enough for education. When a man pays all an article is worth he is paying enough, and if he pays more he is paying too much. Let us see what they pay in other countries. It is not easy to make comparison between what people pay here and in other places, because the systems of taxation are different. He must find out how much is paid per pupil. The state of Massachusetts pays thirty or forty dollars per annum for each pupil. Germany, which leads the world to-day, in many ways pays $100,000,000 per annum for 8,000,000 pupils in elementary schools, besides millions on millions on technical schools, and so on. The German workman has overthrown the British workman in many branches of commerce. British statesmen have forced that out. They made it compulsory to stamp goods made in Germany, as such in the hope that German goods would be forced out of British markets. But now the stamp, "made in Germany," it was found was a recommendation in some classes of goods. Mr. Ware, a great English writer on educational matters, had made an exhaustive study of German schools, and I give you his conclusions—in my own words. He said, "It is a mistake to suppose that the superiority of Germany rises from its technical schools. The superiority rises from the fact that their elementary school system was established a hundred years before the system was established in England.

Perhaps one reason why the people of Quebec did not do more for education was because they did not know they were not paying for it. They were not spending enough money or spending it wisely. The speaker traced the growth of education from its beginning in the family circles, through the small collection of families, who banded together to share the expenses to the large and well organized schools of to-day.

With regard to consolidation, Dr. Parmelee considered it better for the pupils if they had to travel long distances when the school would be open for ten months instead of for only four or five. They would have better work done when more pupils were together, and it was better also for the teachers. We should have large schools, which by and bye might become larger schools. As it was, they compromised for the small schools by having inefficient teachers. The speaker adduced statistics (and he hoped they would shock his hearers), showing the length of the school year in 900 rural schools last year. Forty-seven were opened only for four months; forty-two for five months; ninety-eight for six months; fifty-four for seven months; and three hundred and fourteen for eight months. It was an awful thing to have so many schools open for so short a time. The necessity of having good teachers was dwelt on. 'Even with well equipped schools, good teachers are necessary,' said Dr. Parmelee. 'A good teacher will make a good school. We are pursuing an awful policy with regard to teachers. Young women have open to them many avenues by which they can make more remunerative earnings than by teaching. The big corporations in the city of Montreal are drawing away the English speaking girls, from whom teachers should be drawn. They fill good positions and give every satisfaction to their employers. During the last few years many have gone to the great North-West, where the average salary for a female teacher is $470 a year. They have gone there by the score.

'I would like to draw your attention to what France is doing. Not a single cent is paid there by teachers for training or board. The same sort of thing goes on in Germany. . . . Nobody here will say that an untrained teacher is as good as a trained teacher, other things being equal.'

Dr. Parmelee concluded by saying that he was glad to see so many at the meeting, and to know that there were many Scotchmen among them. No nation had ever spent money so freely for the sake of education as Scotland, and no men had ever done so much for the world as the Scotch. Scotland had never recoiled from expense in the matter of education, and he hoped the same spirit would spur the people of Inverness and the district to have schools worthy of their ancestors.

DR. ROBERTSON'S APPEAL.

Dr. Robertson emphasized the obligation of the parent to give his boy fair educational advantages. They would have abler children by giving them a better start than their parents had had. But education was not all gotten in the schools. He knew some well educated men who had had scarcely any schooling at all. People had different ideas as to education. Some thought that it meant the ability to speak good English. How about those Highland scholars who could not speak a word of English at all. Education was the power to do things. He knew a cabman in Ottawa. His horse was well kept and his carriage clean, and he could always command twenty-five cents more of a fare than other cabmen. He was an educated cabman. Educated farmers were needed nowadays—men who knew about sunshine and crops, and beetles and bugs. A man was of no use who could tell you the names of all the weeds and yet had his fields full of them, or knew about albunenoids and didn't know how to feed pigs. Education was experience. The man who had not experience was poor even though he had millions of money.

Dr. Parmelee had told him that they were from Scotland.

A Voice: And from Ireland.

Dr. Robertson: Well, that is only another kind of Scotchman. Scotchmen had five hundred years of breeding behind them. Did they realize what that meant? The true meaning of schooling was to stand straight before God. Let them have good schools and they would make of this a good country. When he found a man so proud of his cattle that he neglected to give his boy a chance he thought that man's pride was directed in the wrong way.

What was the use of a man having a fine house and farm and yet leaving his boy uneducated? Whatever removed ignorance and set up intelligence was education. A baby was selfish; it was born selfish, and some men never got further than being babies. He would not change his herdsmen every six months, the herd would suffer. But they were constantly changing their teachers. A good salary to a good teacher was a good investment. They should not lay up riches for themselves, but rather should plant it in the heads and hearts of their children. Teachers would not stay in the country if they could get into the towns, because in this province they could get $2.42 in the city for every dollar they could make in the country. Other provinces were drawing teachers away. In the North-West they could get an average salary of $475 per annum. How did that compare with the $170 they could command in the Province of Quebec? Education costs a good deal. What good thing could be got without costing. Other Protestant peoples spent three and four times as much for their children. The nation's best ministers — the nation's best servants—were the teachers who brought up their children. Let them put their money in their boys' heads and hearts for the future by giving them good education.

The way to remedy the present situation, the speaker thought, was to spend more money. Let them pay taxes. As for the man who did not want to pay taxes let him go away into the woods by himself, where he would have none of the comforts of civilization. Why should not a man have pride in 'chipping in' for the general good? There was no money spent so well as by chipping in.

THE COLLEGE AT STE. ANNE'S.

Dr. Robertson went on to explain what would be done by Sir William Macdonald at Ste. Anne's. He was building a college in order that the English-speaking people of the province of Quebec might become better farmers, and boys would go there for actual and practical training. Farmers' daughters would have the best of teaching in sewing, housekeeping, dressmaking, poultry-keeping, millinery and the other things that women like to do at home. And all this could be had for three dollars a week, to cover the cost of the girls' board. There a teacher would get the best training in teaching, gardening, sewing, bacteriology, and so on, for eight or ten months. If on leaving she would sign an agreement that she would teach in the province of Quebec, the whole amount paid for her board would be refunded. She would go back from Ste. Anne's to their schools for three or four years and possibly might be married. When she gets a home she will become a leader in her centre. At St. Anne's they had five hundred and fifty acres of good land and one hundred for horticulture, small fruits, poultry and so on. The buildings would hold four hundred people. The whole place would be fireproof. Their staff was composed of the best Canadian teachers. The Macdonald College would do its best to stand by the people, but let the people stand by the small schools. Perhaps in twenty years, if he lived as long, he would come back there and see some of the boys who went from Inverness to Ste. Anne's, doing good work.

HON. MR. WEIR ON THE AWAKENING.

The Hon. W. A. Weir expressed the pleasure it gave him to be in that place again, after an absence of eighteen years. He had always looked back with pleasure to those days and when he was invited to speak on education at Inverness he was glad to do so. There was a sentiment throughout the country now such as had never existed before, in favor of putting the rural schools in better condition. It seemed as if they had in the province of Quebec, always been asleep with regard to elementary education. They were overlooking the elementary schools although they were spending considerable money on superior schools. They were all to blame. The clergymen were not doing their duty. The people had neglected their duty in not building more schools. It would be far better for the Christianity of the province of Quebec to do with fewer churches and more schools. People could not be good Christians unless they were educated. It was said the other day that ninety-one percent of the children never went farther than the elementary schools, and only eight percent went to the Model School or University. They should pay nine time as much as they were doing for elementary schools. Why had not money been expended? Because the people have been dumb as to the way in which it should be expended.

'It seems to me,' said Mr. Weir, 'that the time has come when a public spirit can be created. We want a public spirit that will insist on the government doing its duty.' They might be sure that the government would only act in accordance with public opinion. Public opinion had been created during the last few years by the Legislature and by the newspapers. It had been said that the people do not contribute enough. But the contributions have increased during the last few years.

Mr. Weir adduced figures to show that contributions of the people had increased from $1,300,000 in 1871, to $2,608,000 in 1897-98, and $3,604,000 last year. The people had been doing their duty according to their light. The government contributions had also been increasing. In 1871 it was $200,000; in 1897-98, in round figures, $150,000, and last year it was $500,000. He was not hostile to superior education; he would be glad if larger numbers could go through a course of higher education, but the obligation of the State was to see after the elementary schools. First, let them see that elementary education was spread through their midst before endowing higher institutions. In rural districts education was deteriorating. If they were to be true to the past they must see that their schools were maintained in a more fitting manner.

In what condition will our children be if they have to leave the country and go to the cities or to the south? They might ask him what scheme he had to propose. He had no scheme to propose. He had every faith in public opinion when it realized that schools were being closed up and that their children were being deprived of education. When they realized the extent of the evil they would remedy the difficulty. There was no stronger power than virile public opinion and these meetings would do much to arouse that. Personally he would be pleased to do all in his power to forward the will of the people. But they must be aroused to the condition of elementary education. He had every faith in the Province of Quebec. Only a small portion of the province had been opened at all. Where are now primeval forests there were great resources. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would be run into that country and it would become the home of a great population. Manitoba had held out greater attractions than Quebec—but our turn was coming. 'The Province of Quebec,' Mr. Weir declared, 'presents a brighter prospect to-day than does the west. The wheat that they send out from the prairies and the food they take in, are heavily taxed for freight by the railways. Here we have seaports practically at hand.' He hoped that people would be content to remain where God had placed them. If people were to live up to their duty they must educate their children.

The method of increasing the school funds formed the burthen of the remarks that followed from Mr. John White. He laid before the assembly the notice of motion which had been presented at the last meeting of the schools committee. It provided for a tax of half a mill on the dollar on all rateable property belonging to Protestant people in the province. In this way he hoped to raise an additional sum of sixty-five thousand dollars per year.

Mr. Campbell, of McGill Model School, said a few words, urging greater co-operation of parents with teachers. In this matter of elementary education the hearty co-operation of all the people in the province was needed.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the speakers and the singing of the National Anthem.

THE 'PATRIE'S' VIEW

MR. TARTE ENDORSES THE SCHOOL REFORM MOVEMENT.

Referring to the school reform campaign now being carried on by the Protestant educators of the province, the 'Patrie' says that it will give a new impulse to the desire for improvement which gradually enters the mind of the people. Mentioning then the deplorable condition of many schools, the writer adds: 'It is no surprise that we have to deplore the sad ravages of alcohol and of the immoderate use of tobacco, and the daily holocausts of children. Our indifference is responsible for such a state of things. This country will soon be covered with millions of new settlers. The west will be filled with elements having neither our customs, our manners nor our religious views. Unless we strengthen ourselves by instruction by the formation of character, what will become of us? One must be blind not to see the pressing need of a change of programme, or rather of additions to our school organization. The good will of one and all is not too much to carry out that patriotic work.'

AN INDIAN PRINCE DEAD

THE JAM OF NAVANAGAR PASSES AWAY.

Bombay, India, Aug. 15.—The Jam of Navanagar is dead. He left no heirs.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, the celebrated Indian cricketer, champion batsman of All-England in 1900, was the adopted son of the Jam's father, and formerly in the succession, but he was passed over. Owing to the absence of heirs, there is a strong chance of Prince Ranjitsinhji succeeding to the throne. His Highness Sir Jasvatsinghji, Jam Sahel of Navanagar, was born in 1883 and received full charge of the estate in 1903. Navanagar is 3,791 square miles in extent, and has a population of 336,779, its chief receiving a salute of eleven guns.

AN AWFUL MISTAKE

TWO WELL-KNOWN FREDERICTON MEN DRANK CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Fredericton, N. B., August 15.—Albert W. Edgecombe and Lemuel A. W. Tibbitts, two leading Fredericton citizens, are dead as a result of drinking cyanide of potassium. They were sitting in the rear of Shute & Co.'s jewellery store, with D. E. Crowe, of the jewellery firm, to-night, when the latter was called to the front of the shop. The two men, seeking a drink of water, found a jar on the sink, and drank of its contents. It contained deadly poison. Mr. Crowe, when he learned the fearful mistake, hurried the men to a drug store, and three doctors were called. The usual treatment was given, but without avail. Tibbitts died in half an hour and Edgecombe lingered two and one-half hours. Coroner Weaver will hold an inquest. Mr. Edgcombe was aged 48, leaving a wife and four small children, and was secretary-treasurer of the F. B. Edgecombe Co., Ltd., dry goods men. Tibbitts was 52 years old and a bachelor. L. W. R. Tibbitts, deputy receiver-general of New Brunswick, is a brother.

UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Business Finished Wednesday Afternoon

NEXT MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE AT PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 16.—The Union of Canadian Municipalities finished its business this afternoon. They decided to meet next year in Fort William and Port Arthur. It was a close race between the Lake Superior towns and Toronto, Fort William and Port Arthur gaining by four or five votes. The meeting will probably take place in July.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Alderman Lapointe, of Montreal, seconded by Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto:

'In the opinion of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, where a telephone company already charges its maximum authorized rate to the subscribers, being under the obligation of supplying the best and most modern instalment, it is unjust and illegal for the company to make an additional charge, under the pretence of supplying an improved instrument, called a long-distance telephone.'

A resolution was adopted, on motion of ex-Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, endorsing the request of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba to the Parliament of Canada, for authority to expropriate or purchase all the telephone lines in the province, and affirming the principle that similar authority should be given to the other provinces of the Dominion.

On motion of Mayor Coatsworth, seconded by Mayor Fleming, of Brandon, it was unanimously decided to memorialize parliament to amend the legislation of last session, so as to require the freest interchange of business between telephone companies, whether long distance of local. It was held that the recent legislation, requiring the long distance lines to give connection to local and rival concerns did not meet the public requirements, and that in the interchange of business telephone companies should be placed in precisely the same category as railway companies.

Mayor Sharpe, of Winnipeg, was elected president, and Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto, was elected vice-president of the union.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the report of the transportation commission, and asking that its recommendations be carried out in the interests of the Maritime Provinces. One of these is that equitable running rights be obtained by the Intercolonial Railway over the Grand Trunk from Montreal to the Great Lakes, and another that it is in the interests of Canada and the Empire that a high-class fast mail, passenger and express service be established to run semi-weekly between Halifax and Liverpool.

A resolution carried that as it is of the first importance to the maritime interests of Canada that we should secure and hold a place in transportation by sea, therefore to revive our fast declining shipping industry, it is desirable to promote Canadian ship-owning under the new conditons now prevailing; moreover, it is necessary that Canada should have the power to limit the coasting privileges now enjoyed by European nations; therefore, resolved, that the Dominion Government should first pass a ship subsidy bill for the promotion of sea-going, Canadian-owned tonnage, and that such steps as will secure for Canada the privilege of cancelling existing coasting privileges now enjoyed by foreign countries under imperial treaties, the idea being to have Canada control these treaties.

LABOR CONGRESS

OFFICIAL CALL ISSUED FOR DOMINION CONVENTION AT VICTORIA.

The following official notification has been issued to the officers and members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trade Unions and other similar organizations throughout Canada: —

'The twenty-second annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the hall of the Board of Trade, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, beginning at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, Sept. 17, 1906, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

'The approaching visit to the coast marks an important epoch in the history of the congress. For years our efforts have been centralized in the East and we have had a more or less perfunctory alliance with the West, but, the growing importance of western development has rendered closer connection with the workmen of the west an absolute necessity. It is only fair, therefore, that our western brothers should receive the encouragement of a large attendance of delegates from the older provinces, and all organizations in the east, entitled to representation, should make a special effort to elect and send representatives to Victoria, regardless of the financial outlay.

'The congress executive, acting in conjunction with the Manitoba executive, has made a special effort during the several months previous to our meeting to organize from Winnipeg to the Coast. The report of the organizer will be presented.

'The past session of the Dominion Parliament has been an important one, embracing a discussion of Senate reform, public ownership, the Lord's Day Bill, immigration, and among many other features the unearthing of Mr. W. T. R. Preston's connection with the notorious Louis Leopold. Our solicitor's report will deal in extenso with these matters.

'No less interesting will be the reports of the provincial executives, while the matter of international affiliations must be taken into immediate consideration.

'Probably the most crucial feature will be the consideration of our future relations politically. The congress will be favored with the personal experiences of our president in parliament and the recommendations of Mr. Samuel Gompers in favor of independent political action will be considered. Efforts will have to be made to increase the number of Labor's representatives in the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, and the delegates will have to give their best attention to ways and means for this purpose.'

The notice is signed by Messrs. Alphonse Verville, M.P., president, Montreal; James Simpson, vice-president, Toronto, and P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer.

SONS OF ENGLAND

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION CLOSES WITH ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 17.—The 28th session of the Supreme Lodge of S. O. E. B. S. terminated at 5 o'clock this evening by the singing of the National Anthem. The first business of the day was the election of officers for the next two years, which resulted as follows: Supreme president, Jas. Boxall, Lindsay, acclamation; vice-president, T. A. Smith, Chatham, who defeated S. N. Burns, Toronto; supreme secretary, John W. Carter, Toronto; supreme treasurer, Ben Hinchcliffe, Toronto; supreme lodge trustees, John Aldridge, Thomas Ferguson, Toronto; William Hancock, Hamilton; supreme auditors, George Clay and William Barker, Toronto. Committee on general purposes—J. Aldridge, S. W. Burns, Toronto; the Rev. Canon Chambers, Montreal; J. Couldridge, London; C. Clark, J. Ferguson, Toronto; William Hancock, Hamilton; J. Hilton, J. Jeffrry, J. Jones, Toronto; J. W. Kempling, St. Catherines; E. A. Miller, Alymer, Ont.; A. B. Otter, Montreal; W. Shaw, Broadview, Sask.; Dr. J. R. Sharpe, Montreal; Dr. Tomkins, Richmond, Que.; the Rev. F. Vipond, Toronto; George Walker, Montreal; S. Wilkinson, Toronto.

To formulate a plan for the formation of provincial grand lodges a committee was appointed consisting of J. Aldridge, S. W. Burns, W. H. Clay, W. H. Randall and the Rev. F. Vipond. The first step will be to ascertain the desire of distant lodges in the matter. A levy of 10 cents a month will be made on all beneficiary members to provide a separate fund for management expenses. The clause was the cause of prolonged debate, both in committee of the whole and in supreme lodge, which was accentuated by the delegate from Newfoundland, who claimed the change would be hurtful to the interests of the order there, and that it was a violation of contract between the society and beneficiary members, but the supreme president dispelled the idea by quoting from the society's certificate to the effect that it is issued subject to all amendments that may be moved by the supreme lodge. The vote when finally taken showed a heavy majority. Hamilton was selected as the next meeting place of the supreme lodge.

A cablegram was received from the society's supreme representative in South Africa, the Rev. Dr Aitken, of Durban, as follows:

'Inaugurated in Durban yesterday, amidst great enthusiasm, a Grand Lodge of Eastern South Africa. Nine lodges were represented. Accept renewed pledges of devotion and loyalty. United greetings to the Supreme Lodge.'

Prominent among the legislation enacted was that of establishing a second insurance department, to be known as 'Class B,' which enables members in the beneficiary to take further insurance. The new department will be self-sustaining and in no way dependent for claims or other payments upon any other fund of the society.

The extension of the powers of control of the Supreme Lodge trustees was not sanctioned, but a notice of motion was given for the next Supreme Lodge meeting that the office shall be abolished. Relief was afforded the western lodges in reducing under certain conditions the quorum to five. In future the doctor, and not the member, must state when the member has fully recovered from illness. This is to prevent the members with chronic diseases drawing on the society more than one allotted time for such illness.

The honorary members must continue to pay initiation fees upon becoming financial members. The rejected candidate for the beneficiary will not be relieved of the payment of the fee for medical examination. There must in future be a thousand dollars to the credit of subordinate lodges before being permitted to invest fifty percent of their funds in debentures, etc.

OVERCOME BY GAS

MAN LAYING NEW MAIN IN VICTORIA, B.C., SUCCUMBS ON WAY TO HOSPITAL.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 16.—After apparently recovering from the effects of asphyxiation, J. Sims, an employee of the Victoria Gas Company, died in the city ambulance, on the way to the Jubilee Hospital, about one o'clock this afternoon. He was first overcome about half-past eleven while working with a number of other men laying a new gas main on Toronto street. A connection was being made with the old main and the gas was not turned off before making connection, as is usually the case. Sims suddenly complained of sickness, and was assisted out of the trench by his fellow workmen. Dr. Carter was summoned at once but, when he arrived, he found the man had apparently recovered. He later went and sat in an outhouse near the scene of the accident. The effects of the gas inhaled again became evident, and death resulted. He was about forty years of age, a married man, living on North Pandora street. He leaves a wife and two step-children.

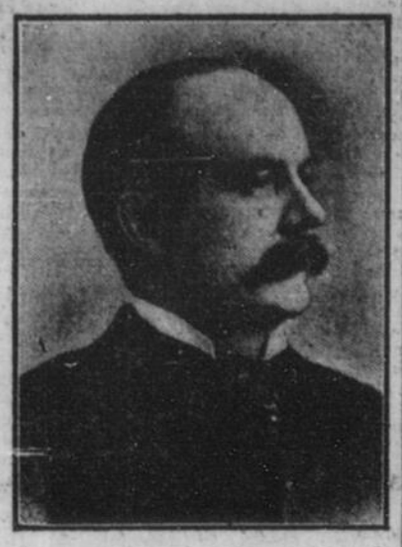
CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Fraternal Delegates Discuss Insurance Rates

MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE, M.P., EXTENDS WELCOME IN BEHALF OF PARLIAMENT.

The National Fraternal Congress concluded its deliberations on Friday. After the retiring president, Mr. A. R. Talbot, had returned the hearty thanks of the delegates to the province and city of Montreal for the many courtesies shown them during the convention week, Karn Hall rang with cheers, and the singing of Canadian and American patriotic airs.

Much to the surprise, the 'high raters' were defeated at the final sessions of the congress, the report of the coalition committee advocating a union with the Associated Fraternities of America



MR. A. A. AITKEN,
Newly-elected president.

being adopted after a long and heated debate by a vote of 129 to 103.

It was proposed that the name of the future joint association should be the American Fraternal Congress. This, however, was opposed by Dr. Oronhyatekha, of the I.O.F., who pointed out, in a strong speech, that the word 'American' was generally used as indicating the United States, and that the use of such a name would look like a shutting out of the Canadian fraternities. He suggested that the name be the 'International Fraternal Congress,' and this was agreed to almost without discussion.

The resolution endorsing the principle of union will be forwarded to the Associated Fraternities, who hold their annual meeting at Detroit next week, together with a request that they decide to hold their next annual meeting at the same place and time as the National Fraternals, so that after the necessary separate formalities have been carried out a joint meeting can be arranged at which the union can be consummated, the new constitution adopted, and officers for the new international association, which will include practically all the fraternal organizations on the continent, elected. As the movement for coalition came from the Associated Fraternities there is no doubt that these requests will be complied with.

Duluth was fixed upon for the next place of meeting in August, 1907. There was a lively contest for the honor between Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Galveston, Texas, and Montreal, the latter again extending an invitation to the congress, through Mr. T. W. P. Patterson, to meet here.

One of the most pleasing addresses of welcome extended to the delegates in attendance at the National Fraternal Congress was by Mr. Robert Bickerlike, M.P., who, on behalf of the Parliament of Canada, extended the hand of fraternity to the distinguished visitors from across the border.

MR. A. R. TALBOT,
The retiring president.

'I have known the people of the United States,' he said, 'just long enough to understand that they are among the most progressive and sympathetic of all nations, and it is but right that there should exist between the two countries a friendly and happy understanding. In Canada we are working out a great destiny and I am sure that in our national advancement the citizens of the United States will wish us well. The Parliament of Canada, I may tell you, has nothing but the most friendly feelings towards the United States and we want to meet you half way in the battle for commerce and international trade. We have much to sell to you while we buy heavily in return. Canada and the United States must live side by side as cousins; and, while we may be crowding Uncle Sam a little we will not be mean enough to force him off the map of North America.

'I cannot help but extend to this congress my hearty congratulations for the magnificent fraternal work you are accomplishing on this continent. It is, I say, a noble and patriotic undertaking and my one hope at this moment is that the Almighty will bless and prosper you all and that at the close of this important and influential convention you will leave Montreal and Canada realizing that you have visited a city and a country where nothing but the most cordial feelings are maintained for the people of the United States.'

Mr. A. R. Talbot, in replying, extended to Mr. Bickerdike and the people of Canada the hearty thanks and appreciation of the National Fraternal Congress for the splendid welcome it had received here.

Earlier in the day the election of officers took place, resulting as follows:—President, Mr. D. D. Aitken, of the Main Tent, Knights of the Maccabbees, of Flint, Mich.; vice-president, Mr. A. L. Hereford, of Springfield, Ill., chancellor of the Court of Honor; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. A. Gower, of Lansing, Mich., representing the Michigan Auxiliary Congress. These, with the retiring president, will make up the executive council. A motion to separate the offices of secretary and treasurer was voted down.

To raise rates or to preserve low rates, cheap insurance, or sane solvent charges for life protection are the questions before the National Fraternal Congress today. The question came up yesterday afternoon on a veiled issue, and the high raters were jubilant last night over the fact that they won the contest by a good working majority. The Associated Fraternities only represent some six hundred thousand beneficiaries, as against about four and a quarter millions represented by the National. But the advocates of high insurance rates in the latter body are averse to affiliation, fearing that the addition of the voting strength of the associated low-raters with the low-rate section of their own congress would be sufficient to outvote them, and turn the weight of the resultant organization in favor of the low rates.

The Associated Fraternities allows all sorts of insurance, and on this very ground the congress yesterday afternoon refused an application for admission presented by delegates from the Masonic Mutual, of Washington, D.C., who applied to join the congress. The Masonic Mutual permits insurance in favor of outsiders, while the principle of the congress is for insurance only for 'loved ones at home,' and consequently the Masonic Mutual's application was refused.

Last evening was 'Society night,' when the delegates were entertained by the various city lodges. Each city fraternity entertained its visiting brethren, many elaborate entertainments being arranged in their honor, while the Independent Order of Foresters, headed by Dr. Oronhyatekha, held a concert and reception at the Monument National for all the delegates who were not connected with any society represented in Montreal.

The programme provided was an excellent one. The singing of Miss A. Coté and Messrs. E. Duquette and E. Le Bel charmed the audience, while the accompaniments by Miss Blanche Hardy on the piano and Mr. H. Arnoldi on the violin, were delightful.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, on behalf of the Independent Order of Foresters, extended to the visiting delegates a fraternal greeting and in eloquent terms gave a short resumé of fraternal work in Canada. The Doctor concluded with an earnest appeal for closer unity among all men.

The singing of the National Anthem and the playing of Canadian and American patriotic airs concluded a most enjoyable entertainment.

A DOUBLE DROWNING

MISS MARGARET LAPP AND MR. DUNCAN FERGUSON LOSE THEIR LIVES NEAR CHATHAM, ONT.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 16.—A double drowning accident occurred at Erieau, Chatham's summer resort, on Lake Erie, yesterday afternoon, whereby Miss Margaret Lapp, aged twenty-two, a public school teacher of this city, and Mr. Duncan Ferguson, aged eighteen, son of Mr. John Ferguson, a prominent farmer of Chatham Township, lost their lives.

It was the event of the annual excursion of the Union Sunday-school of Tupperville. The two unfortunates, with Miss Jessie Ferguson, sister of the drowned boy, and Walter Powers, went in bathing in the lake. The party of four waded out about seventy feet from the shore. Coming back all four struck a channel when about fifty feet from shore and all went down. None of them could swim. Powers and Miss Ferguson were leading, when the former succeeded in reaching the shore and pushed out a plank to the Ferguson boy. Ferguson then pushed the plank out to the aid of his sister, but this cost him his own life, for he immediately afterwards went down. Miss Ferguson clung to the plank and was saved. Miss Lapp was some distance from the others and received no assistance.

HIGH COURT I. O. F.

OFFICERS ELECTED—TO MEET IN OTTAWA NEXT YEAR.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 16.—The Eastern Ontario High Court, I. O. F., at its session here to-day, unanimously decided to meet next year in Ottawa.

The following officers were elected and installed: H. C. R., G. H. Wade, M.D., Wooler; P. H. C. R., W. E. Crain, M.D., Crysler; H. V. C. R., T. J. Basken, M.D., Ottawa; H. S., G. I. Dickinson, Carp; H. treasurer, J. S. R. McCann, Kingston; H. physician, J. T. Hanly, M.D., Almonte; H. counsel, A. C. Smith, Alexandria; H. auditors, S. Lowe, Kingston; W. Rowan, Ottawa; H. orator, Rev. W. J. May, Carp; H. secretary, J. E. Dehertel, Perth; H. organist, Mrs. Collins, Bancroft; H. S. W., A. P. McDonald; H. J. W., H. J. McDonald; H. S. B., Alex. Snodden, Kingston; H. J. B., J. C. G. Schuman, Ottawa; H. messenger, J. Latimer, Winchester; H. marshal, J. Wallace, Peterborough; H. conductor, R. Cronk, Trenton.

The high chief ranger, on behalf of the high standing committee, read an address, accompanied by a locket, for Mrs. Fraser, and a pair of cuff links to A. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, who now retires from the executive after a long and faithful service on the active membership of the high standing committee.

CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE

HELD AT HAMILTON FOR SMUGGLING HIS COUNTRYMEN ACROSS THE LINE.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 16.—Sam King, a Toronto Chinaman, is under arrest here on a charge of breach of the Canadian act respecting Celestials. Two Buffalo agents accomplished the arrest with the aid of the local police. King has a restaurant in Buffalo, and the allegations are that he smuggled Toronto Chinamen to Buffalo and vice versa. A rowboat on dark nights was the route used. At the police court this morning King was committed for trial on the charge of having entered Canada without paying the tax. He cannot return to the United States, as he broke the act compelling all Celestials to make application before their departure. His fate probably will be deportation to his native land.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

LIQUIDATORS REPORT PROGRESS IN WRITING UP CLAIMS.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The following official statement was given out yesterday at the office of the National Trust Company, the liquidators of the York County Loan and Savings Company:

'Notwithstanding the facilities provided by the banks and others, some thirty thousand shareholders omitted to send in their claims, and the liquidators' staff has been engaged for some months in writing up these claims from the books. We have met with a number of difficulties in writing up these claims, but the task is now practically completed, and all the claims will be filed within a week or so. It will be necessary for our staff to go carefully over every claim filed and place it in its proper classification. We have prepared a schedule for this purpose which will divide the shareholders into different classes representing the various kinds of stock isued and subdivided in some cases where the rights of the parties holding the same kind of stock are slighlty different by reason of the same being current or matured at the time of liquidation, etc. This classification and the preparation of the schedule will not be completed until the end of this year, or some time in the early part of 1907. A report will then be made to the courts and such steps taken as may be necessary to adjust and ascertain the rights of the parties. The greater part of the house property has been sold at good prices, and the lumber, stone, brick and other building material have all been disposed of.

The company is proceeding with the collection of the mortgages and other moneys due to the liquidation. No attempt has been made thus far to push the sale of the vacant real estate.

After the filing of the schedules showing the claims of the shareholders the liquidator will probably be called upon to inform each shareholder of the amount and classification of his claim as shown by the schedules, and the shareholders will then be given an opportunity to confirm the liquidators' action or to make such representations to the court as they may desire.

FORGERY AT NEEPAWA

FIVE MEN CHARGED WITH MAKING OUT BOGUS ORDER FOR ROAD WORK.

Neepawa, Man., Aug. 16.—Detectives who have been on the scent of a forgery case in Eden district, landed five young men in the cells at Neepawa yesterday. The name of Samuel Currie, councillor for Ward 2, of Rosedale, was forged to a spurious order for payment for road work, which had not been performed, but as the regular municipal form was used and the councillor's name seemed genuine, the clerk issued a cheque for payment.

SENATOR CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

Perryville, Ark., Aug. 17.—State Senator F. O. Butt was convicted by a jury in the Circuit Court early this morning on a charge of offering a bribe to another State Senator. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined $200.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS DENOUNCED.

Mgr. Routhier, Vicar-General of the diocese of Ottawa, has denounced an intended excursion of the Cercle Champlain to Valleyfield, fixed for Sunday next, declaring that Sunday excursions are a violation of the Lord's Day.

ALBERTA FARMERS AMALGAMATE.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 13.—The two farmers' organizations that control the province, the Society of Equity and the Alberta Farmers' Association, met in convention, and voted for amalgamation. The details of union will be discussed at a full convention in October. The result will be the formation of a single powerful society controlling the entire province.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

A Slight Concession to Employees on Pass Question

MR. EMMERSON LAYS CORNER-STONE OF NEW SHOPS AT MONCTON.

Moncton, N.B., Aug. 13.—The Minister of Railways has issued a circular to I. C. R. employees on the pass question, giving a slight concession from his recent orders. The circular says that passes may be issued to employees when sent out by superiors on railway business, when given leave of absence to consult with officers of the road, to attend meetings of employees. Each employee who has completed one full year's service may be given one pass a year. A limited number of aditional passes may be given to each employee in case of serious illness or death in family or of other unusual circumstances. Each of these cases must be submitted to the general manager with a statement of facts.

In the case of an employee in the train service the district superintendent may issue a pass to return home. Each employee who has completed one year's full service may be given one pass each year for his wife and family residing with and depending upon him for support.

THE NEW SHOPS.

Moncton, N.B., Aug. 13.—The corner stone of the new Intercolonial Railway shops was laid in the presence of three or four thousand people this afternoon. The Minister of Railways granted the men in the shops and offices a half-holiday, and in the city business houses were closed from three to six o'clock and the town was dressed as for a holiday.

A procession formed at the City Hall and with the local militia, city and I. C. R. fire brigades, and five hundred I. C. R. employees, marched to the site of the shops. The Minister of Railways, the Hon. Mr. Templeman, Deputy Butler, Senator McSweeney, of Moncton; Senator Mitchell, of Montreal; Mr. Zimmerman, M.P.P., of Hamilton; Mr. Jones, of the New Brunswick Government, and others, in carriages; Mayor Steves and aldermen, school trustees and school children were also in the parade. The ceremony of laying the corner stone included invocation by the Rev. A. J. Binson, band music, and a civic address to Mr. Emmerson, and a speech by the latter. Speaking of the growth of the road's business, he said that the employees in 1876, when the road was extended to River du Loup, numbered 1,570, while at the time of the recent fire they numbered more than eight thousand. He predicted a great future for Moncton, when the Grand Trunk Pacific went there, and it surely would, and he spoke of miles of yard room in connection with the new shops. He said St. John, Halifax, Sydney and even New Glasgow, with the County Harbor, were rivals for the winter port; in fact the whole Maritime Provinces were winter ports. When the great western wheat yields amount to two hundred million bushels what harbor could handle the whole output. The site of the shops, he said, had been selected with a view to a greater Moncton.

A GALICIAN SHOT

THIEF ENTERED BOARDING CAR AT KEMNAY, MANITOBA.

Brandon, Man., Aug. 16.—A serious and probably fatal shooting affair took place at Kemnay early this morning, and a Galician named Kunzies is not expected to live. An unknown man entered the boarding car, his object being robbery, but some noise awoke one of the sleeping Galicians, who got out of his bunk and walked towards the door. The thief seeing he was discovered, sprang at the Galician and, pulling a revolver, shot him through the breast and then made his escape in the darkness. No hope is held out for the Galicians recovery.

Conflicting statements are in circulation regarding the crime, and those who should know are very reticent. They are all foreigners and practically refuse to talk. Kunzies was evidently shot while in a reclining position, and he had been hit in the eye with the butt of a revolver prior to being shot. He is in a very critical condition and recovery is believed to be impossible.

THE GUELPH SHOOTING

BOY COMMITTED ON CHARGE OF KILLING THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 13.—Peter Wilson was brought before County Police Magistrate Saunders, to-day, on the charge of shooting Mary A. Berdina Schwackhammer, aged 13, daughter of Mrs. A. Schwackhammer, on Aug. 4, in Erin township. Nothing new in regard to the affair was produced and the evidence given goes to show that the shooting was accidental. Mr. Nicol Jeffrey appeared for the prisoner, who is thirteen years and six months old. The magistrate said there was an element of carelessness and neglect and that he could do nothing else than send the prisoner for trial. He did not like the idea of committing so young a prisoner to jail, but he saw no other course. He attached no blame to the father in leaving the gun loaded, as he had placed it in a safe place, out of the reach of the prisoner, who could only reach it by being elevated, as he was, on a chair. General sympathy was felt for the prisoner, who broke down when he found he would have to remain in jail until the October assizes.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Sherbroke, Que., Aug. 13.—Mr. James Martin, of Ascot, was struck and instantly killed near Eaton Corner. He was crossing the Maine Central track, near a curve, when his waggon was struck squarely by the engine. The horse was also killed.

THE KING AND THE KAISER

Their Majesties Exchange Cordial Greetings at Cronsberg

AFTERWARDS PROCEED TO FRIEDRICHSHOF IN AUTOMOBILES.

Cronsberg, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, Aug. 15.—King Edward arrived here on a special train from Frankfort at 8.45 a.m., to-day. The Emperor William and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse-Nassau met him at the railway station. The Emperor assisted the King in alighting and then they kissed each other on both cheeks. The meeting was very cordial. The King wore a black Prince Albert coat and silk hat. The Emperor had on the uniform of the Posen Jaeger Regiment, with a steel helmet.

King Edward was accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office; Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, chief equerry, and Major Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, equerry to His Majesty. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador to Germany, and the British consul-general, Mr. Francis Oppenheimer, joined the royal party at Frankfort. After introductions had been exchanged the royal party and their following proceeded to Friedrichshof in automobiles. The streets were profusely decorated with evergreens, flags and streamers. Their Majesties were heartily cheered by the crowds and school children who were lined up all along the route. Many Englishmen from surrounding watering places were also present.

OFF FOR MARIENBAD

Cronsberg, Prussia, Aug. 16.— King Edward left Friedrichshof at 9.30 this morning. The Emperor William, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse-Nassau and the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece, accompanied him to the railway station. The leave-taking of their Majesties were particularly cordial. The Emperor accompanied the King to his compartment where they engaged in conversation till the train was ready to move.

The King proceeded to Marienbad, accompanied by Sir Francis Lascelles, the British Ambassador to Germany, and the Emperor returned to Friedrichshof.

Cronberg, Prussia, Aug. 16.—It is learned to-day that King Edward and the Emperor William were in conference until midnight and that Herr von Tschirsky, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Charles Hardinge were present.

Marienbad, Aug. 16.—King Edward arrived here this evening from Cronberg.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

London, Aug. 16.—'While not pretending to know what passed at the conference at Friedrichshof,' said an official of the Foreign Office to-day, 'you can say that much significance must not be attached to the presence of Sir Charles Hardinge, (permanent under secretary of the Foreign Office). The King on every trip he has made on the Continent for the purpose of meeting a foreign sovereign, has been accompanied by Sir Charles. He is not a member of the Cabinet, and only a Cabinet minister can agree to anything in behalf of the government.'

This, of course, does not prevent the representatives of two foreign offices from discussing questions in which their respective countries are interested.

The friendly attitude which the French adopted toward the conference is explained by the fact that France was fully informed in regard to the intention of the meeting before the King decided to meet the Emperor William.

A STORY FROM 'LOKAL ANZEIGER.'

Berlin, August 17.—The correspondent at Homburg of the 'Lokal Anzeiger' quotes British Ambassador Lascelles as describing the result of the meeting here on Wednesday of King Edward and the Emperor William as likely to be of great advantage in promoting friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany.

The 'Frankfurter Zeitung's' Homburg correspondent states that King Edward and the Emperor were in conference with Sir Charles Hardinge, the Under Secretary of the British Foreign Office, and Secretary of State Tschinschky from early Wednesday evening until 2 o'clock Thursday morning.

MAY VISIT SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—It is understood that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will make a state visit to Spain in the autumn. The feeling is growing here that an extension of the entente with France and England over the Algeciras conference into a naval alliance with England would be infinitely valuable to Spanish national life. The idea is regarded with great satisfaction in Spain, which is ready to give England the usufruct of her splendid ports in certain eventualities. It is stated that King Alfonso is so enthusiastic over the idea that he took with him to England specially prepared charts to indicate how in this way England might establish complete domination on the Atlantic and gain great strength in the western Mediterranean.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The press of all sections treats King Edward's visit to the Emperor William from the standpoint of being a sign of improved relations between him and the Emperor and the belief and hope are generally expressed that the visit will have a beneficial effect on the peoples of both countries, besides putting their political relations on a better footing. The papers, however, avoid all extravangant hopes in this direction, evidently trying to keep within the safe minimum of practical results. Nobody expects positive political arrangements, but the 'Cologne Gazette,' which usually reflects the views of the Foreign Office, expects the rulers to discuss all political questions concerning Germany and Great Britain, and also the general position of European politics.

After reaching Friedrichshof, the Royal party breakfasted and then the Emperor and the King spent some time together. At about eleven o'clock they, with Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, took a drive to see the monument erected in honor of Emperor Frederick in the Schloss Park. After lunch, at the King's wish, a visit was made to Homburg and the Roman Camp at Saalburg.

A programme of assiduous sightseeing and drives has created the impression among those surrounding their Majesties that they wish to avoid prolonged political discussions.

SILENCE MAINTAINED.

London, Aug. 15.—The strictest silence is maintained in official circles as to the subjects to be discussed by King Edward and the Emperor William at their meeting at Friedrichshof. Up to the last moment it was not admitted at the Foreign Office here that Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent under-secretary of the Foreign Office, would accompany the King. He had been away on a holiday and broke it up to join the Royal party on the Continent. His presence adds significance to the meeting, for, as the permanent under secretary of the Foreign Office he is really the man who carries on the foreign affairs of the country, and the fact that he is attending King Edward leads to the belief here that the discussion between their Majesties will be of the widest range, taking in all questions outstanding between the two countries and those likely to come up in the future.

CRIMINALS HAVE LARGE EARS

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF PROFESSOR BLAU.

Berlin, August 13.—Before the congress of German anthropologists now meeting at Gorlitz, Prof. Blau, a well-known authority on diseases of the ear, read a paper on the formation of the ears of criminals and lunatics. Prof. Blau has taken accurate measurements of 1,061 ears, of which 255 belonged to lunatics and 343 to male criminals, all Germans.

The professor concludes that in a vast majority of cases the various parts of the external ear are larger in the case of criminals and lunatics than in normal persons. This is especially noticeable in the helix, or outer border of the ear, and also in the lobe. According to Prof. Blau, the larger the helix is the lower is the state of mental development. The hearing faculty, on the other hand, is keener. Prof. Blau illustrates his theory with a reference to the auricles of apes, which all possess an extended outer border. Prof. Blau remarks that abnormal development of the outer border is more noticeable among criminals charged with sexual crimes than among other classes of criminals.

KING ALFONSO

SPANISH KING MAY PURCHASE NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

London, Aug. 14.—King Alfonso is at Fyvie Castle, where he and Queen Victoria are the guests of Lord and Lady Leith. This morning he shot grouse and the Queen joined the party for luncheon. Lady Leith was Miss Marie January, of St. Louis, Mo.

It is not unlikely, in view of the death of Mrs. Craigie, that King Alfonso will either lease or purchase Norris Castle, adjoining the King's residence at Osborne, for use during yachting seasons. The place until recently was occupied by Mr. John M. Richards, Mrs. Craigie's father, who had rented it for a long term.

LIEUT.-GENERAL POLE CAREW

DISTINGUISHED BRITISH COMMANDER RETIRES.

London, Aug. 14.—Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, since 1903 commander of the eighth division of the third army corps, and who distinguished himself in East Indian and African campaigns, has been retired with the rank of Lieut.-General.

BRAVERY REWARDED

AMERICAN CAPTAIN PRESENTED WITH A LOVING CUP BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

New York, Aug. 15.—This afternoon there will be a little ceremony at the Maritime Exchange. Captain R. E. Prager, of the steamship 'Maine,' will be presented with a loving cup by Mr. McClive Bayley, acting British Consul-General, on behalf of the Canadian Government. Last January Captain Prager's vessel, while off the Grand Banks, in heavy weather, rescued the crew of the British schooner 'Kipling,' which was abandoned while on the way from Liverpool to Harbor Grace.

SIR WILFRID COMING.

The announcement is made that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably come to Montreal on Saturday, Aug. 25.

THE PROCESS OF CORN SOWING.

By the agency of tight boots a crop is quickly raised, but it's soon coaxed out by the application of Putnam's Corn Extractor. Nothing so safe and painless as Putnam's; use no other.

MANY PERISHED

Roumelian Town, where Greeks and Bulgarians Fought set on Fire

TROUBLE RESULTED FROM AN ANTI-GREEK DEMONSTRATION.

Sofia, Aug. 13.—Advices were received here to-day from Ahiolu, where the Greeks and Bulgarians have been fighting, to the effect that a large part of the town has been destroyed by fire. The Greek metropolitan is said to have perished in the flames.

Sofia, Aug. 15.—The anti-Greek outbreak at Ahiolu, Roumelia, (also called Anchialos), turns out to have been more serious than was at first believed. Five hundred houses were burned, including all the public buildings. It appears that the primary cause of the trouble was the conduct of the Greeks, who tried to prevent a Bulgarian meeting. The promoters of the meeting invited the neighboring peasantry to attend. When they began to arrive the Greeks received them with rifle shots. The peasants forthwith returned to their villages to procure arms. They returned and attacked the Greeks, who barricaded themselves in a church, where there was fighting all day. The police were unable to disperse the peasants, and the Greeks refused to cease their fire on account of the hostile attitude of their bishop, who commanded them. Then troops were summoned. The nearest of them were distant seventy kilometres, and they arrived too late. The peasants had already set fire to several houses. Eight charred bodies have been found thus far.

Athens, Aug. 15.—The reports of the anti-Greek excesses by Bulgarians have cast a gloom over the populace here. The theatres and other places of amusement are closed. There was a popular demonstration at night, but there were no disturbances. Later telegrams state that the Bulgarian quarter of Ahiolu, which was reported to have been burned, was not destroyed. The entire countryside is overrun with refugees.

London, Aug. 13.—A despatch from Vienna to a London news agency states that the disturbances at Ahiolu on Aug. 12 were the result of an anti-Grecian demonstration, which the Greeks sought to break up by rifle shooting. Prolonged fighting ensued, both sides losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Bulgarians then set fire to the town in four places. The Grecian cloister of St. George was stormed during the singing of a te deum. The situation finally became so serious that troops had to be summoned from Burgas. The Greeks held a meeting, at which it was decided to arm themselves with rifles and revolvers for the defence of their churches and cloisters, and to blow up the churches rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the Bulgarians. The despatch adds that at Rustchuk twenty thousand Bulgarians tried to storm the Greek consulate, but were driven off by the troops.

A despatch from Vienna to the same agency says that the news of the excesses against the Greeks in Eastern Roumelia occasions much excitement and indignation, adding that it is expected that Greece will be compelled to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Ahiolu or Anchialos is a seaport of Eastern Roumelia, on the Black Sea. It has a population of about five thousand.

BALKAN DISORDERS

OFFICIALS OF BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE LOOK UPON TROUBLE AS TRIBAL MORE THAN NATIONAL.

London, Aug. 16.—The reports received at the Foreign Office here fully confirm the seriousness of the trouble between the Greeks and Bulgarians, but the officials look upon the disturbances more as tribal than as national, the belief being that the Bulgarian Government is making every effort to prevent clashes, though, thus far, without great success.

'There is but one way to stop these excesses,' said an official of the Foreign Office to-day, 'and that is a final settlement of the whole Macedonian question, on which Great Britain is working incessantly.

'The prospects of success are now brighter than ever, and the powers are beginning to see that Great Britain's proposals for financial reforms are the only solution of the question. Great Britain has been receiving the support of France and Italy for some time, and Russia may now be added. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, has just sent a note to the Porte stating taht the latter's last two notes with reference to the three percent increase in the customs duties were not acceptable, and that Great Britain was discussing the question with other powers.

'What Great Britain suggests is that before the powers agree to an increase in the customs, they get assurances that Turkey will devote the revenue obtained from the increase to reforms in Macedonia.'

The official further explained that the recent attacks on Greeks in Bulgaria were reprisals for attacks upon Bulgarians by Greek bands in Macedonia, and that until order is restored these disturbances would continue throughout the Balkans.

Salonika, European Turkey, Aug. 16.—At Youvitsa, near Florina, on Aug. 14, a Greek band killed three Bulgarians, including a girl, and kidnapped and murdered five others.

A FAMILY REUNION.

After twenty-two years, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ireland, who have resided in New York city for the last two years, are spending the summer months in Canada, and had a family reunion the other day at Philipsburg, Que. Their three sons, the Rev. J. Ellis Ireland, of Buckingham; the Rev. A. Austin Ireland, of St. Armand, and the Rev. F. C. Ireland, of South Stukely, with their four sisters, Mrs. Richardson, of Maitland, Ont.; Mrs. (Rural Dean) Harris, of Farnham; Mrs. Horine, of Chicago, and Miss Blanche Ireland, all met their parents at this reunion. There were three grandsons also present. The occasion was one of great rejoicing for a few days, as all were in good health. The father carved the turkey, and the mother poured the tea as in days of yore when their children were all little around the family board. Mr. F. C. Ireland stated that if he had a dozen sons he would wish them all to be clergymen.

CANCER EXPERIMENTS

TRYPSIN TREATMENT DISCONTINUED IN LONDON.

New York, Aug. 14.—A correspondent of the 'Times' cabling from London says:—

The discussion that has arisen in New York touching the value of the trypsin treatment for cancer prompted me to make inquiries at the London hospitals as to the results that had attended that treatment in this city. The replies to my inquiries may be summed up in the statement that the experiments with trypsin here have not demonstrated that it is a cure for cancer or useful in the treatment for the relief of cancer patients. The London Cancer Hospital has discontinued the use of trypsin, its experts having failed to obtain any beneficial results from it, and having heard nothing from the experts of other institutions that runs counter to their experience and conclusions. In some hospitals the experiments are still proceeding, but apparently without expectation that they will result otherwise than have the tests at the Cancer Hospital.

A SOURCE OF DANGER

MOVEMENT IN FRANCE TO STOP PILGRIMAGES TO LOURDES.

A Paris despatch says: The prospect of the annual pilgrimage to Lourdes beginning to-morrow (Aug. 15) has reawakened strong protests from hygienists against the perpetration of the mediaeval practice, which they declare is not only harmful to the pilgrims themselves, but dangerous to the public health. Professor Jean de Bonnefon invited opinions from the pathologists of France on the subject and received 11,221 replies. Of this number an infinitesimal minority, which significantly included the doctors at Lourdes itself, defends the pilgrimage. The remainder, including many eminent Catholics, denounce the maintenance of the custom as a serious danger to the pilgrims and the community generally. Among the chief objects of denunciation is the piscina, in which sufferers are bathed. The water, which is supposed to have healing efficacy, is not changed throughout the pilgrimage and is absolutely filthy. No matter what kind of virulent sores there are on a devotee's body he is plunged into the water regardless of spreading contagion. If a medical practitioner did such a thing he would be immediately prosecuted. Furthermore, the trains conveying crowds of diseased persons, on which the most elementary rules of hygiene are violated, constitute a perpetual danger to the pilgrims, subsequent travellers and the residents of the districts through which they pass.

DANGER OF BRIDAL CAKE

'LANCET' SAYS PRACTICE OF BLOWING ICING ON IT IS DISGUSTING.

London, Aug. 13.—It seems to be part of the function of the 'Lancet' to point out weekly the perils we encounter in daily life. A little while ago we learned that poison lurked in the penny postage stamp. This week we are warned of the peril in the joyous bridal cake. Attention is drawn to the 'disgusting' and filthy practice of blowing icing and other sweet stuff on bride cakes and other ornamental pastry by means of tubes applied to the lips of pastry cooks.'

The writer mentions dealing with a case recently where a pastry cook was suffering with a well marked disease of the mouth and throat as a good example of the practice complained of.

KILLED IN THE PHILLIPINES

TORONTO MAN PROBABLY AMONG THOSE AMBUSHED BY REBELS RECENTLY.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 14.—Word that his brother, Mathias, had been killed in the Philippines, where he was serving in the United States army, was received yesterday by Mr. J. J. Zock, head of the firm of J. J. Zock & Co., Limited, wholesale jewellers, at 300 Adelaide street west. Mathias Lock was well known in this city, having been employed in his brother's manufactory for some time. He was unmarried, nearly forty years of age, and a native of Newark, N. J. No particulars of the shooting were given in the message. But a few days ago a party of United States soldiers were ambushed by rebels and a number shot, and it is thought it was in this engagement that Mr. Zock lost his life.

HARVESTERS FOR THE WEST.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Arrangements were practically completed yesterday by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk for the transportation of upwards of four thousand people from Toronto to western Canada in the first of the Ontario harvesters' excursions, which leave Toronto to-day, a much larger number than that which left on the first excursion last year.

YELLOW FEVER CASES IN HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 15.—One case of yellow fever is reported here and one suspected case at Matanzas.

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $13.00
$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $7.00 to $9.00
$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $5.00 to $5.50
$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $3.75 to $4.50

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.50
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & 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.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Diova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily, and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription.

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS PRAISED.

BAR-ROOM FREE LUNCHES

A HORRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS DISCLOSED BY POLICE RAID IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—That the free lunch served to hundreds of saloons in Chicago is largely composed of meat in a condition absolutely unfit for use was discovered yesterday by Mr. Murray, food inspector, when his force of assistants raided a barn at 124 Illinois street, owned by Wm. Davidson.

The place contained thirty stoves, over which six men were working in an endeavor to prepare decayed pork and beef into a semblance of its original form, and thereafter 'manufacture' it into free lunch for the saloon trade. The men were arrested on warrants sworn out by Inspector Murray, and with Davidson, are accused of violating the health ordinances of the city. This raid followed the inspection of a cold storage public warehouse, where Inspector Murray found 25,000 pounds of meat unfit for use. A search of the books of the company showed that this meat was the property of Davidson. In addition to the equipment at the barn for converting unsalable meat into cuts from supposedly good roasts the inspectors found a plant for the manufacture of sausage of different kinds and other articles of food which usually adorn the free lunch counters in cheap or middle class saloons. The entire plant was confiscated and will be used as evidence against Davidson and his assistants in Justice Gibbons's court.

ANOTHER CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST CASE

INQUEST TO BE HELD INTO THE DEATH OF J. RANDLETT AT PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, Ont., Aug. 17.—As the result of the death of Mr. J. Randlett, of Boston, at the residence of Mr. R J. Todd, last night, Dr. Gray, coroner, has issued a warrant for an inquest. It is alleged that Randlett, who had been visiting here for several weeks, died without a physician being summoned until within a few minutes of his death, when Dr. Boucher was called in. Randlett was a Christian Scientist, and was in the employ of Messrs. J. C. Ayer and Company, Lowell, Mass. About three weeks ago he contracted typhoid fever, which was followed by an attack of hemorrhage of the bowels. Mr. Todd, at whose residence he was staying, is reader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city. Several persons have been summoned to give evidence. A postmortem examination will be held this morning. It is stated Randlett declined to receive medical attention during his illness.

RACE HATRED

HOW SOME AMERICANS WERE REBUKED IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 12.—A puzzled Parisian writes to a widely-read publication this complaint:

'I witnessed an unpleasant scene in an artistic cabaret in the Latin Quarter the other night. Two ladies and gentlemen (Americans) were seated in the front row of chairs, when a colored man and two Parisians entered and took their seats next to the Americans. As it happened, it was the negro who sat by the side of the lady, whereupon the latter rose, and, in indignant tones called upon her two friends to follow her out. Nobody knows what the negro said, but the American made a most offensive remark, which one of the Frenchmen, who understood English, overheard, and caused him to turn upon the Americans in a sharp manner and upbraid them for their conduct. And when the latter filed out they were greeted with the hisses of a portion of the audience.

'It seems a pity our friends from across the Atlantic should make a display of race hatred when they come to France. Not long ago I witnesed a similar scene in Montmartre.'

MAN WAS SHOT FOR A BEAR

A YOUNG FARMER INSTANTLY KILLED AT EAST STEWARTSTOWN.

Lancaster, N.H., Aug. 13.—Mistaken by a hunter for a bear, S. Mansfield, of East Stewartstown, was shot and instantly killed late on Friday, while at work on his farm. The bear hunter was John Gilbert, a laborer employed on the farm of one of Mansfield's neighbors in East Stewartstown. Mansfield was repairing a fence on his farm and was in a stooping posture among some bushes which form a fringe along the fence. In the twilight Gilbert saw him indistinctly, and mistaking him for a bear, raised his rifle to his shoulder and fired. Mansfield was shot through the head and died instantly. He was a young man and leaves a family.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF

A WASHINGTON OPINION OF WHAT ACTION MAY BE TAKEN.

New York, Aug. 13.—The 'Commercial' to-day prints the following from its Capital correspondent:—

'Washington, Aug. 12.—The Canadian Parliament, which recently adjourned to reassemble in November, will then take up the tariff question, according to advices received at the bureau of manufacturers. Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, and his colleagues, have been working on the proposed bill, which is said to be in a very forward state.

'The majority for the government in parliament is so large that the passage of a Cabinet measure is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The present surtax on German goods, it is said, will be made less inflexible in order to afford an opportunity for a commercial agreement with Germany.

'It is also reported that an opening will be made for a reciprocity agreement with the United States. But such an agreement based on the demand made heretofore by Canada, which would exclude manufactures, is regarded as improbable. What Canada will propose is not known. The 33⅓ percent preferential in favor of British goods which now exists, it is thought, will be changed, so that the goods to be admitted at preferential rates will be specifically mentioned in the bill.

'There is a probability that the anti-dumping clause may be relinquished. Maximum and minimum rates are anticipated, from which maximum-rate concessions will be made to such nations as give preferential treatment to Canadian goods. There is no expectation that the tariff will be revised downward, according to all reports received from authoritative sources.'

MACLEOD REJOICES

CITIZENS OF ALBERTA TOWN JUBILANT THAT THE C.P.R. IS TO OPERATE NEW LINE.

Macleod, Alta., Aug. 16.—There is great rejoicing here over the final settlement between the Macleod Town Council and the C. P. R., by which the railway company will operate the new line, just built into the town, for all purposes. The agreement was arrived at to-day after several conferences had been held.

Harvesting is general and the estimated yield is 25 bushels per acre. All crops are good. The sample of Alberta red wheat produced this season will be quite as good as in former years.

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'Witness' Building, Montreal.

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Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.60, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

AUGUST, 1906

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

SWITCHMAN KILLED.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 16.—Walter Town, aged 36, a switchman employed by the Canadian Northern Railway, was instantly killed this morning by being crushed by a string of cars while switching in the yards here.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.

The waste of human life that occurs year after year from drowning is enormous. The economic loss to the community and country is deplorable; the sorrow and misery of those left behind cannot be measured. Many of the drownings would not take place if everybody was obliged to learn to swim. Swimming is not a difficult accomplishment to acquire in childhood, and, with facilities for practice, barring cramp, the young swimmer grows so strong in the water that he is practically immune from the drowning danger. Not only that, but, with the proper education, he becomes a potential life saver and a strength to all who are in the water near him. It should not be impossible for all young people to learn to swim. Parents in the country, where facilities are seldom lacking, should count it a duty to have their children learn; while in the cities there appears no good reason why the public schools should not be provided with swimming baths and swimming masters.

The news of the crop continues to be most encouraging for a fair average yield per acre, which, with the extra ground under cultivation, should easily give an excess of ten million bushels over the total crop of last year. This would make about ninety-five million bushels, and would be extremely satisfactory from every point of view. Mr. Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba, now estimates the return at a hundred and twenty-five million bushels, which after a careful study of all the different advices, seems to be a shot rather wide of the mark. The figure is so evidently an exaggeration that it is unfortunate that it was ever made, even if done in all sincerity, more especially in face of so many adverse reports. As years go by and the speculative instinct gains ground in Canadian wheat markets, there will be the utmost need of conservative opinions that can be relied upon to the letter. There is no regular monthly government report on crop conditions in this country as in the United States, and there is therefore more need for steady judgment in the presence of reports violently colored by persons caring only for an immediate turn over of profits These opinions cannot, of course, affect the ultimate yield one way or the other, but it is vitally necessary for manufacturers and merchants to be in a position to prepare for a greater or less demand for their products. Perhaps the government will note the evil of these contradictory reports, and inaugurate regular monthly or fortnightly reports and so protect those whose future business depends largely on crop information.

Crowds are proverbially many-headed, but they are single hearted. With one heart city people have been running from the heat, many of them to evils that they knew not of, but every one has gone his own way, riverside, mountainside, lakeside, woodside, by boats, railways, trolleys, automobiles and carriages, including baby carriages. Balloons would have been the favorite had we conquered the air, as Captain Hedge told us last Saturday we are going to do. Just think of taking tea in a temperate zone within one thousand yards of one's back door. Weather is commonly said to be the Englishman's greatest blessing, as, without it, his slow mind would often on meeting a friend evolve nothing to say. So let us be thankful for the prolonged scorcher, which supplies the never-failing sympathetic enquiry, 'Is it hot enough for you?' It has burned the lawns yellow wherever they were not honestly laid on earth and not on stones. It has dried up casual streams and pools. But! The grain harvest is great, there are fruits in abundance, and the cold is hastening, when we shall wish it was warm. Meantime, we may rejoice in the abundant token that our planet is not cooling off at any dangerous rate. 'Why this earnest, restless longing for 'the things we know are not? When 'cold mutton's served for dinner, why 'should we prefer it hot?' Do we not know if we were satisfied we would not then be happy? What a poor unprogressive creature man would be if he could be without longings and aspirations.

In the United States we have a striking object lesson of the folly or worse of not taking care of our forests. Once the lumber supply was one of the chief sources of United States national wealth, but now, according to a recent report of the Department of Agriculture, that supply is in danger of being practically extinguished before many years. The cut continues to be huge, and there are enormous wastes by forest fires and carelessness in general. Last year, the cut was 27,738,000,000 cubic feet, which, if cut to a uniform thickness of an inch, would form a board walk 2,000 feet wide from New York to San Francisco. The former great lumber states, Maine, Michigan and New York, now rank respectively sixteenth, fifth and twenty-first, and the Pacific Slope and the Gulf take the lead. Washington now ranks as the first lumber state, Louisiana is second, while Winconsin comes third and Minnesota fourth. There are eight southern states ahead of Maine to-day in the amount of lumber cut. The character of the lumber that is cut is also greatly changed. All the white pine is practically gone, and there is no substitute of such versatile usefulness. Last year, only three and a half percent of the total cut was of white pine, and the hemlock,- elm, poplar and basswood, once hardly considered good enough for firewood, have to be made to take its former place as best they can. Fortunately, it is not too late in Canada to take practical means to preserve our forests, and the Forestry Association, in which Lord Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are actively interested, is showing the way by means of which our forests may yield us great annual wealth and yet show no diminution.

There were many comic and dramatic incidents during the debates in the British House of Commons concerning the Trades Disputes Bill. One of the comic features was the denunciation by Sir Edward Carson of the trade unions and their power—forgetful, until he was forcibly reminded, that he himself, as a member of the legal profession, belongs to one of the most grim trade unions in the world. The most dramatic moment was undoubtedly when Mr. Balfour and all his followers walked out of the House, after Mr. Balfour had accused Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman of breaking a deliberate pledge to give further time for discussion, an accusation specifically denied. The chief point of interest in the bill was, of course, the government's new clause, which aims to give immunity to trade unions from being sued for damages, and which is supposed to re-establish the status quo ante-Taff Vale judgment. The precise terms of the clause are as follows: An action 'against a trade union, whether of work-'men or masters, or against any mem-'bers thereof on behalf of themselves 'and all other members of the trade un-'ion for the recovery of damages in re-'spect of any tortious act alleged to have 'been committed by or on behalf of the 'trade union, shall not be entertained by 'any court; provided that nothing in 'this section shall affect the liability of 'the trustees of such unions to be sued 'in the events provided for by the Trades 'Union Act of 1871, section nine.' 'Tortious' is a law word for injurious, so that the clause practically makes everybody immune from an action for damages so far as the wrong or harm done is done on behalf of a trade union. It is curious law, but the clause nevertheless passed its second reading by two hundred and fifty-seven to twenty-nine!

Not only are women rising in their might in what may be correctly described to-day as Radical England, but in Germany also there is a more liberal spirit abroad regarding woman's place in the nation. Thus, the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' a liberal newspaper of great influence, insists that there is no real intellectual difference between girls and boys, and that their school training should be alike, especially in thoroughness. Kaiser William only lately repeated his dictum that woman's sphere was children, church and kitchen. Yet it is said that the women's 'emancipation' movement is winning more adherents daily. One manifestation of this is the movement for the improvement of the educational facilities for girls, which goes on unceasingly. In Prussia itself, the very home of narrow-minded conservatism, high schools for girls are about to be established, the only question remaining being the standards to be set. Some desire a new and distinct system for these, but many insist that the boys' schools are the result of decades if not centuries of experience and improvement, and that any experiment with a new system is unnecessary—that, in fact, 'any attempt 'to differentiate between boys and 'girls is an effort on the part of cer-'tain persons to develop girls along 'lines established by others, instead of 'giving them the opportunity to seek 'intellectual happiness in their own 'way.'

Going to the bottom of things, M. Combes, the great French statesman, is not right when he says that the Pope's act has struck the death-blow at the Roman Catholic Church in France. He has, if you will, struck the last blow that was needed completely to sever that church from the state. He has possibly cut it off to some extent from the property which the nation claims to own, and which the nation seems determined to administer, free from all Vatican dictation. But if the church was made as naked as St. Francis it would not thereby be bereft of one whit of spiritual power, only of the outward temporal power, which has all along been nothing but a clog to its spiritual work. It would cease to be looked on by the people as an imposer of burdens. Its pastors, dependent, like our Protestant pastors, on the voluntary support of their people, would have to live a spiritual life, and do a spiritual work, and would draw to themselves a devout following that would be worth more, religiously and potentially, than a whole nation of involuntary adherents. There is just a possibility that a gallican national church may develop as a solution of the property difficulty. But, as in Protestant Switzerland, the state connection would probably be found a very unspiritualizing influence.

King Alfonso had better be careful about showing himself too English, lest it should have a reverse effect on his people and make his and the Queen's position more difficult. The English certainly like him, on his wife's account as well as for his courage and manliness in sport. He has also shown his superior discernment in preferring King Edward as a model to the more eruptive and strenuous German Emperor. The solid commonsense, self-poise and practical sagacity of the British monarch are qualities which should be studied and imitated by all constitutional Kings, and, indeed, by everybody who desires to win commendation for wise conduct rather than by assuming striking attitudes, or making brilliant splurges. That Alfonso, though of a temperament akin to that of the Kaiser, should appreciate this distinction and endeavor to conform to the British ideal of kingliness marks him as a wise man, from whom much may be expected as he grows in years and experience. If he should form an alliance for naval co-operation with Great Britain, as he is credited with desiring, and become owner of a castle near Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, the British people will take him to their hearts and make his welfare and the prosperity of his kingdom part of their popular policy, as they have in the case of Italy and Portugal. Thus the marriage alliance between the Royal houses of Great Britain and Spain may prove a happy turning point in the destiny of an ancient and once powerful monarchy.

SCATTERED PROTESTANTS.

We have given large space to reporting the great educational campaign now going on in this province, under the leadership of Mr. Fisher, Mr. McCorkill and other patriotic leaders, in the hope of evoking in our better circumstanced readers a deep sympathy with our scattered farming population in the heroic sacrifices they have to make in order if possible to give their children, through education, a better chance in life than they themselves had. It is not generally realized perhaps that where hundreds of children can go to one school and sit forty in a class, it is possible to carry on education at a mere fraction of the cost per scholar that would be required to procure an equal equipment and an equal teaching capacity in country parts, where the daily attendance averages a dozen scholars or less. Nor is it realized how very much greater the return from a given impost on real estate, where the land is valued by the foot instead of by the acre, and where great warehouses and factories and office buildings throng each other, than where there is nothing to assess but a few scattered farms and farm buildings. Our system of education divides the country up into school districts, and lets each assess itself. It further divides these districts into majority or minority panels. The result of this is that, instead of the strong districts bearing the burdens of the weak, the weakest go to the wall. This state of things, always bad, is growing worse and worse, as Protestants, where they are in the minority, become continually more sparse. There is many a place where two or three families join to support a school. When one of these disappears by death or departure that school — which had possibly been carried on in a most elementary way by a young girl hardly in advance of some of her pupils either in age or learning—has to be given up altogether. Mr. Weir, speaking at Huntingdon, told us that last year sixty-six more elementary schools closed their doors, probably forever, and that the families around them are now destitute of educational privileges.

The question of staying the departure of the English-speaking people from this province is a large one that should be faced by itself. It is one that we wish those of our readers who understand its bearings would discuss. There are parts of the country where there is every evidence of comfort and wealth. Since the development of dairying a quarter of a century ago, the country has prospered greatly, and hef people hardly know how well they are off. The farms have greatly increased in value, and are worth more to cultivate than some who sell them to go West realize till too late. With thorough scientific training they would again double in value in the next twenty-five years. There is no more beautiful country in the wide world or any with greater possibilities of affording to its cultivators comfort and refined pleasures than the more productive parts of our province. There are other parts where the early farmer followed the lumberman, and which, now that the lumberman is gone, have not proved profitable to till. There are regions where much land, once cleared, is again covered with bush, and where every family is a mere remnant, having its connections in every western state and province. There is no doubt that with more knowledge and with more means applied more could be made out of these lands than is being done. The opening of the northern regions by railway offers new promise to those who have garrisoned our northern hills, but one thing that is certain is that, if the people go away, school difficulties will increase, and if school difficulties increase, the people will be driven away.

We look upon the present educational campaign as a movement absolutely necessary to the retention of an English-speaking population in this province. Dr. Parmelee, speaking at Richmond, said some people seemed to think that any sort of an education was good enough for a farmer. In his opinion a farmer was entitled to just as good an education as one in any other walk in life, and required it. If he would be successful, he must know something of science and something of business methods. There are farmers who think that what was good enough for them is good enough for their children. That may be true from a mere business point of view, if their children take up new land, as they did. But if our province is to compete with the prairies there must be a very different kind of farming today, and the utmost knowledge has to be brought to bear on the question of how to get most out of the soil. And there is another thing that we would add, on behalf of educating the farmer. The city man grows up amid distractions, which afford him all the social life and diversion of mind he needs. The farmer needs culture far more than the city man does for the occupation of his mind. Moreover, in these days of distractions, if we are to have thinkers at all, we must get them off the farms.

It is for education and municipal purposes alone that taxation is local. For all other purposes it is national or provincial, and wherever the principle of national or provincial taxation prevails it follows that the wealthier regions are taxed for the benefit of the poorer. There is nothing unfair in this. On a larger or less scale it is the principle of all taxation that the strong bear the burdens of the weak. If the government pays for any public improvement for the benefit of all, the rich cities pay according to their wealth and the poor districts according to their poverty. Now there is nothing of greater national value than general education. The city cannot live without the country. It prospers exactly as the country prospers. It is not fair, then, than the country people should have to tax themselves more heavily for education than the city people, and put up with infinitely poorer schools. We are therefore quite in accord in principle with the proposal of Mr. White, of Megantic, who proposed that all Protestant property should be taxed half a mill on the dollar for the benefit of elementary education in our scattered districts. This would give a fund of sixty thousand dollars, which no one would feel, but which would go a long way, if wisely used, as an encouragement and a stimulus to local effort.

We are also in sympathy with Mr. Weir when he says that the distribution of the amounts contributed by the province to education are not fairly divided. It looks like a fair distribution to divide this money for the most part in proportion to the number of scholars. But what is the result? Owing to the growth of Montreal and the diminution of the Protestants in the country this city gets more and more of it. As stated bby Mr. Weir, Montreal, which got $3,558 in 1871, got $6,309 in 1901. With all the advantages we have above alluded to, Montreal is getting, we are told, half of the whole grant. The whole amount is but the trifle referred to above, about sixty or seventy cents apiece a year for our children. We should be very glad indeed if that should be used for all it is worth in enabling our country schools to consolidate and pay salaries that would tempt competent teachers to remain in this province—something different from a hundred and fifty dollars a year! It must be confessed that this six or seven thousand dollars would in itself go but a small way in mending matters. But if it was an encouragement and removed a grievance it would be worth while. We should like to see something done on a very much greater scale than that. On the other hand, we cannot too much deprecate Mr. Weir's proposal to deplete the funds of the Normal School, which is altogether inadequately supported, and his speaking of the money spent on that provincial institution as unfairly given to Montreal. A normal school, and a good one, is necessary to every system of education. Teachers need a professional training to do fairly by their pupils. There are, we think, few who will find in a proposal to weaken our one institution for imparting that training, an incitement to educational betterment. Meantime, our rural districts will have to make their own move. They are not doing more, or as much, as the farmers of other countries around them. It is for them to show themselves alive—then all things are possible.

THE ELECTION SCOUNDREL.

The election scoundrel is the bane of our politics. It is impossible to escape him. The best of men may be pitted against each other. Each may have solemnly resolved and announced that no expenses are to be incurred except by so and so, who will see that they are absolutely legitimate. All the same, the election scoundrel is in the fight. He seems to emerge from unknown haunts. For a day or two he is driving about like mad. He is of all sorts and sizes and shapes but usually has a big moustache and almost always a big cigar. Like a great deal about our election customs, he is usually repulsive. The election scoundrel incurs expenses, a large part of which are always payments to himself. He waits till the election is over and till all the legitimate accounts are in and sworn to; then he brings in his accounts to the unfortunate candidate, and there is no candidate so good that, if he can possibly raise the money, he will not pay them. The local party machine is largely made up of election scoundrels, and if he refuses, that is the political end of him. By paying them he sanctions a system of government by election scoundrel. The law disfranchises the candidate who pays such bills, and its enforcement would go a long way to checking the evil. His usual escape is to know of equal malfeasance by election scoundrels on the other side. Still, as a rule, the candidate thus practiced on is by far the most injured party. He often knows nothing of the corruption that has been practiced and would abhor it. The traitor to the liberty of his country and to the very principle of self-government is the election scoundrel. He, when convicted, should go to the penitentiary for the rest of his fighting days. The country that does not treat the election scoundrel as the worst of criminals does not deserve liberty. Instead of going to the penitentiary he frequently ends his days in some public office. The British law requiring all the accounts of an election to be published, showing both the source of all funds and the use made of them, is calculated, at least, to reduce to a minimum this system of preying upon candidates and corrupting electors. The candidate might be required under penalty of disfranchisement and punishment for perjury to refuse to pay any accounts presented later. A great improvement in the law is at all events possible, and we look for a thorough bill on this subject without delay. To the construction of such a bill the Finance Minister will be able to contribute the results of recent experience. If the government does not bring in such a bill Mr. Borden will.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

The second reading of the English Education Bill in the House of Lords took place, as expected, without a division, after a series of hints as to what will be done to the bill hereafter. The

Opposition to the bill in the Lords is known to be very powerful and it is pretty certain that some drastic amendments will be proposed, if not carried, before the bill is read a third time and passed. A good many of these amendments will emanate from the Bench of Bishops, but not all of the bishops are agreed that the bill is a bad one. On the contrary, some of the bishops are largely in favor of it. They would prefer to have it altered in some ways, but will not for that oppose its passage. The Bishop of Hereford, for instance, in his speech on the second reading, deeply lamented the denunciations which had been uttered against the bill, and his chief note was 'trust to the good sense of the people.' The bishop said emphatically that those in authority in the church should use that authority to stop all such wild utterances, and he declared that much of the fiercer opposition to the bill was the product of fear and anger. The bishop desired to see one or two amendments to the bill—he would like the teachers to be allowed to give denominational education, he would extend the facilities to Board schools in single school areas, and he wished religious teaching to be given during the hours of obligatory attendance—but he warned the Lords that if they rejected this bill they would certainly get something they disliked far more, and, so far as his own diocese was concerned, he asserted that the Church schools would be better off, both as to work and maintenance, under the bill as it stands than they were before.

The Bishop of Durham also spoke temperately and wisely. He wished the bill amended to some extent, but he declared it was painful to him even to appear to be mixed up with political controversy; moreover, he shrank from opposing the views of Nonconformists, as he had many dear friends among them. Lord Ripon, a staunch Roman Catholic, told the Tories plainly that they had brought this bill upon themselves. They would not let the settlement of 1870 alone. By the bill of 1902, in spite of the warning of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, they put the Church schools on the slippery slope of the rates, whence the necessity of the present bill. While the Cowper-Temple form of religious teaching would not satisfy him, and he would not send a child of his own to receive it, he reminded the Tories that they kept saying that the wishes of the parents had to be considered, and the parents had for years shown themselves satisfied with the Cowper-Temple compromise. He pronounced sensibly and straightforwardly: 'If you say that 'the people of this country are determined that their children shall receive 'religious education, as they are, then 'you are bound to trust the people to 'see that the children get the sort of 'religious education which the people 'want them to get.' The Lord High Chancellor did not think highly of the state of mind of those who asserted that the government had embarked on a campaign against the cause of religion. He said the government had decided that religious teaching should be given and it had also provided facilities for denominational teaching. He claimed that the bill was an honest attempt at settling a great and difficult question, and he thought a settlement quite possible if reasonable men would approach the question in a reasonable spirit; but, of this he was sure, if this offer was rejected, the result would be secularism, for men would weary of everlasting religious differences. Reading the views of the above quoted prelates and other authorities, our Anglican correspondent who gave up his paper because they were an insult to the head of his Church, which they could not be turned into by any form of misconception, will learn, if he has not long since learned, that if we erred we erred in good company. Indeed, since the article that vexed our correspondent appeared, Dr. Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, has expressed himself in our columns to the same effect.

CHAIN BONDAGE.

A correspondent sends us a copy of a 'chain' letter which is, it appears, being everywhere multiplied by unwise people, and which is echoing from all lands. Bishop Lawrence, to whom this letter refers as the author of the blessings and the curses it contains, is the Bishop of Massachusetts, in succession to Phillips Brooks. He charitably attributes the proposal to a craze of some sort. The only alternative would be to accuse the author of being a very wicked person, trifling with and lying about holy things, seeing that the bishop never had anything to do with the matter and knew nothing of it until he began to receive countless inquiries about it to his very great annoyance. There are people who believe that by repeating certain forms of prayer they will secure certain divine favors in this or in another sphere of existence, and that by failing in such assumed duties they will incur the divine displeasure. Such conceptions of the divine love to men are a very near approach indeed to fetichism, the belief of the benighted African, who finds in the possession of one curious stick or stone a source of divine blessing and in another a danger. This is the most degraded form of idolatry known, but it differs very little from the belief that the utterance of a given form of words will bring good fortune and the failure to repeat them a divine curse. We can easily understand the resentment of a Christian pastor in being suspected by some people of taking so low a view of divine grace as to think that he could sway it one way or another by the prescription of a prayer, or rather, of a spell, seeing that the thing asked for must necessarily be central in every Christian's heart, and be the theme and inspiration of all his prayers.

Not that forms of prayer may not be in many ways a great aid to devotion. What mother is there who does not teach her child a form of prayer? Among simple people forms seem to be necessary to enable them to find words in which to express their pious aspirations. There are many who find that worshipping assemblies are greatly aided to unity of thought and worship by recognized forms of words in prayer as well as in psalmody. It is possible that all those parts of public devotion which are necessarily repeated from time to time are more easily followed in a familiar form of words than where the precise sequence of words is the only thing that varies. Where error comes in is where sacredness and virtue are attached to the mere form, and where the reality is lost in the form. This prescription of a spell or incantation to be omitted at the peril of the deceiver illustrates how a form may become a fetich. We find it necessary to speak thus plainly about a trick played on many good people—good people they must be or they would not forward this prayer—in view of the stupendous effects which seem to follow movements of this kind. They are like prairie fires. It takes only a match to kindle one, and a child can do it, but soon it can sweep over farms and villages. It is this that constitutes the magnitude of the wrong, and it is positively a wrong done to take part in forwarding such threats as these, or indeed any demand on people under peril of breaking some sacred mystic chain. Our correspondent has calculated the mere matter of postage to the fifth power, to say nothing of the trouble taken and given by writing the letters. He makes the postage on the first five links $2,222.20. He has only to carry his calculation on to five more points and his $2,222.20 becomes twenty-two and a quarter million dollars. To go five links further up the chain would bring the postage alone to over two hundred thousand million dollars—that is, supposing there were enough people on earth to receive and write all those letters. If it has reached this at the fifteenth link, what would it be by the time the hundredth link was reached?

INTERDENOMINATIONAL HOSPITALITY.

Under the heading, 'Making the world better,' 'Leslie's Weekly' mentions what it calls 'a fine example both 'of the growing spirit of tolerance 'among the churches and the tendency 'towards unity now so marked a fea-'ture of church life.' This example occurred the other day when a Baptist congregation in Brooklyn offered the use of its building for a portion of the time on Sunday to a Roman Catholic congregation which was temporarily without a place of worship. The offer was accepted and the arrangement is said to have worked with perfect satisfaction to both congregations, the two simply holding their services at different hours of the day. The 'Weekly' adds that 'such a combination would 'have been inconceivable fifty years ago.' It forgets the old saw that, 'There is nothing new under the sun.' More than a century ago the Recollet Fathers both in Quebec and Montreal gave the use of their buildings to Anglican and Presbyterian congregations. In 1791, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Young, their church here was placed at the disposal of the Scotch Presbyterians, as it had been for twenty years, up to 1789, at the service of the English Church. On September 18, 1791, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Recollet Church according to the practice of the Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian occupancy continued until the Presbyterian Church on St. Gabriel street was ready for divine worship. In 1809, again, while a new roof was being put upon St. Gabriel Street Church, and the steeple and bell were being erected, the congregation assembled for public worship in the Recollet Church for two months or more. Dr. Campbell, in whose history of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel street, these details are preserved, says that this exhibition of neighborliness is not without parallel elsewhere. At several places on the Continent of Europe he learned while travelling in 1877, that Protestant and Roman Catholic services were held alternately in the same edifice. 'Such displays of toleration and 'sympathy,' Dr. Campbell thinks, 'show 'that men are better than their creeds, 'and belie the cynical maxim of Rous-'seau that "it is impossible to live at 'peace with people whom one believes 'to be eternally lost."' That such was the nature of the tenets held on both sides at the time can hardly be questioned, but in view of the facts it may be permitted to question whether those tenets entered deeply into the convictions of the people who thus fraternized. We have frequent instances of the still more intimate fraternization of congregations of different Protestant denominations. But the habits and customs of these are too much alike as to hours to allow of the frequent common use of buildings except at common services. Still there are in the country many cases in which the same building might be used to accommodate different bodies at different hours of the day. Dr. Campbell's view that Christians are actually nearer to each other than their creeds will fully warrant his finding illustration in the fact that certain churches are moving towards union in spite of traditional differences of theology, which even yet can hardly be politely discussed.

HATS OR NO HATS.

Why should women wear hats at all? Long ago they wore bonnets. There was the coal scuttle bonnet. Then there was a bonnet about the shape of a coal scoop. Then it widened at the sides to accommodate whiskers of frills and flowers. That was in the forties. Then it went back and back till it fell off behind. Then the dressing of the back hair forced it forward again. For a time it became two-storied and the upstairs was occupied by posies. Then it diminished in quantity till people proposed a postage stamp instead. Then came the hat. When the hair hung in curls or in a net women could wear a hat, that is a covering fitted to the head with a brim to keep off the sun. But when the hair went up, up went the hat till it ceased to be an article of apparel and became a mere adornment, or supposed adornment, fastened to the hair with skewers. It is of no further use as clothing, and as an ornament it lacks the very first quality of beauty, that of fitness. For many years the crown was made preposterously small. Then it became large enough, or much too large, but care was taken to proclaim its unfitness loudly by an extreme constriction where it should go upon the head. This is a condition which alike precludes use or beauty, for, as we have said, the first element of real beauty is adaptation. In point of good taste those have the advantage who go without hats. The hair is in most cases sufficient protection from the cold. It is a much better protection than most men have in winter. Anyway, the hat adds little or nothing in the way of warmth. If protection is wanted from the sun, a parasol is more effective, as it does not fail to shade the face and hair, and has the advantage of being used only when needed. Of course there are athletic exercises in which a parasol is out of the question. After the girls have browned themselves for a summer or two at these, they will adopt some better method than they use now for saving their beautiful skin. As far as women are concerned every sport has its costume, and these are therefore outside of our present philosophic enquiry. What is always most important, it remains true that women look really better without those evanescent and preposterous conceptions at present called hats—that is, judged by fact and not by fashion. Fashion is positively no guide to beauty. What is one spring 'a perfect dream' of a hat is three springs later 'a perfect fright.' If it were only the fashion to go without hats, as it seems to be getting to be in some quarters, then anything in the way of a hat would be ridiculed as an antiquated absurdity.

CHEAP RAILWAYS.

There is aid and comfort for Mr. McLean in his war against excessive railway fares in the statement of Mr. Morley, the Secretary for India, that the Indian railways showed last year a net revenue of nearly fourteen million dollars on an average fare of two cents for five miles, and an average freight rate of a cent a ton. He thought the British companies might find it wise to consider these figures. How far this fourteen millions would go in paying interest on the cost of the roads he did not state, but at ten thousand dollars a mile it would give between four and five percent. These railways, Mr. Morley says, were not built just where there was business for them, but for the purpose of opening up the country. England has as crowded a population as India. Canada, of course, has not. We have nearly thirty thousand miles of railway for a population of six million, against India's thirty thousand miles for a population of nearly three hundred millions. But Mr. McLean's demand of two cents per mile is a very modest one compared with two cents for five miles. It may be said that railways cost a great deal more to build and run here than in India. We do not know that our engineering conditions are not on the whole the better of the two; but the cost of labor and material are enormously higher here. That is, however, a matter of our own choice. We could get quite as cheap labor and as cheap material if we would let them in. Still the difference of labor and material does not make a difference of fifteen times as much expense; and we think Mr. McLean should be encouraged in insisting on his demand. Of course the members of parliament are not the best people to appeal to. They all travel free and are under obligations to the railways for this privilege and, though they keep saying that this does not affect their views of public policy, it is plain that the railways think it does, or they would not be so solicitous to send them passes. The press is more or less under a like obligation, and is thought to be influenced in the same way. The people, however, are those who rule in this country, and will keep asking why some of the benefit does not come their way. The Indian railways, of course, do not pay big dividends on water.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

A Sunday paper, called the 'Nationaliste,' which regards race separatism as the highest patriotism for Canada, proclaims in megaphone tones the downfall of the French Canadian race. Out of nearly two hundred thousand immigrants who entered Canada last year less than twenty-four hundred were from French speaking countries. If the process goes on for twenty-five years more it will mean the disappearance of the French Canadians as a race. This is due, the writer says, to a conspiracy against the French Canadian people in the Immigration Department, the effect of which will be that in twenty-five years that race will be the merest fraction of the people of Canada. So far as appears from the article, the crime of the department is in not bringing here a due proportion of French and Belgians. It seems to regard all other immigration as additions to the English population. These statements are the reverse of the truth. While immigration propaganda has to be carried on in most European countries in an occult way, there is no legal hindrance to immigration work in the countries in question, with the result that we have special agencies in those countries, and pay several times as much for every French and Belgian immigrant as we do for settlers from other parts of continental Europe. The records of the department show that persistent efforts are being made in both countries to impress upon intending emigrants the advantages of settlement in Canada. These efforts have not been without results. Since 1901 we have received close on 10,000 new settlers from France and Belgium. The important display that the Canadian Government made at the Liege Exposition last year was largely designed to convince the Belgians of the great resources and prospects of the Dominion. Immigration agents are employed in both countries. The Government has also induced successful French and Belgian farmers in Western Canada to revisit their old homes and interest others in the land of their adoption. It is equally untrue that no proportionate efforts are being made for the repatriation of French Canadians. Agents are equally maintained among these, but these all know already what Canada offers, and make their own choice.

It stands to reason, however, that distressed peoples will migrate in much larger numbers than those who are living in plenty and comfort. It is notorious that the country people of France are not increasing; also that there is no more thrifty race in the world than they. They are growing more and more wealthy. They have not the habit of emigration. They have no relations abroad. The outer world to them is a place of exile. They know it largely as the place to which convicts are sent. If they were to migrate they would probably prefer Canada to any other country. There is a question, however, whether the French people of Canada want them. There was a very considerable immigration from France in 1871, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, but the attitude of those people was for the most part so contemptuous towards the church that every effort was made to put a stop to their coming. 'Communards' was the best name our Canadian French had for them. A very strong antipathy developed on both sides and most of them departed. The 'Nationaliste' writer has the air of being too young to remember that episode. If there were any 'secret' orders, as this writer alleges, sent to the immigration agents in those countries forbidding them to fulfil their duties, those messages must have come from the same quarters in which the former migration was opposed. If those who come are sent to fields that welcome them, there may be a double reason for this. On the other hand, the people who come from Eastern and Southern Europe are very largely devout Roman Catholics, and if Canada must needs be made up, as this patriot would have it, of two peoples, these will add their weight rather to the French than to the English side of it.

As the 'Nationaliste' has raised the question of race rivalry, and talks of 'conspiracies,' we suppose he cannot fail to have noted a gigantic 'conspiracy' to crowd the English out of this province. The Roman Catholic church counts this province its own. It is permitted by law to maintain itself by the taxation of the people in so far as the people belong to it. It pays that church well to advance money for the transference of land from Protestants to Roman Catholics, as it not only gets interest on its money, but the tithe besides. This policy is being steadily and diligently pursued with a view to ousting the English and replacing them with tithe-paying French. We do not, however, call this a conspiracy. It is a natural business proposition. It is an advantage put into the hands of the Roman church by its erection into an established church in this province, and it would be remarkable if that church failed to profit by it. If the English were found doing anything to counteract sectional movements, we should not call it a conspiracy either, but the purest patriotism, as Canada can never become a nation while the sectional spirit, which is the very reverse of patriotism, prevails. To be a nation we must be one people. Meantime we see no signs of the French losing ground in the Dominion. On the contrary, they are steadily moving forward from their present centre to the eclipse of other races. The only people that are gaining on them are the 'Jews.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.

We cannot take the Pope's encyclical to the church in France as being the work of the excellent peasant pastor that he is. The Pope is like the Czar in having a bureaucracy, and, even when of his own choosing, his advisers, being much better versed than he in the affairs of the Roman state, are likely to exercise a controlling influence over his infallible acts. The present pontiff has not the sophisticated astuteness of his predecessor to avoid the impasses into which the logical following out of traditional principles can so easily lead him. This proclamation does not breathe the spirit of the Pope. He is eminently a man of good nature and peace, whereas his fulmination means war. It seems planned to render impossible the working of the ecclesiastical machine, as devised by those whom it describes as the church's wicked enemies, though notoriously they represent the great majority of the Roman Catholics of France. The law by which the church was disestablished created lay bodies, representing the people of each parish, to administer the church's temporalities. This form of administration, though in harmony with Gallican tradition, and not likely to be offensive to the people generally, the Pope has utterly repudiated. He tells the people that other methods would be better than violence in resisting the law, but they have not yet been told what to do to keep the peace between those who will carry out the law and those who set the Pope above all law. Instructions on this matter are said to have been given in the encyclical to the clergy, but have not been published. The Pope confessedly hopes by political solidarity among the clericals, and by a stubborn passive resistance, to create conditions which will force the state to negotiate with the Vatican. The Roman Catholics of France are, however, not partial to being ruled from the Vatican, and will sacrifice many religious privileges before they will accept its political dictation. It would seem as though an attempt would be made by refusing the ordinances of the church to force the people into opposition to the state. But the church has already found that such strife works two ways, and that, while it makes some faithful ones more partisan, it cuts others off in crowds from any true allegiance to it. This is the way it has worked in Italy. This was the operation of the recent resistance in France to the church inventories ordered by the government. We see nothing but trouble for the faithful in France from this decree, with the probable result of a considerable further emancipation from ecclesiastical bondage. On the other hand, the Pope is right in looking upon the conditions as likely to create a nobler state of things than ever for the church; for the more the church is divorced from the State, and the more it depends on what spiritual vitality it may possess and on the spontaneous allegiance of the people, the greater its moral influence over the people will be.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR SCHOOL BOYS

MINISTER OF MILITIA TO CONFER WITH PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—The Minister of Militia will convene in the fall a conference in Ottawa with the provincial authorities, to secure the co-operation of the latter in giving a certain amount of military training to all school boys old enough to understand the use of the rifle. It is understood that Sir Frederick Borden is prepared to lend the services of competent teachers from the permanent corps to instruct the school teachers in the elements of military duties, so that the latter in turn would be able to impart what they have learned to their scholars. There seems reason to believe that all the provinces will gladly join in the idea to give every young Canadian at least a rudimentary knowledge of military matters, so that they would be better equipped to answer the call for volunteers in any national emergency that might arise. Three officers of the Canadian permanent corps are now undergoing examination for admission to the staff college in England. The Canadian Government is entitled to nominate two officers to undergo the two years' course in this institution that opens during the coming winter. Heretofore the Canadians sent to the Staff College have not been subjected to any entrance examination. Owing, however, to the nature of the instruction that it gives and to the extreme standards that it has set, the British authorities suggested that it was better to subject the Colonial candidates to a preliminary test, and that is what is now being done. The officers who are trying the examination are Captains H. Kemmis-Betty and L. Leduc, of the Royal Canadian Infantry, and Captain Ernest Thacker, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A 'Holy War'—The Appeal to Russia's Army and Navy.—Manchester 'Guardian.'
After the Dissolution in Russia—The Hon. Maurice Baring, in the 'Morning Post.' London.
Norwegian Elections—Government Outlook—Correspondence of the 'Tribune,' London.
Cost of the British Navy—English Papers.
The House of Commons Debate on the Education Bill—Mr. Birrell's Closing Speech.—English Papers.
The Greatest Fact in History—Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the Rise of America.—Yorkshire 'Post,' Leeds.
Mr. Seddon's Funeral—A Maori Tangi.—Special Correspondence of the Otago 'Witness.'
From a London Note-book—Madame Tussaud's—E. V. Lucas, in the 'Speaker,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Robert Schumann—M.H., in the 'Tribune,' London.
Wagner and the Theory of Opera—The 'Speaker,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Irish Pipes—Poem, by Katherine Tynan, in the 'Spectator,' London.
South Africa—Poem, by Rudyard Kipling, in the 'Standard,' London.
The Policy Characterized by Kipling.—English Papers.
The End of Imperial Poetry—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Tribune,' London.
Reading for Vacation Days—Bliss Carman, in the 'Tribune Magazine,' New York.
The Late Thomas Lake Harris and the Brotherhood of the New Life.—J. Cuming Walters, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Canada as a Nation.—The 'Spectator,' London.
A Canadian Poet—A Sharp Criticism of Wilfrid Campbell's Work—The 'Tribune,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

How Much Science Should be Taught in the Schools?—William Hallock, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Columbia University, in the New York 'Times.'
Botany up to Date—The Form-Feeling in Plants.—'Scientific American.'
Hybridisation and the Improvement of Flowers—A.C.-B. in the 'Speaker,' London.
Suspended Animation.—The 'Outlook,' London.
Science Notes.

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

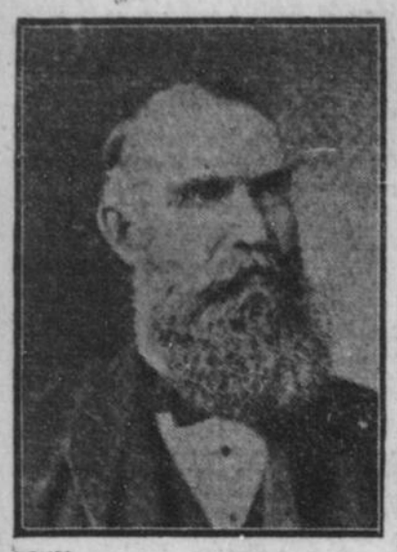
$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

QUEBEC GOOD TEMPLARS

QUEBEC GRAND LODGE HOLDS ITS THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The thirty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Independent Order of Good Templars was held last week in the Congregational Hall, Congregation street, Point St. Charles. Bro. W. H. Lambly, grand chief templar, presided. The district degree and the grand lodge degree were conferred on a number of delegates at the opening.

The grand chief templar, in his report, reviewed the fortunes of the Grand Lodge since it met in Montreal sixteen years ago. He paid a tribute to Bro.



MR. W. H. LAMBLY.

the Rev. N. B. Topping, Ph.D., who, through his work in the Ottawa Valley, had strengthened the Order during the year. The progress of temperance sentiment and activity all over the world and especially in Canada was, he said, phenomenal. In our own province about six hundred municipalities were under prohibitory legislation. In his county, Megantic, there was not one license granted by the will of the people although three were given in the mining districts by the provincial mining law. Liquor, however, could not be carried from there into the surrounding country. The report recommended the employment of a Grand Lodge lecturer and urged increased interest in juvenile work.

The report of the grand secretary, Bro. J. W. Roch, noticed the increased activity in temperance work in Europe, and especially the defeat of the British Government which had passed the iniquitous 'Brewers' Endowment Act.' In our own province the splendid crusade of Archbishop Bruchesi had done much to bring Roman Catholic opinion into hearty accord with the work of the I. O. G. T. The 'Pioneer' and the 'Witness' were praised for their efforts on behalf of temperance and prohibition.

The statistical report showed two new lodges organized, two reorganized, and several in process of organization. There had been a considerable increase in membership and the debt had been reduced to below the $100 mark.

The executive were instructed to endeavor to procure a lecturer; a propagation fund was instituted for the benefit of local organizers and other provisions adopted for propaganda work, both in the adult and juvenile departments during the coming year. Greetings from the 'Point' W. C. T. U. were tendered by Miss A. I. Mason. The election of officers resulted as follows:—G. C. T., W. H. Lambly; G. Coun., W. D. Munro; G. V. T., Miss A. I. Mason; G. S. J. T., Mrs. W. H. Lambly; G. Sec., J. W. Roch G. Treas., I. Hill; G. Chaplain, the Rev. D. Mick; G. S. Supt., H. Russell; G. Mar., Dr. W. D. Lambly; G. Guard, W. Brown; G. Sent., W. Dawson; G. Asst. Sec., Mrs. J. W. Roch; G. D. Mar., Miss M. A. Darlington.

R. W. Williams was recommended for commission as D. I. T.

W. H. Lambly was appointed delegate to the International Lodge and D. McQuaid alternate.

Miss A. I. Mason was appointed delegate to the W. C. T. U., W. D. Munro to R. T. of T. and J. W. Roch to the Dominion Alliance.

Ormstown was chosen as the next place of meeting. After the session the delegates and friends were entertained to supper in the lodge room by Unity Lodge No. 196, Montreal.

An open-air meeting was held in the evening at the corner of Congregation and Wellington streets. The speaker was Mr. W. D. Munro. He dealt specially with the relation of liquor to the labor problem. Twenty dollars expended on boots, clothes, furniture and crockery, he said, made a home comfortable and gave at least ten dollars to labor. The same sum expended on liquor brought only misery to the purchaser and his family, and gave only about $3.30 to labor.

At the meeting in the church Mr. H. Russell, C. T. of Unity Lodge, presided, and greeted the members of the Grand Lodge. He held that the mission of the I. O. G. T. was to lift the fallen and called on every one to join in the work.

Mr. W. H. Lambly said that in Canada we had a country worth fighting for. Yet in Canada there were eleven thousand drunkards and fifty thousand children of drunkards. He severely criticised the Ontario Government, which had made the vote of three slaves of liquor to weigh as much as the votes of five respectable citizens. There was little, he thought, to be obtained from the politicians. The only things that told were Christian votes and earnest personal work.

The Rev. D. Mick said that liquor debased both seller and buyer. The liquor seller was a man for whom Christ died. In seeking the destruction of his business we should seek his salvation as well as that of the drunkard.

The Rev. J. W. Main said that the Christian Church should enter into combination with the saloon and install 'cosy corners' in every district of the city, which would help to keep men and boys from temptation.

Mr. J. H. Carson gave instances of the destructive effects of liquor and paid a tribute to the I. O. G. T. as an educational force.

Recitations were contributed during the evening by Mr. F. Vick and a song by Mr. W. Brown.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 13.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie again writes to the 'Times' in reply to Sir Charles Tupper, and calls on Tupper to quote speeches in support of the charge that in his recent tour of Canada his speeches contained a palpable proposition for unity with the United States instead of the Mother Country, or else withdraw the charges. Regarding Tupper's quotation from the 'Forum' article, eleven years ago, Mr. Carnegie says it has no bearing on the question. Much water had passed under the bridges since then and the issue of 'British imperialism versus race imperialism,' had not then arisen.

London, Aug. 13.— Fourteen stowaways, including one Canadian, endeavoring to steal a passage to Canada, were found on the Donaldson liner 'Athenia,' sailing from Glasgow on Saturday. When taken ashore at Greenock, four escaped, ten being taken before a magistrate.

The cargo of the 'Athenia' included seventy pedigree horses shipped to Canada by Scotch breeders.

London, Aug. 13.—The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, had an interview to-day, lasting several hours, with Lord Strathcona.

London, Aug. 14.—Commenting on the Sunday Observance Act passed at the recent session of the Canadian Parliament, the Newcastle 'Daily Chronicle' says for a new community containing elements, which, to say the least, are not particularly inclined toward religious observances, such an enactment seems a fairly tall order, and there should be some pretty problems presented to the authorities when they come to enforce it.

London, Aug. 15.—Mr. W. Trant, writing to the 'Yorkshire Post' (Leeds) from Regina, in quoting the Canadian Associated Press cable of July 26 regarding 'No Englishman need apply,' etc., acknowledges having seen such a notice, but claims he has also seen the sign that no Canadian need apply. Mr. Trant says that an Englishman of the right stuff has as much chance of success in the Canadian west as any other immigrant.

London, August 16.—The Hon. Frank Oliver has gone to Crewe to see General Booth.

Mr. Bruce Walker, Canadian agent at Glasgow, sails for Canada to-morrow.

London, Aug. 13.—In the course of a long letter to the 'Tribune' on 'Canada and Protection,' Edward Farrer says that if the naked question of protection versus free trade were left to the people of the North-West, the result would be overwhelmingly against protection, provided the Manufacturers' Association were prevented from contributing to a bribery fund, to be employed among the poorer class of settlers. Instructed Canadians were glad the Chamberlain dream of placing the Empire on a protectionist basis was about over.

London, Aug. 15.—Referring to the recent statement of Professor Goldwin Smith that French-Canadians were opposed to British imperialism, the 'Globe' says such wild statements lower the dignity of the professor, and, what is of more importance, they give a handle to the Little Englanders on this side which those pernicious persons are not slow to use.

London, Aug. 16.—The British Chamber of Commerce of Paris is establishing a Canadian section. An influential committee has been formed. In addition to placing the accumulated experience and information of 40 years at the disposal of Canadian exporters, the committee is carefully considering the advisability of making a strong representation to obtain a revision of the Franco-Canadian commercial arrangements of 1893.

London, Aug. 17.—Brigadier Howell, interviewed regarding the 25,000 emigrants to be send to Canada in 1907, said the Salvation Army would charter liners outright and send out with the emigrants officers from the Canadian branches of the Army. They intend to settle some emigrants in the Maritime Provinces.

A PECULIAR CASE

MAN RETURNS TO HIS WIFE AFTER 31 YEARS, AND REFUSES TO EXPLAIN ABSENCE.

Chicago, August 13.—After an unexplained absence of 31 years, Professor Charles H. Frye, former superintendent of the Chicago Normal School of this city, returned yesterday to Chicago. One of his first acts upon arrival at his home was to hand 50 $100 bills to his wife, with the remark: 'Ask me no questions.' Frye was 31 years old when he disappeared. Since that day no word rad been received from him by his wife. He was recognized immediately, in spite of his added years and altered appearance. He is said to have made money in the Philippines, where he resided for several years. His wish that no questions be asked him regarding his wanderings has been respected, and he has settled down at home as though nothing had happened.

CABINET MEETING.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—There was a brief Cabinet Council yesterday afternoon for the passage of routine business, the Ministers present being the Hon. Messrs. Scott, Aylesworth, Templeman and Emmerson.

A CHAT WITH EDISON

Famous Inventor Talks of His Latest Work, the Accumulated Storage Battery

A SUFFERER, YET HE WORKS WITH INDOMITABLE WILL TO COMPLETE HIS LIFE'S LABORS.

At first glance he looks to be a man in the best of health, erect, alert, of commanding presence, yet modest in manner, clear complexion, silver hair, and eyes that light up whenever one speaks of anything that interests him. It hardly seems possible that this can be the wizard who during the last quarter of the nineteenth century produced so many wonders in the electrical world, and whose work is not yet completed. Sixty years of age, he has very seldom, during his strenuous and hard life—a life of keen, relentless pursuit for his ideals and his dreams—taken holidays in the real sense of the word. He has passed through lengthy periods of intense application that would have broken down many a man far stronger, physically, but lacking his indomitable spirit. To-day, when he has, for a short period, set his work behind him and is touring with his family, there are few, if any, signs to a casual observer to show what Thomas A. Edison has passed through.

The man has a personality that attracts one. His easy gestures, rare but most expressive, the calm, impressive voice, and the confident emphasis he gives to the statements he makes, all mark him out as a man of character, and characteristics are rare enough nowa-days. At the Windsor he talked lightly of many things, passing from one subject to another with the ease of a man who knows exactly what he wants, and what he does not want to talk about and to say. He chatted about his trip—he is, of course, touring on an automobile—and when the conversation turned on cobalt, he said that it was merely a question of price. Mr. Edison wants cobalt for his electric storage battery, which will, when completed, revolutionize the electrical question for automobiles and all other electrical conveyances. Unless he can get this cobalt at a certain figure, however, it is useless from the point of view of a mercantile success. He has himself bought some cobalt deposits, and is operating a mine near Temiscamingue, but has not so far got much out of it. He wants the Canadian miners to reduce their prices, and declares that if they will do this they will capture the world's cobalt market.

Edison has always kept clear from politics; but when he is not sitting in his laboratory thinking out some marvel, he is a studious reader, and he knows which way the wind is blowing. He uttered a note of warning on Friday against the Canadians allowing the railways to obtain too much power in the country, while agreeing that as much railway development as possible was a splendid thing for Canada.

Speaking with Edison, one is most struck with his profound belief in the possibility of things. If it were anybody else who spoke, one would be inclined to acute incredulity, but this man speaks with authority, and his opinion cannot be disregarded by any student of science. The dream of his later life has been to produce a storage battery for electricity that shall solve the problem of cheap electrical motor power, and to this end he has been quietly working for several years past. 'And now,' he says, 'so far as the public is concerned, everything is as satisfactory as they could wish. Think what that means! It means that before very long an accumulated storage battery will be patented which will enable you to store electrical power in such quantities as to dispense with the heavy expense to a very large extent, that has hitherto rendered electrical conveyance something beyond the reach of all but the rich, so far as private conveyances are concerned. It will also enable electrical street railways to run their cars at a much lower cost, and consequently allow of a marked reduction in the price. Then there are electrical trucks and many other electrical methods of transportation. The storage battery will effect a revolution in all these directions.' And so on, and so on, quietly, impressively, without the slightest suggestion of boasting or self-glorification, but throughout with a note of triumphant certainty very infectious and encouraging.

Watching him as he leans back, thinking, for a moment, one sees that this man is tired, that years of stress of deep thought have wearied him. There is a faraway look in the clear eyes—wonderfully clear and lit up so brightly—and there are here and there lines that tell their own story. But it is not until you have left his presence, having felt his warm handshake and listened to the cheery tones in which he says good-by, that you realize the grim will-power and the iron determination of this man who, suffering as he has been for years from an insidious disease contracted during certain of his experiments, yet pursues his ideals, works as hard as ever, determined, ere he gives up his life's labor, to wrest one more secret from Nature and give one more priceless gift to his fellowmen. Such men are as truly heroes as any who fall in the limelight of life.

ONTARIO RAILWAY BOARD

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT GIVEN IN ACCIDENT CASE.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to-day promulgated an important judgment, which will have a far-reaching effect in reference to two street railway accidents which have been the subject of investigation and exhaustive inquiry by the board. The first judgment handed out was in reference to the accident to Victor Newman, a youth, who was knocked down by a street car while crossing the corner of Bay and Herkimer streets in Hamilton, and received injuries necessitating the amputation of his left leg. The board finds that the car at the time of the accident was clearly running at a very high and excessive speed, and that if the car had been running slowly, as stated by Conductor Fagan and Motorman Nugent, the accident would not have happened. The conductor and motorman are blamed for the accident, and the board ordered that if they are now in the employ of the company they be suspended for thirty days. The board attached by way of rider to the judgment, their opinion, based upon personal observation, that the cars of the company are operated very carelessly, and at times run at too high rate of speed consistent with the safety of the public. The company is advised to take immediate steps to compel a more careful operation of the cars by the employees.

Judgment in the case of the collision between a switching engine on the G. T. R. and a car of the Hamilton Radial Railway, carrying thirty passengers, at the intersection of Ferguson avenue and Wilson street, was also handed out. The board characterizes the crossing as dangerous and orders that the precaution adopted since the accident by the Radial Company of requiring the car to stop, and the conductor to go forward and satisfy himself that the crossing is clear before attempting to make the crossing, be permanent. This is in addition to the protection given by a derailing device operated by the switchman on the steam railway. As the board has no jurisdiction over the G. T. R., at this point, it leaves to the city of Hamilton to bring the question of further regulation, affecting that milway, before the Dominion Railway Commission.

"JOHN OLIVER HOBBES" DEAD

MRS. PEARL CRAIGIE, THE WELL KNOWN AUTHORESS, PASSES AWAY IN HER SLEEP.

London, Aug. 13.—Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, the novelist and dramatist, better known by her pen name of John Oliver Hobbes, was found dead in bed this morning, at her residence, No. 56 Lancaster Gate. Death was apparently caused by heart failure. The coroner has ordered an inquest. For the past fortnight she had been with her father and mother at their home, Steep-Hill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, where she seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. Her father, John M. Richards, says:—

'She left us on Sunday afternoon to keep an appointment in London. She was then perfectly well and was looking forward to visiting Scotland on Sunday with her son. I find she arrived here at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. She complained that she was very tired, had a little refreshment and then went to bed immediately. Her maid, on taking tea to her this morning, obtained no answer when she knocked on the door. She returned later, and, finding the door still locked, she entered the room by a side door and found her mistress dead. We did not have the slightest anxiety regarding her health. She did not make a single complaint. The inquest will be held on Wednesday. The coroner has not permitted us to touch the bed or the room. It is peculiarly distressing.'

The fact that Mrs. Craigie had not needed the services of a doctor makes it impossible for a death certificate to be given without an inquest.

Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie was born in Boston, on Nov. 3, 1867, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Morgan Richards and Laura Hortense Arnold. Her father was a son of the Rev. Dr. Richards, of New York, and her mother was a grand-daughter of the Hon. Peter Spearwater, who for twenty-five years represented Shelbourne in the Colonial Parliament at Halifax. She was educated privately at London, Boston and Paris. She was married at the age of nineteen to Reginald Walpole Craigie, a grandson of Col. Craigie, of the Bengal Military Board. Her son, John Churchill Craigie, was born in 1890. In 1892 she was received into the Roman Catholic Church.

From 1891 on Mrs. Craigie's contributions to the literature of the day were frequent and noteworthy. 'Some Emotions and a Moral,' appeared in 1891, and was followed in 1892 by 'The Sinner's Comedy;' in 1893 by 'A Study in Temptations,' and in 1894 by 'A Bundle of Life.' Her other publications in their sequence are 'Journey's End in Lovers' Meeting,' a proverb written in one act for Miss Ellen Terry; 'The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham,' 'The Herb-Moon,' 'School for Saints,' 'Osborne and Ursyne,' 'Robert Orange,' 'The Serious Wooing,' 'Love and the Soul Hunters,' 'Tales About Temperaments,' 'Imperial India,' 'The Vineyard,' 'The Flute of Pan.' Mrs. Craigie also contributed in later years to the serious drama. 'The Ambassador' was produced at St. James Theatre, London, in 1898, and at the same theatre, in 1898, 'Repentance,' and in 1900, 'The Wisdom of the Wise.' She was also part author of 'The Flute of Pan,' and 'The Bishop's Move.' From time to time articles from her pen appeared in the leading dailies and reviews, among those to which she contributed being the 'Times,' the 'Morning Post,' the 'Daily Mail,' 'Academy,' 'Fortnightly Review,' 'North American Review,' and 'Anglo-Saxon Review.'

CAPTAIN C. B. FARWELL.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 13.—The death of Capt. C. Bowers Farwell occurred at Glasgow, Scotland, at 4 o'clock this morning, and the news reached here to-day by a cable from his father, William Farwell, who, with Mrs. Farwell, had been visiting their son. Captain Farwell, who was in his thirty-eighth year, was a graduate of Kingston. His first commission was with the Royal Engineers, with which he has since served in India. His career has been one which has shown marked ability, and important and responsible work was entrusted to him by the government. He was recently successful in an examination for promotion to a majority. He has been married only a few months. Captain Farwell, who was born in Sherbrooke, was well known here and in Montreal.

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GEORGE CARTER.

Morrisburg, Ont., Aug. 13.— George Carter, an old and respected resident of this town, died suddenly yesterday. He was on his way to church alone, and must have felt a weakness coming on, something that he has been subjected to lately. He went just inside the fence, close to the sidewalk, and sat down. When found shortly afterwards life was extinct. He was 62 years of age.

ROBERT W. HARDING.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 13.—The death occurred here of Robert W. Harding, a life-long resident of Prescott, who was receiving medical treatment in a local hospital. He was fifty years of age. For many years he was a druggist in Prescott. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Bell, of Heuvelton, N.Y.

STEPHEN WARDEN.

Battleford, August 14.—A well-known pioneer is dead in the person of Stephen Warden, who has been farm instructor on Poundmaker's Reserve. He was a brother of the late Rev. Dr. Warden, superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, and had resided in the West since 1876.

THE REV. I. B. AYLESWORTH.

Detroit, Mich., August 14.—Rev. I. B. Aylesworth, who was born in Canada, and for over forty years labored in Ontario as a pastor of the M. E. Church, died yesterday at his son's residence here of Bright's disease. For the past year Mr. Aylesworth had been in charge of the Methodist mission at the Indian reservation on Walpole Island in the St. Clair River. He was 74 years old, and leaves a widow, three sons and five daughters. The remains will be interred at Highgate, Ont.

HARVEY GREENWAY.

Crystal City, Man., August 14.—Harvey Greenway, the son of ex-Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, died to-night.

MRS. F. H. MACPHERSON.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 15.—Mrs. F. H. Macpherson, wife of the well-known accountant of this city, is dead at her summer residence above Walkerville. She was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, but was making progress toward recovery, and her death, therefore, was a shock to her friends.

RAYMOND HALL GORDON.

(From a Correspondent.)

At High River, at the residence of Dr. Learmonth, on Wednesday, July 25, at 10 a.m., there passed away Raymond H. Gordon, eldest and beloved son of Mr. W. T. Gordon of Dinton, Alta., born March 18, 1893, at Danville, Que., where he spent the greater part of his short life. On July 17 he was not able to attend school, as customary, and as the hours advanced, he gradually grew worse and when medical aid was summoned and on examination it was found that appendicitis had developed, they took him to the residence of Dr. Learmonth, at High River, and his mother went to nurse him. At first it was thought his was a mild case, but on the following Tuesday it was found that an operation was necessary, and it was immediately performed. He came through it, but the shock was more than his frail system could bear, as he was not robust, and despite all that willing hands and medical skill could do, he passed away on the following day. Shortly before the operation he asked his mother if he would soon be better. When she expressed a desire that he would, and added: 'If Jesus was to come for you would you be afraid to go?' He replied: 'No,' and was not afraid to undergo the operation, but was happy. He was of a cheerful and forgiving disposition, making many friends, especially at school, where he was highly esteemed by his teacher and school-mates, who, with the people of this vicinity, extend their sympathy to his bereaved parents, and especially to his dear sister, Hilda, and also his aged grandfather, who but a month ago left here and went to Danville. His remains were laid at rest in the cemetery at High River on Thursday. The service was conducted by the pastor of Dinton, the Rev. Mr. Austin, Methodist minister, who based his remarks on the appropriate words found in II. Kings iv. '36, last clause of the verse. The Rev. Mr. Wood, Methodist minister, late of High River, was also present and led in prayer.

CONQUERING THE AIR

A Glimpse at the Present and Future of Ballooning

AERONAUTS EXPECT GREAT DEVELOPMENT IN AERIAL NAVIGATION BEFORE LONG.

Captain Homer W. Hedge, known in the business circles of Montreal, is an aero-enthusiast, and president of the Aero Club of America, whose headquarters are at 753 Fifth avenue, New York. The club was organized on Oct. 14, 1905. It claims to be the parent of all such organizations in America, and is the only one in America having membership in the International League of Aero Clubs.

A very interesting article on aeronautics by Captain Hedge appeared in a recent number of the New York 'Herald.' The captain makes the remarkable statement that there are about three hundred members of the Aero Club, and about seventy-five of them are owners of balloons. He is of the opinion that there are now about a hundred good airships in and near New York, and a balloon manufacturing establishment in Ninth avenue is running day and night, yet is unable to keep up with its orders. Strong aero clubs have also been organized in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other cities, and Captain Hedge is confident that aeronautics is about to become the leading fashionable sport, and a little later a very practical and valuable means of locomotion and transportation. It takes time, he says, to conquer the air, but he believes that within a comparatively short time pleasure trips above the clouds will be as common a pastime as automobile trips are to-day in New York. He points out that already in London and Paris balloon parties are so common that they no longer attract attention. The idea that ascensions are perilous undertakings is rapidly being dispelled as the aeronauts, or pilots, as they are called, are now able to direct the machines with pretty reliable skill and safety. He claims that while ten thousand ascensions have been made from the aerodrome of the Paris Aero Club since 1898 not a single serious accident has occurred.

Captain Hedge announces that within the next year several important aeronautic events will take place in the United States. Next month the international meeting and contests between the most important clubs of the world will be held in England. Santos Dumont, although a native of South America, will represent the United States in these contests, being a member of the Aero Club of America. Then, during the coming autumn a series of ascensions will be made under the auspices of the Aero Club of America in Massachusetts. At Pittsfield, near Lenox, ideal equipment has been provided for ascensions, and this place is expected for some time to be the favorite starting point for the most important ascensions. Again, next summer, if present plans mature, some important exhibitions in aerial navigation are expected to take place in connection with the Jamestown Exposition near Norfolk, Va. Count Henry de la Vaulx, of Paris, Charles M. Manley, Leo Stevens, Augustus Post, Capt. Baldwin, and others, are expected to be in the field for these events.

Captain Hedge admits that ballooning is, as yet, but a sport, but he speaks very optimistically of its probable practical uses in the near future. In warfare, it will be most valuable—and he sees a possibility of its being the instrument that shall cause wars to cease, through its very great and terrible potentialities as an engine of destruction, or a carrying agent for destructive forces.

Balloons used for sport cost, to-day, from four hundred to two thousand dollars. The cost of inflation costs from $25 for illuminating gas, to several times that sum for hydrogen and other gases. But the expense question will be overcome to a great extent, it is expected, as future inventions come along, and the machines become perfected. Many of the keenest scientific minds in the world are studying the various questions involved, and Capt. Hedge expects wonderful developments within the next few years.

Captain Hedge is not only president and an active member of the Aero Club of America, but he is president of the Homer W. Hedge Advertising Agency, and his genius and experience in advertising shows itself in all he does. As a result, he will undoubtedly do much toward bringing the possibilities and advantages of aerial navigation before the public. And according to the law of supply and demand when the public want balloons someway or another they will certainly be supplied.

Captain Hedge owns probably the most famous balloon in the world. On one occasion, some three years ago, it will be remembered, it alighted on a man-of-war in the Mediterranean sea.

VALETS VOTE TO WEAR BEARDS.

Rome, Aug. 15.—There was an exciting discussion at a large meeting of valets held here to-day as to whether they should continue to obey the unwritten law barring moustaches. A resolution that hereafter all valets wear moustaches was carried, two thousand votes being cast in its favor. The men have agreed to grow whiskers and beards in open defiance of what they term a 'worn-out tyrannous convention.'

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

Text of Message to the Clergy in France

ATTRACTS WIDESPREAD ATTENTION IN PARIS—GOVERNMENT JOURNALS DISAPPROVE.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The following is the text of the Pope's encyclical addressed to the archbishops and bishops of France concerning their future conduct regarding the law separating Church and State:—

'We deferred our decision,' the document continued, 'owing to the importance of this grave question and par-

POPE PIUS X.

ticularly through a charitable feeling for the great service your nation has rendered to the Church. Having heretofore condemned this iniquitous law, we examined with the greatest care its articles to see if they permitted the organization of religious life in France without jeopardizing the sacred principles of the Church.'

After approving the recommendations of the French hierarchy disapproving of the law, the encyclical says:—

'Therefore, concerning cultural associations such as the law prescribes, we decree absolutely that they cannot be formed without a violation of the sacred rights which are the life itself of the Church. Putting aside, therefore, these associations which our conscience forbids us to approve, it is opportune to examine if some other kind of organization, both legal and canonical, can avert the threatened dangers of the Church.'

The encyclical then examines at some length the old forms of organization.

The Pope says that nothing causes him greater agony than the eventualities menacing the Church in France, and, therefore, he hopes to find some other kind of associations not endangering divine rights, adding:

'But as this hope fails us and the law remains as it is we declare it is not permissible to try this other kind of associations so long as they do not establish the most legal and and most positive way that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and the bishops, and their authority over the temporal welfares of the Church, particularly the sacred edifices, will be irrevocably protected by such associations. We cannot wish otherwise without betraying our sacred charge and producing the ruin of the Church in France.'

The document urges the bishops to adopt all means within the law to organize their forces, assuring them of the papal co-operation and support.

'It is not difficult,' the encyclical says, 'to foresee the recriminations which the enemies of the Church will make against our present decree. They will seek to persuade the people that we do not seek the salvation of the Church, but that the form of the republic in France is odious to us. We denounce with indignation such insinuations as false. The makers of this law have not sought separation, but oppression. While affirming their desire for peace, they have made atrocious war against religion. They hurl a brand of the most vehement discord, thus arraying one citizen against another, to the great detriment of public welfare. We have supported patiently injustice after injustice through love of the French nation and are finally asked to overstep the last limits of our apostolic duty, and we declare our inability to overstep them. Let the responsibility rest with those whose hatred has gone to such extremes.'

The Pope counsels against seditious or violent action and says firmness will give better results than violence. United action, he says, can be learned from those who have imposed the stigma of this criminal law upon the nation.

In conclusion the encyclical says:

'In the hour of hard trial for France if all unite in defending the supreme interests of the country the salvation of the Church is far from desperate. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that her dignity will be raised to its former prosperious height.'

The document was signed Aug. 1.

EFFECT IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Pope's encyclical to the archbishops and bishops of France, prescribing their attitude with regard to the church and state separation law, attracts widespread attention here, and its probable effects are the subject of animated discussion by the press and public, and particularly by the clerical and official classes responsible for the execution of the law. A pontifical messenger arrived here this morning bearing the document to Archbishop Richard, who soon afterwards gave out the document for publication. The entourage of the archbishopric summarized their views in the following words:

'The Pope has spoken, and we bow with submission and joy to his instructions.'

While this reflects the general attitude of the hierarchy, yet a considerable element among the clergy received the decision of the Pontiff with disappointment and regret as being likely to inaugurate an era of religious strife. The decision causes serious confusion with regard to the practical carrying on of churches. The new law lays down specific provisions concerning the organization of cult associations, but the Pope's decision appears to make it impossible for the clergy to conform to the law.

At the archbishopric it was stated today that no steps have yet been taken to ensure the continued operations of churches. It is understood that the encyclical was accompanied by instructions concerning the means the hierarhy should adopt.

The view generally prevails that the Vatican seeks to create a situation compelling the government to enter into negotiations for some form of church organization that will be acceptable to both the church and state. However, there is no indication of the government's willingness to move in that direction.

The government journals strongly disapprove of the encyclical. The 'Temps' says: 'The resolution to afflict all friends of religious peace is very apparent. Uncompromisingness dominates pontifical circles. An immense majority of reasonable French Catholics desired the benefit of the liberal provisions of the separation law. It goes without saying that the pontifical decision will not meet the sentiment of liberal-minded Frenchmen, who, above all, wish for religious peace. The separation law contains broad and tolerant dispositions and is accepted as such by unprejudiced men. The anti-clerical seven raised objections to the liberality of the law, and we wonder to what hopes or chimera the people are clinging. Has the lesson of the inventories taught Rome nothing. The only outcome of pontifical resistance is that the Church herself deprives her devotees of the worship to which they are attached by other customs. The strange paradox occurs that the religious authorities refuse the churches the powers offered them by the law. This sensible and clear-minded nation, desirous of peace before everything, never will admit the decision to be the fruit of truly Christian or logical and sensible inspiration.'

The 'Croix,' representing the clericals, says: 'The Pope's wishes will be realized. Catholics are about to unite in obedience under the direction of bishops. Despite the possible trials, the Church will emerge finally victorious.'

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, Aug. 14.—The Pope appeared amused this morning when he was informed that several cable despatches had arrived from America, making enquiries regarding his health, and stating His Holiness was threatened with paralysis of the heart. He remarked: 'Under this aspect, the journalists lack originality. They continue to treat me as if I were Leo. XIII.'

CHURCH AND STATE

French Press Declares that a Religious War has now Begun

FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The French press is practically agreed that religious war is now begun, following the publication yesterday of the Pope's encyclical to the archbishops and bishops of France, prescribing their attitude with regard to the church and state separation law. Although one or two papers treat the situation as but litlte changed, others perceive severe trials for the Church, and possibly even civil war. The 'Petit Parisien' considers the situation ugly, but says that the future depends very largely upon the decision of the bishops. Until that is rendered, there is no telling how sharp a crisis may be reached.

The 'Matin' thinks that the Pope sets the French Government at defiance, and believes that the religious crisis, instead of being brought to an end by the encyclical, is but fairly begun. The members of the archbishop's household have received the encyclical in the spirit that it lays down Catholic law, which they have no choice but to accept.

'The Pope has spoken and we bow with submission to his instructions,' are the words which one of them used to characterize their attitude.

By the decision the practical maintenance of churches has become a pressing question. The new law lays down specific provisions concerning the organization of cultural associations, but the Pope's decision appears to make it impossible for the clergy to conform to the law. No steps have yet been taken as far as is known to insure the continued operation of the churches.

M. COMBES SPEAKES.

PREDICTS THAT HE HAS RUNG THE DEATH KNELL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The 'Matin' publishes an interview with M. Combes, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of the Interior, on the Pope's encyclical. M. Combes was practically the father of the separation law. He said that the Pope has rung the death knell of the Catholic Church. The state would be led inevitably to suppress the pensions granted to the clergy, commissioners resuming possession of the churches and presbyteries. He added that from a moral point of view, the injury to the Church will be yet more important. In refusing associations, the Pope has struck the Church a more painful blow than its adversaries would have dealt. He was of the opinion that a scheme would probably occur, while, in any case, it was to be expected that many Roman Catholics would join the Protestants, who have accepted the separation law and formed their public worship associations.

In an interview in the 'Petit Parisien,' M. Briand, Minister of Instruction and Public Worship, declared that he would wait until the French clergy had translated into acts what they understand the Pope to mean. Only then will it be possible to pronounce upon the importance of the encyclical, but whatever happens no resistance of the law was possible.

The Cabinet Council's discussion of the church and state separation question to-day resulted in the government's firm resolve to maintain the law.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS CRISIS

Papal Encyclical Probably Not the Last Word.

CURIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DECISION INTERPRETING THE BALFOUR EDUCATION ACT—COOLIES STILL LEAVING THE TRANSVAAL.

(Cable Dispatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, August 18.—The 'Spectator,' commenting on the French religious crisis, remarks that it is difficult to believe that the encyclical represents the last word in papal policy. Considering the opposition which radicals like M. Clemenceau made to the bill in its present form as being too favorable to the Roman Church, the Vatican can hardly hope to wring further concessions from the French Government, and it is difficult to see what good end will be served by a policy of complete intransigeance. The encyclical is probably to be regarded as a 'ballon d'essai.' It is four months till the bill comes into effect, and there is ample time for some compromise to be reached. Mr. Briand, minister of public worship, emphatically assured the 'Times's' correspondent in Paris yesterday that the law would be carried into execution as it stood. There would be no negotiations behind the scenes, but the Government would take care to make no martyrs, and no attempt would be made to close churches by force.

Even after ten days, what is now known as the West Riding Judgment preserves its topsyturvy aspect. Hugh Cecil and Mr. Anson both write to the 'Times' this week, one saying that the new interpretation of the Balfour act inflicts such intolerable injustice on churchmen as can only be met by passive resistance. Mr. Anson, with perhaps some sense of official responsibility, writes that he would welcome the recent decision, if final. Against Anson, again, Bishop Gore vehemently protests, contending that the State must pay impartially for all kinds of religious teaching, or none.

At the funeral yesterday in Farm street, Monsignor Browne paid the following tribute:—

'A life such as that of Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, which was conspicuous in the eyes of the world, was liable to be judged only by what people saw and heard of it, rather than by the real motives that inspired. Its incessant activity, its public appearances, its social duties, its professional work inevitably obscured its religious principle and feeling. People are tempted to think that these temporal things are all in all to their possessor, and that the far more real things of eternity occupy at best but a secondary place in the mind. But such judgments, however natural and free from ill-will, often miss the real point of such a life. A woman of deep religious feeling, with a highly spiritual temperament and mystic cast of mind, in the midst of all the varied activities which were crowded into her short life, Mrs. Craigie never forgot the deep truths of eternity and the duty of the creature towards its Creator. In all matters connected with religion, she was exceedingly unobstrusive and reserved.'

It seems clear from rumors materializing from the Transvaal that Lord Selborne's statement that only a handful of Chinese accepted the Government's offer of repatriation was premature. More coolies every day are claiming this privilege, and there is evidence also that many cases of Chinese petitions have been scotched, or kept back by the mine managers.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS

OFFICERS OF NEW ASSOCIATION APPOINTED.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of representatives of various co-operative fruit growers' associations of Ontario, held here to-day, it was decided to form an Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and officers were appointed as follows: President, Mr. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; vice-presidents, Messrs. B. Johnston, Forest; R. Thomson, St. Catharines, and W. H. Dempsey, Trenton; secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. B. Cutting, Toronto. Each of the different associations will have the right of appointing a member to the board of directors. The objects of the association are to gain reliable information as to the fruit crop prospects and sales for the guidance of the various associations. The provincial association will assist the local association in disposing of their fruit, and will bring them in close touch with the buyers. The provincial association may also next year place agents in the more important local and foreign markets. This afternoon a number of leading buyers, including some from Great Britain, met the growers and discussed crop prospects.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Oxbow, Sask., August 20. — William A. McWilliams, the nineteen-year-old son of Charles McWilliams, while standing at a stable door beside a horse, was killed by lightning on Friday night. The horse was also killed.

OUTRAGES IN POLAND

A Carnival of Murder Inaugurated by Terrorists in Poland.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLAN OF SETTLEMENT OF AGRARIAN QUESTION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Acting apparently with a definite plan, and at a signal, the terrorists and revolutionists to-day inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiev, and even far away Chita, where Acting Chief of Police Gorpeinchenko was slain almost on his own doorstep. The revolutionists' campaign flamed out with special virulence at Warsaw, where over a score were slain in the streets, and many more were wounded. Among the killed, according to the latest official advices, were two sergeants of police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Hebrew merchant and a woman. The returns are not all in. Policemen and soldiers were shot down like rabbits, in the streets. Their assailants, who travelled in small bands, almost all escaped among the terrorized but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of ten men who had invaded a vodka shop and killed a soldier. These were bagged by a passing patrol.

Bombs were employed in an attack on the police station of the Volsk precinct in Warsaw, where a sergeant, two patrolmen and a soldier were wounded.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lodz, where six soldiers, three patrolmen and the wife of a police captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station, and two soldiers and two terrorists killed in the streets; Radom, where a bomb was thrown into the police station, killed the wife and children of the police captain; Vlotslavsk, where the chief of police was slain, and Vplock, where, at a given signal, an attack on all the posts was simultaneously made, and several of them wounded.

On account of the agrarian disorders, the railway between Samara and Zlatoust, which already was carrying guards on all its trains, to-day was placed under martial law. Two attacks occurred to-day near Ufa, on a train, the robbers rifling the registered mail pouches. The booty in one case amounted to $15,000; in the other case the amount captured is not known.

MANY KILLED IN WARSAW.

Warsaw, Aug. 15.—There were many sanguinary conflicts to-day with the revolutionists, who have organized wholesale massacres of policemen, gendarmes and infantry patrols. These conspirators shot and killed eighteen policemen, four gendarmes and seven infantry patrolmen, and wounded a score more. Soldiers fired a volley into a crowd, killing fifteen and injuring thirty others.

The weather was beautiful, the city was calm, and thousands of persons were crowding outgoing excursion trains. Simultaneously the attacks on policemen began at ten o'clock in the morning. About one o'clock in the afternoon news began to arrive from all parts of the city, revealing the concerted nature of the attacks. In Ostrovskis street, four men attacked a sergeant of police, but the latter was able to bag three of them, who were armed with revolvers. In a fight in Torgovia street, revolutionists shot down two patrolmen, and a Jewish merchant was killed by a stray bullet. A band of ten men invaded a vodka shop in Oholoden street, where they wounded a soldier. The clerk and wife of the proprietor opened fire upon the invaders, and a passing patrol seized the contents of the shop, stormed the house and captured all of the band.

In the afternoon a strong detachment of infantry, dragoons and Cossacks appeared in the streets, dispersing the crowds with their swords, firearms and bayonets. The streets were quickly emptied and by nine o'clock all the stores and restaurants were closed. All 'buses and vans were kept busy carrying the wounded to hospitals. All passers-by were searched.

AGRARIAN QUESTION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Prince Vassiltchikoff, the new Minister of Agriculture, in an address to his staff, announces that the government will deal with the agrarian question without infringing upon the principle of preserving the inviolability of private property. There will be a distribution of the Crown Lands to the peasantry and a voluntary sale of their property by private owners. Meanwhile the government officers in the provinces are informing the peasants that those who participate in the disorders will not be allowed to benefit by the government's land scheme, and that those who were prominently engaged in the recent disturbances will go landless. This announcement is having just the opposite effect from that desired, as it has revived the agrarian riots. Of the eighty-seven provinces in the Russian Empire only five are now under a normal administration. Forty are under martial law, twenty-seven are under extraordinary protection and fifteen have what might be called reinforced protection.

'TWENTIETH CENTURY' SUPPRESSED.

The reactionists seem to be in complete control of the Czar's councils. The 'Twentieth Century,' the only remaining Liberal newspaper in this city, was today suppressed, and its offices closed by the police. Members of the disbanded Douma are meeting persecution. A former member of the Assembly was hanged on Aug. 12, following his arrest during the Cronstadt disorders.

Calling out the recruits in the autumn would be dangerous for the government, and it has, therefore, been decided to postpone it until November. Of the six hundred and seventy thousand recruits enrolled, probably a large percentage would prove unreliable if used against the people.

The news received from South Russia is very distressing. Famine is rampant, half the population and two-thirds of the cattle are starving, laborers refuse to work, the land owners' grain is rotting in the fields, machinery has been demolished, and houses burned and robbed.

The investigation into the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivich on Aug. 10, at the Guards' camp manoeuvres at Krasnoye-Selo, have developed that ball cartridges were used in ninety-six rifles of the sharpshooters. The Krasnoye-Selo incident was preceded earlier in the week by two sensational occurrences directly due to disloyalty among the troops. Some men of the White Sea regiment fired at one of their officers from ambush, and a sergeant of the Onierski regiment, who evidently had become aware that plotting was taking place among the men, was killed,.

THE CZAR GOES TO KRASNOYE-SELO.

St. Petersburg, August 14.—In spite of the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch on August 10 at Krasnoye-Selo, the Emperor, accompanied by his entire family and the major portion of the court, has gone to Krasnoye-Selo to spend a week at the Guards Camp. Six additional Guard regiments have gone to the camp from St. Petersburg, and the most rigid precautions have been taken to protect the Emperor's safety during his stay. The railway station at St. Petersburg is heavily guarded, and no civilians are allowed to leave there for Krasnoye-Selo except after being fully identified. A grand review is scheduled for August 19, after which the Imperial family will go to Tsarskoe-Selo instead of returning to Peterhof, although some of the papers report that it is the intention of the Imperial family to immediately go by sea to Livadia, in the Crimea, and spend the autumn there.

RUSSIAN DOUMA

Elections to be Held in November

CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS TO BE PLACED UPON THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

St. Petersburg, August 14. — It was announced here to-day that the Douma elections will be held in November. The Czar is regarded as being still under the control of the bureaucracy, and the national assembly is expected to be only nominally representative. It is accepted here as a foregone conclusion that the election will, through fraud and intimidation, be so controlled that the members chosen will be men largely under the influence of the group of nobles who surround the Czar and their agents.

Certain public restrictions, too, are to be placed upon the new Douma. It is to be specifically provided in advance that all legislation dealing with the power of the throne and the liberties of the people shall originate only from the Czar and his ministers. The new body will be allowed to consider many minor matters, but they will have no power to put forward constitutional laws, nor, without the consent of the Cabinet, to consider any question which has been agitating the empire. Moreover, the Czar, it is understood, will retain a vetoing power which no majority of the Douma will be able to overcome.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. Petersburg, August 14. — In view of the representations of the foreign mining interests in the Donets' Basin, with regard to the seriousness of the situation at Uzovaka and elsewhere, the Government has erected the whole coal and iron district affected into a special general governorship, in order the better to be able to control the situation, and has taken the unprecedented step of creating a special advisory committee of mining representatives to act in concert with the new official of the district. His jurisdiction embraces Ykaterinoslav province, the southern part of Kharkov and parts of the Don Cossack territory.

The disorders and collisions with troops continue. At Usovka a meeting was dispersed by Cossacks' whips. On account of attempts to continue revolutionary agitation at Cronstadt, Commandant Adlerberg to-day published an order forbidding the use of the streets after midnight, except on a pass, closing restaurants and saloons at 10 o'clock, and forbidding altogether the sale of liquor on Sundays and holidays. Alderberg was promoted to a lieutenant-generalship as a reward for the suppression of the mutiny.

Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, August 14.—The suburb of Gordievka is in flames and the fire is spreading, but as yet the great fair buildings are not endangered. One body has been found, and it is thought that a number of other persons have lost their lives in the conflagration.

Syzran, Russia, August 14.—Since the fire, which destroyed the greater part of this city, on July 19, ninety-eight persons have been missing, and it is thought they perished in the conflagration, and that their bodies were consumed.

According to official figures, seven persons suspected of incendiarism were killed during the progress of the fire.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Carberry, Man., Aug. 17.—William Deustdt, a young farmer, while feeding horses, was instantly killed by lightning to-day.

THIS HAPPENED IN RUSSIA

Refined Young Lady Brutally Beaten with Whips by Troopers

SHE HAD MADE A SLIGHTING REMARK ABOUT PASSING GUARDS REGIMENT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Intense popular indignation has been created here by the brutal treatment of Mlle. Smirnoff, a refined young woman, at the hands of the crack Chevalier Guards. While a squadron of these guardsmen was passing along the Nevsky Prospect yesterday, Mlle Smirnoff, who was accompanied by another lady remarked: 'They are as gay as if they had captured Port Arthur.'

Pedestrians hearing the remark repeated it, and quite a crowd collected and joined in the jeering. The commander of the cavalrymen suddenly wheeled his squadron and gave the command to charge with drawn whips. The troopers then charged the crowd, laying about them right and left. Mlle Smirnoff and her companion, who in the meantime had passed on down a side street, were pursued. They tried to escape in a doorway, but were caught. Under the direction of an officer they were forced to enter a cab, and were driven to the Guards Barracks, where they were taken before Colonel Stenbockfermer. The latter was disposed to turn Mlle Smirnoff over to the police, but other officers interferred, and the girl was finally taken to the courtyard, where the troopers, in the presence of two officers, administered to her 27 lashes with their whips. The girl's clothing was cut as if by knives by the wire thongs of the whips, and her flesh was horribly lacerated.

The papers are demanding the trial both of the officers and men who participated in the affair. Reports of both police and private surgeons are printed, describing in detail the extent of the wounds inflicted. The girl's back is so swollen that it is impossible as yet to ascertain whether any of her ribs are broken.

No action on the part of the military authorities has yet been announced.

The 'Twentieth Century,' which printed another story of the case to-day, has been confiscated.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED

PROF. BLAKESLEE, OF CLARK UNIVERSITY, HELD AS A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.— Professor George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who was accompanied by Mr. M. N. Lubeskey, a newspaper man, was arrested near Volokamsk yesterday as a suspicious character, although he has a certificate of identity from the American Consul-General, Mr. Smith, of Moscow, and was on the point of being sent to Volokamsk when he was released by order of the Governor-General, at the request of Consul Smith, who had been apprised by telegraph of the situation.

Professor Blakeslee is one of a number of Americans travelling in Russia, studying the political, social and economic conditions.

MAKES A DISCOVERY

PROF. BREASTED SAYS OUR PRESENT CALENDAR IS 6,147 YEARS OLD.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Professor James H. Breasted, the Egyptologist of the University of Chicago, announced in an article in the 'Biblical World,' published yesterday, that the oldest fixed date in history is 4241 B.C. In that year, he says, the calendar was established, the year beginning on what would now be July 19. Consequently the calendar now in use was 6,147 years old last month. The professor arrived at these conclusions during his long exploration trip to the Nile Valley, when he compared the astronomical conditions in the old and middle kingdoms of Egypt. Prof. Breasted only recently returned from Egypt.

DIED OF MEASLES

THIRTY INDIANS STRICKEN AT ABITIBI POST, TEMISKAMING.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Mr. T. J. Patten, who is surveying on the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, reported to the Department yesterday that in ten days thirty Indians at Abitibi Post had died of measles. This post is at the east end of Lake Abitibi, and is a few miles within the Province of Quebec. The post has been quarantined. The Indians are in the habit of assembling every summer at Abitibi, and this summer a Dominion Government party has gone north to effect a treaty with them for the obtaining of their land.

BARNARDO GIRLS ARRIVE.

Peterborough, Ont., Aug. 16.—A party of 113 girls from England has just arrived at the Barnardo Home. The average age is about twelve and thirteen years. There is a big demand for the girls, and the majority of them have already been placed in good homes.

MASTER BAKERS CONVENE.

London, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Master Bakers of Canada opened their convention here yesterday with an attendance of a hundred and fifty. The feature of the opening session was an address by Professor Harcourt, of the O. A. C., in which he deprecated the use of so much breakfast foods in Canada. Secretary Acton, of Toronto, presented the financial report, in which reference was made to the establishment at Guelph of a complete plant for milling and testing wheat. Last night the delegates were entertained at dinner, following a trip about the city on trolley cars.

'TIN TOWN'

THE KAFFIR QUARTER OF JOHANNESBURG.

After struggling for half an hour through pungent brickfields of arid clay, cracked by the heat of the sun into a thousand fissures, dodging shunting trains on a mazy goods siding, the inquisitive visitor to Johannesburg finds himself on the outskirts of 'Tin Town.'

Topographically, the district is Vrededorp; technically it is the 'expropriation area'; actually, it is the Kaffir quarters of the 'Golden City.' Here the black man foregathers with wife and family, and here the fiery cross of revolt is being raised, with what results only the future can show.

'Tin Town' is more than a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It is laid out with great regularity on the American block system. One is immediately cognizant of its vicinity by the heavy atmosphere of decaying animal matter and vegetable refuse.

The streets are unpaved, and the attempts at the construction of sidewalks are pitiful in their primitiveness. The roadways of red earth—dotted with crawling Kaffir babies—are marred by unpleasant undulations and hollows filled with stagnant rainwater, near which myriads of pugnacious mosquitoes are forever buzzing.

But the crownnig feature of 'Tin Town' is its architecture. Never were houses more strangely built nor the weird structures of nightmareland more accurately realized.

The principal materials from which this great living area has been constructed are petroleum tins, the tin or zinc linings of imported packing cases and large quantities of the lead used in the tea trade. From these limited means, with battens of wood for use as framework, are constructed dwelling places very similar to that made by Peter Pan and his youthful crew for the protection of Wendy.

Every man is his own architect and builder, and the work of erecting these twelve or fourteen feet high sties is simplicity itself. First, the ground is marked out—generally exactly square—and at each of the four corners a sturdy stake, some ten feet in height, is driven in. These are strengthened and supported by crosspieces. Then the architect, his wife, and eldest children wander abroad in search of tin.

In the colonies one rarely sees petroleum in a cask. It is generally sold in two, four or six-gallon tins. The consumer purchases a specially manufactured pump and draws off the oil as he needs it. As the tins are not returnable, they are pressed into all sorts of strange services. Filled with earth, they are used for building walls. painted green they are turned into flower boxes; they are in common use as pails, drinking troughs for cattle, boilers, cooking utensils, besides a thousand and one other familiar objects. Yet, despite this accommodativeness, many find their way to the rubbish heaps, and are eagerly pounced upon by the 'homing' Kaffir.

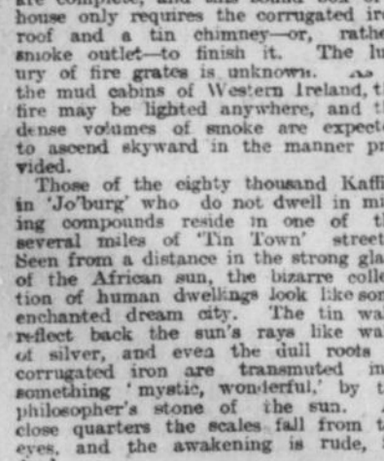
The tins are cut open, hammered flat, and nailed to the upright battens. In a coupel of hours—given a sufficient supply of material—the citadel walls are complete, and this sound box of a house only requires the corrugated iron roof and a tin chimney—or, rather, smoke outlet—to finish it. The luxury of fire grates is unknown. As in the mud cabins of Western Ireland, the fire may be lighted anywhere, and the dense volumes of smoke are expected to ascend skyward in the manner provided.

Those of the eighty thousand Kaffirs in 'Jo'burg' who do not dwell in mining compounds reside in one of the several miles of 'Tin Town' streets. Seen from a distance in the strong glare of the African sun, the bizarre collection of human dwellings look like some enchanted dream city. The tin walls reflect back the sun's rays like walls of silver, and even the dull roots of corrugated iron are transmuted into something 'mystic, wonderful,' by the philosopher's stone of the sun. At close quarters the scales fall from the eyes, and the awakening is rude, indeed.

The Kaffir multiplies prolifically, and those unsavory roads are always filled with their naked, copper-skinned offspring. They crawl about the ant-infested roadway and paddle or flounder in the hollows of foul smelling water with evident enjoyment. They are plump little mites, these children. They are much more precocious and develop more rapidly than European infants, and they certainly take life much more good humoredly, especially when one realizes that the irritating midges of 'Tin Town'—and their name is legion—consider them fair game. The rims of their eyes are generally picked with a thin edging of these obnoxious and daring insects peste.

The scantily clad mothers lean against their tin lintels and look interestedly on the contortions of their little ones. Occasionally they are dragged from under the feet of a wandering mule or cleared out of the way of a lumbering ox team as it rolls veldtward. Sometimes a group of jabbering women foregathers at one of the doors, and, while they excitedly hold converse in gutturals and clicks, indulge their babies with an occasional bath. Their method of infantile ablutions is interesting. The naked little baby is placed in front of its mother, who takes a great mouthful of water from the tin panniken. Pursing up her lips, she proceeds, like a second in a prizefight, to squirt a spray of water over the crowing infant, who tumbles about until he is dry again—an easy and efficacious development of the portable shower bath idea.

The male population of 'Tin Town' does not arrive home until evening, but always before nine o'clock, for by the law of 'Jo'burg' no black, save those in charge of 'rickshas, is allowed on the streets after this hour. Then he can loll against his tin walls—making them crackle and rattle like concentrated thunder—and smoke his clay pipe while he discusses short, but seditious, cuts to freedom. In the frail habitation of 'Tin Town' the flames of revolt have been steadily fanned since the Anglo-Boer peace, and it would be a suicidal policy to underestimate the present menace or to ignore what is behind it. If trouble is averted it will be directly due to the action of the Johannesburg authorities, who understand the situation and the needs of the country much better than the blatant armchair labor critics at home.—London 'Mail.'



CUSTER MASSACRE STORY

HOW FIRST NEWS OF LITTLE BIG HORN WAS PUBLISHED.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 4.—Deputy Postmaster A. J. Fisk, of Helena, for years a veteran newspaper man, having with his brothers published Montana's first daily newspaper—'The Helena Herald'—was in a reminiscent mood the other evening, and related the story of how the first news of the Custer massacre was given the world through the medium of a press association. Said he:

A little more than thirty years ago Custer and his brave troopers laid down their lives on the hills surrounding the Little Big Horn, in Eastern Montana. I have noticed that every year erroneous reports gain circulation as to how the news of the massacre, so called, was first given to the world. Being pretty well known in the state as a newspaper man of the earlier period, my word will doubtless be taken, but if any one questions my assertion I have the proof in the files of 'The Herald.'

As was the custom in the early days, 'The Herald' did not publish a paper on the Fourth of July, and editors and printers were supposed to put in the whole day in celebrating. At that time, in 1876, I was The Associated Press agent for Helena, a position which I filled for a period of thirty years, or up to two years ago. About noon on the Fourth of July, 1876, I came downtown to see if there was any news of importance to wire to the association. I was sitting in the business office, when in the door walked Horace Countryman, dusty, dirty, with haggard eyes and looks and having the appearance of one who was about 'all in.' I sprang to the counter, grasped him by the hand, exclaiming:

'Countryman, what in God's name is the matter?'

'Jack,' he replied, 'Custer and all with him are dead—were massacred on the Little Big Horn by the Sioux. Muggins Taylor, the scout, brought the news to Stillwater. He being exhausted, I volunteered to bring the news to Bozeman. Arriving at Bozeman, I found the government wire down, so I got a fresh horse and came on to Helena.'

The news seemed incredible, and I enquired if he could give me the particulars. He said he could. I told him to come in and sit down and wait for a moment until I could send out and try to locate some printers in order that we might get out an extra.

Our foreman, the late William McCatchey, was located, but it was perhaps an hour before we had a force distributing type and getting ready for the extra. Then Countryman gave me the particulars of the dreadful affair, as conveyed to him by Muggins Taylor. He spoke rapidly, fluently, and it was a difficult matter to keep within firing distance, as in those days the type-writer and stenography were unknown in this section. To this day I remember one of his sentences:

'Curley, the Indian scout and the only person who escaped to bring the news, said the firing was very rapid; it sounded like the snapping of the threads in the tearing of a blanket.'

At four o'clock in the afternoon 'The Herald' extra was on the streets of Helena. It was the first news of the awful event to be given to the public. The excitement was so great and our force so limited that I did not find time to send the news out of the city until after the extra was out. Then I grabbed a copy of the extra and made fast time to the Western Union Telegraph Office. There was only one wire, but Manager-Operator Fredericks laid all else aside and gave the massacre story preference, with the result that on the morning of July 5th all the newspapers of the country contained the news of the massacre.

There was little rest for me on the night of July 4. Every fifteen minutes or so there would be a ring at my doorbell, announcing a telegram from some paper demanding further details of the awful affair. I remember one New York paper having authorized me to send scouts to secure additional news. I informed the papers that our complete story had been given the Press Association and that further details would come from Bismarck, when the scouts reached that city, which they did on the following day, and it was through these couriers that on July 6 the government at Washington received its official despatches.

These detailed facts, I believe, have never before been published. I disclaim any desire for notoriety in the premises, but in history Helena and Montana scouts and frontiersmen should have the credit for furnishing to the world the first news of Custer's fate, and not the couriers who reached Bismarck on July 5. In my long experience as a reporter and newspaper man this was my greatest 'scoop.'—New York 'Tribune.'

NAPOLEON AND THE JEWS

CENTENARY OF THE GRAND SANHEDRIN IN PARIS—EMPEROR'S 'GENEROSITY.'

Jewish history is rich in notable centenaries, and among such centenaries few possess greater interest for modern Jewry than the one that occurred on the 30th of last month. For it was on that date just 100 years ago that Napoleon—ever bold in conceiving great plans—summoned representatives of the Jews of his empire to meet in his 'good towns of Paris' to deliberate upon and determine the future position of the Israelites dwelling within his gates. Yet the occasion for such an assembly does not, at first sight, seem quite clear. Had not the Constituent Assembly, that curious mixture of doctrinaires and stern men of action, already decreed the equality of the Jews before the law, and by that one act opened both the portals of the Ghetto and the era of emancipation? True, but the Jews were too slow to enter into the new life that was now open to them. Too many still pursued their old habits of thought and life, petrified by the seclusion of centuries and untouched by the generous impulses that the revolution had set vibrating. It was this continued separation from the political and social life of their neighbors that brought them to the notice of the successful soldier whose genius then dominated Europe.

His attention was directed to them shortly after his famous victory over the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz, the battle that laid Europe at his feet, when an anti-Semitic deputation waited upon him at Strassburg and laid before him a series of complaints against the Jews. These set forth that the Jews practiced usury on such an extensive scale that agriculture was crushed, that they evaded the conscription, that they refused to assimilate with the surrounding peoples, and that the Constituent Assembly had committed an egregious blunder in removing their disabilities and bestowing upon them full civil rights. The tirades of the reactionary sophist, De Bonald, and the others who formed this deputation, made a deep impression upon Napoleon, who became successfully inoculated with their anti-Semitic virus. The Emperor returned to Paris, angry with the Jews, and resolved to deal with the question at once. Yet it would be rash to conclude that Napoleon, though apparently convinced by the allegations urged against the Jews, was wholly influenced by them in his subsequent conduct toward his Jewish subjects. He was in fact actuated by a number of seemingly contradictory motives. We know, for instance, that throughout his earlier life he had conceived ideas of Eastern conquest which he did not, until his star had finally set, wholly abandon. The gorgeous East had thrown its spell over him and held his mind in thrall. The Jews, with their long story dating back to hoary antiquity, were in origin an Eastern people who had given to the world the three great monotheistic religions, so that we need not be surprised at his interest in them. Moreover, he had already come into contact with them in the early part of his career, and had treated them with some consideration.

While on his way to Egypt (1798) he had touched at Malta, and there, in a decree regulating the government of the island, he had declared that 'the Jews desiring to establish a synagogue were to be protected.' Before landing at Alexandria he cautioned his army to deal with Mohammetans as they had dealt with the Jews and with the Italians. 'Respect their muftis and their imaums,' ran his proclamation, 'as you respected rabbins and Bishops. Show for the ceremonies prescribed by the Koran and for the mosques the same toleration you have always shown for convents and for synagogues, for the religion of Moses and that of Christ.' Further, Napoleon was now at the zenith of his glory and anxious that posterity should think well of him. The Jews afforded a splendid opportunity for displaying the generosity of an Emperor. By stooping to uplift the despised Jews from the depths to which centuries of persecution had condemned them he would commit an act of grace that would enhance his reputation among his contemporaries and enshrine his memory with future generations, and at the same time attach to his fortunes a race whom the systems of the ancient régime had for so long oppressed. Add to all this the fact that he was at this time contemplating a fresh invasion of Germany that was to lead on to the resurrection of Poland, where all business transactions were conducted through the medium of the Jews, and we have sufficient reasons for his desire to settle the Jewish question once for all.

Napoleon resolved to summon a Grand Sanhedrin in Paris to convert the opinions of the Assembly of Notables into doctrinal laws. Arrangements were speedily made for this new fad of the Emperor, who gave orders that this body, which should be 'the most legal representation of the Jewish Nation,' should conform in every particular to the ancient model. February 9, 1807, witnessed this curious resurrection of the time-honored judicial and legislative Assembly of Judea. But when it met it found that it had very little business to transact. The questions, or more correctly the conundrums, propounded by the Emperor had already been amply answered by the Assembly. There remained nothing more for the Sanhedrin to do than confirm the opinions of their predecessors. . . . Having thus ended its labors with satisfaction to the Emperor, the Sanhedrin was dissolved on April 6, 1807, and a decree was submitted to the Council of State for settling and regulating Jewish worship and the other matters that had occupied the attention both of the Assembly and the Sanhedrin. But in the meantime Napoleon had found more congenial work. He had invaded Germany, and was engaged in crushing Prussia, so that the Jewish question no longer interested him. Consequently, nearly a year elapsed (March 18, 1808), before the new law, the well-known Organic Articles, was received from the imperial headquarters. And when it did arrive it proved a sore disappointment to the Jews; for apart from the clauses devoted to the organization of Jewish worship, it dealt a severe and undeserved blow to the commercial activities of the Jews, and indeed it proved so unworkable that the sections dealing with trade and commerce were almost entirely repealed before the reign of the Emperor had run its fatal career.—A. Weiner in the London 'Jewish Chronicle.'

The Flesh Was Raw and Flaming

If you have any doubt as to the effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema you should read the following letter:

Mr. G. H. McConnell, engineer in Fleury's Foundry, Aurora, Ont., writes: 'I believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. For about thirty years I was troubled with eczema and could not obtain any cure. I was so unfortunate as to have blood-poison, and this developed into eczema, the most dreadful of skin diseases.

'I was so bad that I would get up at night and scratch myself until the flesh was raw and flaming. The torture I endured is almost beyond description and now I cannot say anything too good for Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has cured me and I recomend it because I know there is nothing so good for itching skin.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LOST SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Near Irkutsk, in Central Siberia, is a series of rapids on the Angrara River. After many disasters the river transport companies decided in the early 70's to build a short railway for transshipment of freight around the rapids. The twelve-mile road was probably the first railway built in Asia, outside of India, and certainly the first one built in Northern Asia.

There was no regular service, about two trips each way being made a week, as cargo offered. With the improvement of the roads through this region by the Russian Government, traffic on this part of the river was gradually abandoned and the railway finally fell into disuse. The locomotive was acquired by a farmer to be used once a year to drive a thrashing machine, the cars were taken off on barges and towed away, and the line was abandoned.

Some fifteen years later the locating engineers of the Siberian Railway, entering this part of Siberia, heard rumors of a railway which had existed many years previously. This is a vast region of slerra, forest, tundra, steppe and—here and there—of rinc (untranslatable—literally 'quick mud', and presented great difficulties for railway construction. News of an abandined line which had been successfully operated was therefore received with much interest and search was made for the road.

The freight sheds were finally discovered, and then the line of the road, marked by the clearing in the forest, but no trace of the rails or roadbed could be found. The right of way, much overgrown with underbrush and bordered with the dense forest, was almost as black and cold as a mountain tunnel, the sun being just visible lighting up the topmost branches of the giant firs. The railway itself had completely disappeared. Not a rail, not a sleeper, only an occasional suggestion now and then of what had once been rude cross drainage ditches.

In an effort to find the track, picks were driven as far as they would go into the earth, only to bare masses of tangled roots. The railway was lost. It could not have been burnt up, because there had been no fires, nor stolen and carried off piecemeal, for the region was totally lacking in population. Moreover, the old freight houses remained with their locks intact and packages of overlooked goods in good condition within them. It is believed to have been a case of gradual subsidence.

The unballasted track through the forest, gradually depressed by a few years' traffic, naturally became a drainage conduit for the surface water of the forest, rendering in time the subsoil spongy throughout. The significance of the fact that the line was much overgrown lies in the fact that this undergrowth probably owed much of its origin and profusion to the taking root of the submerged tree length ties. There was never any ballast and in some unusually warm summer it is probable that the watersoaked tree sleepers, weighted down by the cumbrous pig iron rails, sank beneath the surface and there sprouted.—'Electrical Review.'

SUMMER DRINKS IN CUBA.

Cafés 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 cafés 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 sop, 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.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

In France, it is estimated, 110,000,000 tons of merchandise are transported each year by rail, and 33,000,000 tons by water.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

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KING EDWARD AS HIS OWN GUEST

CURIOUS ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

It is a little-known fact that when the King does a friend the honor of staying at his house His Majesty becomes his host's host and his own guest. This strange, topsy-turvy order of things is, of course, the outcome of the rules of etiquette governing such visits of His Majesty to his distinguished subjects, and these rules practically lay it down that the King is always host. And it is not a mere assumption, for in many ways His Majesty actually does take the rank of host in his host's house, while the host ranks as the principal guest, with free run of the place, excepting, of course, the suite of apartments set aside for the King's exclusive use, to which no one goes uninvited.

In the first place, as is generally known, the King selects what friends shall be invited to meet him at any mansion he visits, and, although invitations are sent out in the names of his host and hostess, they practically emanate from the King, and are valued accordingly. All other arrangements for the visit are made at the discretion of the host as host; but the moment the august guest arrives the strange transposition takes place; His Majesty is quite as much his own host as he is the host of those who visit him in his own palaces, and his daily life is ordered much the same. But there is the difference that in the homes of his friends, albeit the host, he is the entertained, not the entertainer, but everything is arranged and timed according to his ascertained wish, as in his own homes.

As a general rule, the King spends the greater part of his time in his own apartments, and rarely appears among the company earlier than luncheon, and very often not before dinner, which is served between eight and nine. But when His Majesty elects to lunch in his private apartments he frequently invites his host or one of the most distinguished of the other guests to join him. These rules do not hold good, however, when he is visiting for shooting, for at those times the King likes to be out about ten in the morning, after breakfasting in private; and luncheon is taken—probably at some lodge or other—with the other 'guns.'

It is customary for His Majesty to be attended at dinner by his own servants, who sometimes precede him by a short time on his visit. They serve him in his private apartments, and are sometimes assisted there by one or two of the house servants when His Majesty has invited—a very rare thing for him to do—more persons to lunch with him than his men can properly attend. At dinner with the whole company, His Majesty's servants station themselves where they can serve him, and they take everything from the other servants and hand back without moving from His Majesty's elbow.

This custom of the King taking his own servants to wait on him has been said to have originated years ago, when a servant of a house at which William IV. was visiting became so embarrassed by the honor of waiting on his King that he upset a tureen of sauce over His Majesty's shoulder. Probably, however, the custom is of much older origin, but it is quite conceivable that it does preclude awkward little accidents of the kind mentioned.

Another fact which points to the King being his own host in his host's house is that he takes his hostess in to dinner just as a host takes in the principal lady guest, while his host follows immediately behind with the Queen, if she happens to be accompanying His Majesty. Immediately after dinner the mistress of the house becomes, ipso facto, a lady-in-waiting, and leaves the room in attendance on their Majesties before any of the other guests withdraw. Moreover, the King's servants withdraw before the house-servants, and they are not expected to carry so much as a wine-glass from the dining-room. Another peculiar point of dinner etiquete is that only the King and Queen are supplied with finger-glasses at dessert.

As is well known, the King is very partial to the game of bridge, and consequently there is occasional card-playing when he is the guest at a house. Money is always played for, though the stakes are kept comparatively low; and it is etiquette for the actual host to make provision for a sufficient supply of brand-new coins from the Mint and perfectly fresh notes from the bank for which his guests may exchange their own cash and notes, in order that the royal guests may not have to handle ordinary money which has been in circulation, perhaps, for a long time. As it is not, of course, regarded favorably for a host to win money from his guests, the actual host may only join the card-party at the King's invitation, and, even then, if no ladies happen to be playing, he generally sits tete-a-tete with the King in order not to win from him.

But despite these curious little customs, which, indeed, are for the most part too slight to give an air of formality to the occasion, the King's position as his own guest and his own host in the homes of his friends makes the occasion of his visit much more generally enjoyable than it would otherwise be, for it relieves the master of the house of all doubt as to his precise position. As a matter of fact, His Majesty, while insisting on strict adherence to etiquette and forbidding the least undue familiarity, likes his fellow-guests to be perfectly at their ease towards himself, and he will often, where he detects a little excusable nervousness, go out of his way to make the unduly diffident guest feel that the King, whether host's host or guest's guest, is not an awesome monarch, but a very charming gentleman.

RAIN IN PARIS.

The sole effect rain seems to have on French spirit is to bring out its brightness by contrast with clouds. 'Tiens! Il pleut!' ('Ah, it rains!') And monsieur, dressed with scrupulous care, ready to sally forth, does not stop for an umbrella, probably, but steps out jauntily into the street and makes no more unfriendly comment on the weather than, 'Il ne fait pas beau ce matin.' ('It is not fine this morning.')

This is the French point of view. Discomfort of any sort is for them only the negative of something desirable, and so they keep their minds on what is pleasing, naming it to define the absence of it. La petite Hélène and her little brother Henri, who go to school in the neighborhood, trot along in the rain, the bonne at their heels carrying their school bags. Henri wears a capuchon—a cape with the hood drawn up over his head, Hélène holds over her head a minuscule umbrella, which she tilts in such fashion as to make the most of the rain. Unrebuked by any threat of something awful to result if a drop of water falls on them, both children dance along in the wet, letting the drops fall on their upturned faces another playfellow. Even his royal another playfellow. Even his royal highness the baby does not miss his accustomed outing on account of the weather. Nunu, the nurse, will shorten the great ribbon streamers of the white cap she wears, and she pins up her dress to escape the muddy streets; le bébé himself is resplendent in the laces and feathers which are an inseparable feature of the magnificent devotion which the French bestow upon an infant; he is snugly tucked in his go-cart, the hood is raised if it is a heavy downpour—anything less is thought to be good for him—and off he goes.—'Harper's Bazar.'

IN OLDTIME LINCOLNSHIRE.

In Lincolnshire, which has been for some years past one of the best-worked counties in England from the point of view of folklore, there has recently been an attempt to bring back to the life of the agricultural laborer some of the picturesque surroundings of the early nineteenth century. This renaissance of peasant life has met with much unexpected success in the unearthing of a rich treasure of the tunes and words of songs, so the workers in other fields of folklore have been encouraged to make yet greater efforts to preserve the still unforgotten details of village life 'when George III. was King,' before they, too, have been completely obliterated. Some enthusiasts have, with much trouble, made it possible to describe with practical accuracy the ordinary dress of both working men and women a hundred years ago. The women, it appears, used to wear a print dress, dark blue, lilac, or chocolate in color, peppered with small white spots, though not unfrequently in the blue and chocolate the spots were of yellow. Over the shoulders a neckerchief was folded, which was white, or white with the pine pattern. Knitted stockings, black for weekdays and ecru—that is, unbleached—for Sundays, were universal. For out of doors a print hood or sunbonnet was worn, and a small turnover or shawl, according to the season, and on the feet strong low shoes. In winter the print dress was replaced by one of linsey-woolsey or of other homespun material. The men wore knee breeches with brass buttons, smocks, and grey-blue knitted stockings. How did our Lancashire folk dress at this time? No doubt the clog was universal.—Manchester 'Guardian.'

ZOOLOGICAL METAPHOR.

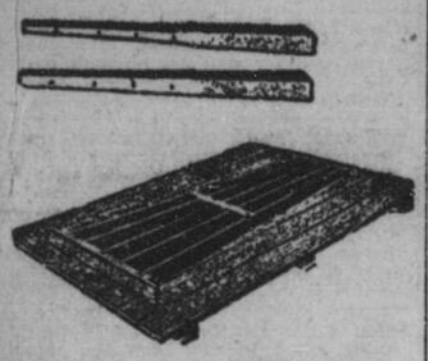
(London 'Evening Standard.')

The latest mixed metaphor comes from Warrington. In a caustic attack on the Town Council a member of the local trades council thundered: 'Let us go to the council not like a lamb, but like the wolf, and take the bull by the horns.'

Agricultural.

CEMENT CONCRETE POSTS

Where wood is not to be got, or where the white ants are very numerous, cement concrete posts, as used in some parts of the United States, may prove useful. The United States 'Farmer's Bulletin,' on cement, mortar, and concrete, recomends that the concrete be mixed with the best Portland cement in amount the proportions of cement, 2½ sand and 5 parts broken stone or gravel. A rather thin, sloppy mixture is advised as making a more compact post, and securing a glaze on the surface that makes it nearly impervious. The thin concrete requires less tamping, and it is easier to place the reinforcing accurately. The tamping of drier



mixed concrete displaces the wire, and the concrete will not form around and unite with the wire, nor allow the wire to stretch, as it will when it is moderately wet. The concrete should be well mixed.

Economy favors the use of the tapering posts. These can be easily and quickly made in any desired size and form. Posts may be moulded in a vertical or horizontal position; the latter is preferable. Wooden moulds are used, constructed very simply, as shown in Fig. 1. This mould has a capacity of four posts, but larger ones could easily be made of the same principle. It consists of two end-pieces, carrying lugs, between which are inserted partition strips. The several parts are held together with hooks and eyes, as shown in

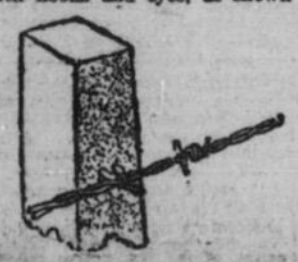


FIG. 2.—DETAIL SHOWING METHOD OF ATTACHING WIRE TO POSTS.

the figure. To prevent any bulging of the side strips they are braced as illustrated. Dressed lumber at least one inch thick, and preserably one and a half inch, should be used. Care should be exercised in tamping to ensure the corners of the mould being well filled, for if this detail is not watched the metal reinforcement, being exposed in places, will be liable to rust. In using the mould a perfectly smooth and even platform should be provided. A cement floor, if available, may be used to advantage. The moulds, when in place, are given a thin coating of soft soap, the platform being treated in the same way. Mineral oil or shellac will answer instead instead of soap.

Dimensions of posts will differ, according to the judgment of the builder. An American expert advises that the line-post moulds should be at least large enough to make a post with a 3 inch x 3 inchtop, 4 inch x 4 inch base, and a length of 6½ feet. The corner, he says, should be 5 inch x 5 inch, 6 inch x 6 inch base, and be 8 feet long, and have lugs to place the brace-post under. These brace-posts should be 4 in. x 4 in. and 8 feet long, and next to the corner a heavy intermediate post is advisable.

One of the perplexing problems has been how to attach fence-wire to the posts. The American above quoted recommends two staples, set parallel and horizontally, to allow the fence wire to pass between them, and having a short key-wire between them, leaving the fence free to expand and contract, although perfectly secured to the post. These staples, made of heavy wire, thoroughly galvanized, will last a lifetime, in the opinion of experts.

Fig. 2 shows the device recommended by the 'United States Farmers' Bulletin' above referred to. A long staple or bent wire is embedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent extraction. A piece of small flexible wire, about 2 inches in length, threading the staple, and twisted several times with a pair of pliers, holds the line wire in position.

In filling the moulds about one and a half inch of concrete is spread evenly over the bottom, and tamped to reduce it to a thickness of about one inch. On top of this two reinforcing members are placed about one inch from the sides of the mould. The moulds are then filled and tamped to the level of the other

FIG. 3.—TOOL USED FOR BEVELLING EDGES OF POSTS.

two feinforcing members, the fasteners for fence wires being inserted during the operation. These reinforcements are adjusted as were the other two, and the remaining inch of concrete tamped and levelled off. To avoid sharp edges, which are easily chipped, triangular strips may be placed in bottom corners of mould. When the moulds have been filled, similar strips may be inserted on top, or the top edges may be bevelled with an edging tool, as shown in fig. 3, made of wood or metal. If, as is advised by some, the face of the post is in the bottom of the mould, the places for the fasteners should be sunken in the surface of the bottom of the mould, thus making all parts uniform as regards position of the fasteners. The ends and sides of the mould may be removed after 24 hours, but the posts should not be handled for at least a week, being, meantime, sprinkled several times daily, and protected from sun and wind. Although a post may be hard, and apparently strong when one week old, it will not attain its full strength in that time, but should be handled with great care. Carelessness in handling green concrete posts may result in the formation of fine cracks, which, though unnoticed at the time, cause the post to fail later on. Posts should be allowed to cure at least 60 days before being used. It is considered well, when taking them from the moulding platform, to place them on a smooth bed of moist sand, and protect them from the sun until thoroughly cured, receiving a daily drenching. As soon as the moulds are removed they should be cleaned with a wire brush before being used again.—'Farmers' Advocate.'

STERILIZATION OF MILK

A patent was taken out some time ago in Germany for a method of sterilizing milk which appears to be free from all the disadvantages which have hitherto been associated with the process, while yet retaining all the advantages. The two great drawbacks were the increased cost and the burnt flavor which inevitably resulted from the raising of the milk to a temperature above its boiling point in order to destroy all possible bacteria and their spores. The method generally is as follows:

As soon as the milk enters the factory it is filtered; in fact, it undergoes a triple filtration. The purpose is to remove all sorts of floating or suspended impurities which milk from the farm invariably contains. Straw, hay, mud, cow's hair, and other extraneous matter are invariably present. For those who believe that this preliminary straining is an unnecessary precaution it would be enough to cast but one glance at the filter bags after any quantity of milk has passed through them. The observer will be convinced in an instant of the absolute necessity of this preliminary straining. The milk is then run into the syphon bottling machine, which contains the specially adapted milk bottles. These are filled there and then, taken to the sterilizing machine where they undergo the process, reference to which has been made above. This process of sterilization consists of two stages. The temperature of the milk is first raised to a temperature slightly below that of boiling water. This destroys some of the noxious germs which are invariably present, but not all. The spores which are present are capable of resisting a temperature which is no higher than that of boiling water, and such a temperature is a very favorable one for rendering their growth more rapid. The spores give rise to the germs which they produce and these germs are present in increasing numbers while the milk is cooling after this first heating. The germs themselves are unable to stand a temperature even as high as boiling water, but in order to ensure their complete destruction it is safer to raise the temperature some degrees above the boiling point. Yet if the milk be raised under ordinary conditions to a temperature high enough to affect this it acquires the unpleasant burnt taste which has hitherto been one of the greatest objections to the ordinary sterilized milk.

In the newer process it is now effected by raising it to such a temperature, but under steam pressure, which prevents the actual boiling taking place, and it is effected with the total exclusion of air. This prevention of ebullition prevents those chemical changes taking place in the milk which boiling produces, and hence the unpleasing burnt flavor is avoided, and the nutritious properties of the milk are retained unimpaired also. The further advantage is that the high temperature to which it can be raised renders the destruction of every form of germ absolutely certain, and hence after the milk has passed through this process its complete purity and entire freedom from contamination by noxious germs of disease is inevitably assured. The next excellence of the method is that the sealing of the bottles is effected immediately after the sterilization is completed, and it takes place without the removal of the bottles themselves from the machine, that is, while they are still surrounded by the absolutely sterile atmosphere, so that all possible contamination with the ordinary germ-laden atmosphere is entirely avoided. Were there any doubt possible as to the efficacy of the method followed, it is removed by the fact that milk once so sterilized and hermetically sealed as described above is found to keep sweet practically any length of time. Bottles have been allowed to stand for three years, and yet on opening the milk has been found to be as sweet as when it was first placed in the bottle.

CARE OF WORKING HORSES

Horses' necks and shoulders may be toughened by washing them twice daily in a decoction of white oak bark or alum water. It is better to do this in early spring. Also, they should be put to light work at the same time, slowly increasing the weight of the loads, if they are hauling. This practice will render their shoulders quite tough before hot weather sets in. In the first place, soak the harness thoroughly in a tank of neat's foot and fish oil, or get your harnessmaker to do so for you. It is easier for a horse to work in a soft pliable harness; also, it is less liable to chafe the horse.

(2) Cut the mane close to the neck, just under the collar, and if heavy and long trim it in front of collar, so that no coarse hair lies between collar and neck. By the pressure of work this hair tends to cut or gall the skin, making sores, or aggravate those already formed.

(3) When you come in from work, sponge the horse's neck and shoulders with cold water. Some add salt to the water, washing after with clear tepid water.

(4) Keep the face of the collar clean. In hot weather remove the collar at noon.

(5) At times while horses are resting while at work, step in front, pull forward the bottom of collar, letting the fresh air blow upon and cool the shoulders.

(6) If horses have lumps on their shoulders, mark on the collar where they touch; hollow the spot by a few smart blows with the face of a hammer.

(7) If very bad, wrap thick soft cloth around the collar, under the harness, just above or below the sore; or,

(8) If you have pads on the collar, slit the side or back of the same and pull out the stuffing over the sore or lump.

(9) Apply no grease or salve on sores that will catch and hold dirt.

(9) With a pepper box, dust boracic acid on the sores twice a day. First clear the sores with warm water and castile soap, and dry with a cloth, or use one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and sugar of lead in a pint of water. (Apply with a feather.)

After all, the best remedy for a sore and worn horse is a few days' rest, but the agencies mentioned will also hasten recovery. The collar should fit closely and be kept clean. Just enough space to insert the hand should be between the horse's throat and the centre of the collar. The hames should fit well.

Horses with thick skin and thick shoulders rarely need pads. Collars ought not be interchanged. Change shoes with your neighbor, and after wearing the same a few hours you will realize how hard it is for a horse to work in a collar fitted to another horse. A common hair-stuffed pad may for a short time be used to advantage on a horse with bruised or galled shoulders. Otherwise a leather pad (single thickness of leather) probably is the best. It should play loosely between collar and shoulder. It acts as a buffer. This style of pad is especially valuable to put on later in the season, for as the horse works his shoulders shrink and the collar fits too loosely. The leather pad will fill the void.

A good fly net or sheet will help to keep the team from worrying and chafing themselves, or use loosely-woven sheets. They shield from the hot sun and let in the air, as well as ward off the attacks of flies. Fighting flies causes horses to lose flesh nearly as much as the work.

In hitching horses to mowers, binders, etc., see that their traces are not too tightly drawn, lest the top of collar be pressed back and bruise their necks. Never require horses to make a long pull with a heavy load without brief rests, or you may injure their wind. In hot weather, where three or four horses are hitched abreast, watch closely the middle horse lest he becomes overheated or windbroken.

Where horses are unmatched as to height, the lowest of stature have to bear the greater proportion of weight of the tongue, etc., when hitched to a binder; hence their necks are more likely than those of the others to become sore. The breast straps should be adjusted so that the neck yoke may lie more nearly in a horizontal position.

JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE

While the only absolutely reliable tests of a cow's capabilities as a producer of milk and butter are the scales and churn for a term of ten months of a year, there are certain general characteristics of form and other features, such as femininity of appearance, quality of skin and hair, and size and shape of udder, which, when taken together, serve as tolerably safe indications in selecting a cow for dairy work. There are exceptions to all rules, and a cow is occasionally found which, while measuring well up to the standard of excellence in appearance, proves disappointing in her work in the dairy; while, on the other hand, some cows failing to conform to the approved type in their outward make-up do surprisingly good work in milk and butter production.

Since, therefore, there is no infallible rule, apart from a prolonged milking test, judging by inspection can only be done on the basis of the indications above mentioned; the placing of the cows in the show ring being determined by the standard of type for the breed, and the judge, who is expected to set the standard of type for the breed, being guided by his ideal, will favor the cow combining in the greatest degree approved conformation with the tokens of usefulness in dairy production.

Speaking generally; a cow to fill this bill should have a decidedly feminine appearance, a fine, slim, moderately long neck, a bright, prominent eye, a broad forehead, slightly dished face, broad muzzle, with large, spreading nostrils, strong lips, narrow withers, smoothly fitting shoulders, a wide chest, with good thickness through the heart, a broad loin and strong back, ribs sprung well outward and downward from the spine, with good length and depth, long, level quarters, thin thighs and well-arched flank, fine bone, and, withal, a well-balanced udder of fair size, nearly level on the sole, running well forward on the belly and well out and up behind, not too fleshy, and with moderately large teats, placed well apart.

The handling quality of the skin, which should be soft, pliable and not too thick or too thin, and the hair fine and furry, are indications of a good feeder, good digestion, and a quiet disposition, all of which are essential to the best dairy work. Fancy points, such as a fashionable color of hair or a rich yellow skin, are minor considerations, which should have little weight in judging as long as the color belongs to the breed. A yellow skin, as a matter of choice, is preferred to a white or bluish tint, but there is no evidence that it indicates the production of richer milk, and even yellow milk does not always show an excess of fat when tested in comparison with milk of a less pronounced color.

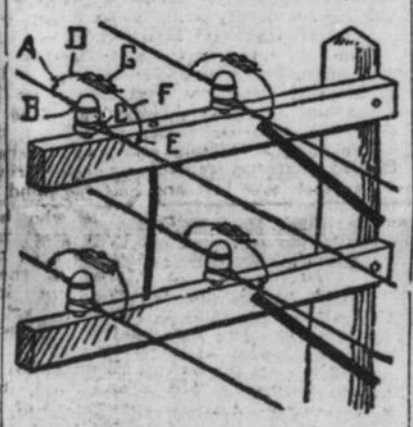
The color of the skin, moreover, is a variable feature, changing with the feeding and condition of the animal. Even the size and prominence of the milk veins, to which so much importance is attached by some professional judges, is not an unvarying index of phenomenal milking capacity. There is no way of proving that many small and active veins are less potential in furnishing the udder with its product of milk than are fewer, more prominent and flabby ones, and as a matter of fact, some superior milkers have neither exceptionally large udders nor milk veins. The period of lactation, of course, has a great deal to do with the appearance of the udder, a fresh cow having a decided advantage in that regard over one that has been milking several months and the judge may make allowance for this difference, where other things are more than equal, but it is difficult to make allowance for a dry cow, in comparison with one that is fresh.

Dairy bulls are much more difficult to judge than are bulls of the beef breed, as in the latter symmetry of form and thickness of flesh are the principal factors in determining superiority, and these are features that would disqualify a bull of the dairy breeds, to which the standard for dairy cows applies generally, with the exception of the points allowed for udder development. Breed character and the evidences of forceful masculinity should be looked for in the bull. A strong, but not coarse, head and horn, a muscular neck, a broad chest and deep fore ribs, together with an active and spirited temperament, are signs of a robust constitution and a vigorous organization, qualities that are essential to a prepotent sire.—'Farmer's Advocate.'

TEST POLE FOR RURAL LINES

A test pole at the city limits for testing rural lines, when there are many of them connecting with the city wires, is a great convenience. When heavy iron wire is used for the farmers' lines it is very difficult to make a test when the line has to be opened and later a splice made for closing the connection.

The test pole should be situated at the city limits and to separate the farmers' lines from the city leads definitely, the



wires should be dead-ended upon double grooved insulators. In making the dead end leave the end of the wire about one inch long, projecting from the final turn of the spiral used for fastening. To this projecting end solder a soft copper tie wire 14 inches long. Arrange each of the four ends terminating upon the two insulators in this way. Then join the copper wires for the city and country ends of the line by means of test connectors, to allow the line to be quickly opened and closed again after the test is finished. The copper tie wire is flexible and can be bent in any desired form. It is also easy to make a transposition at this pole, if necessary. Referring to the illustration, the arrangement of the connections on the test pole is as follows: Line ties, B, C, have long ends, A, E, to which are soldered copper extensions, D, F. The line is carried through by connector G.—'The Prairie Farmer.'

ADVANTAGES OF FARM BEEKEEPING

Among the many changes continually taking place on the old farm, few are more striking than the disappearance of honey bees. Fifty years ago a large percent of the farms had a few colonies; some 30 or more, but now we seldom see any except in large apiaries cared for by specialists in the business. Now, is it best for our farmers to give up this branch of rural industry and either buy their honey or go without? Or, would it be better for them to keep a few colonies? Although I have been a specialist for many years, it still seems to me farmers should keep not only bees enough to supply themselves with what honey they may want, but also have some to sell. In advising this, I don't mean to have the bees kept as they used to be, but as they are kept at the present time.

When I was a boy ten or fifteen pounds of honey per colony was considered a nice surplus; now we expect 100 pounds or more, and if we fall short of this, we know we have not done our duty by our bees. With the large amount of bee literature now printed, I see no reason why our farmers should not again keep many colonies and derive much profit from them, but in order to do this several things should be kept in mind. A good movable comb hive should be adopted, one that will give access to any part with little trouble. Then it is much better to have good Italian bees. They are easier to handle and not so likely to sting as the blacks we used to have. The desire to swarm can now be almost wholly prevented by proper management, so we can care for hundreds of colonies in one apiary. This we could not have done 30 years ago. Then extracted honey was almost impossible to sell; now it is sought for by many dealers, who pay a fair price as soon as the producer can deliver it. Taking one season with another, bees should yield $4 or $5 a colony clear of all expenses. With some this would be a nice little income.

And now, my farmer friend, think this matter over and see if you cannot find time to care for a few colonies in connection with your farm. The fertilizing effect bees have on orchards when in bloom, also on clover and buckwheat, would more than pay for any trouble and expense you would be at, even if you got but little honey. For certainly it can be proved by countless cases that honey bees are of great value in carrying the fertilizing pollen from one flower to another, so as to make many things more productive. Those of us who have been extensively interested caring for a large number of colonies for many years can realize as others cannot what an immense quantity of honey goes to waste annually, because so few bees are at the present time kept by our farmers.—E. W. Alexander, Schnectady County, N. Y.

CHICKEN HEAD LICE

(Geo. D. Black, in the 'Ohio Farmer.')

Until recently I have never had any trouble with the chicken head louse. I had been thinking that I was vigilance itself in keeping watch over my growing birds and that I was entirely safe on the lice question. Some days ago, on returning to my home after a ten-days' absence, I noticed a number of half-grown chickens in a dull and drooping condition. On picking them up I was surprised to see how light they were. I examined their bodies and found no lice on them, and as they had no bowel trouble I was utterly at a loss at first to diagnose their case.

After what I thought was a thorough examination of them I came to the conclusion that it was an epidemic of the disease called 'going light,' a parasitic disease of the bowels. I immediately gathered up the affected birds and isolated them from the flock and began a treatment recommended by Dr. D. E. Salmon, head of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. After treating them for several days it chanced that in handling one of them I parted the feathers on its neck and head and there I discovered a number of large gray lice. Upon examination I found all the drooping chickens infested in the same way. Their bodies were entirely free of lice.

One thing that surprised me was that a thorough application of an insect powder that is quickly effective on the body lice had no effect on these head lice. After twenty-four hours of living right in the powder they were apparently as lively as before I applied it. Then I tried lard with a little carbolic acid and kerosene, and in a few minutes not a living louse could be found on the chickens. It is amazing what ruin a half-dozen head lice will work in a nearly matured chicken. Some of mine were so weak they could not get up if they fell over, and they were so light that they seemed to be nothing but feathers.

There is an old saying that if there is anything wrong with a horse examine his feet. It is a good deal more true to say, if anything is wrong with a chocken, look for lice. One would not be far adrift to say that ninety-nine times out of a hundred when a fowl is sick lice are the cause of it. Three-fourths of the so-called cholera outbreaks on farms are nothing more than severe cases of indigestion and bowel trouble caused by lice of different kinds. They sap the vitality of the flock till it is ready for all sorts of diseases. The poultryman needs to remind himself every season that eternal vigilance is the price of immunity from these pests. And after all his painstaking he will be surprised many times to find that they have gotten ahead of him in the most unexpected ways.

The old fowls need to be gone over two or three times in a summer with some good insect powder. This is the time of the year when there is the most danger from neglect in this respect. The hens are beginning to moult; they need all the vitality they can get to carry them through this particular period, and if they are allowed to feed hordes of hungry parasites the poultryman must not be surprised to find his hens dead under their roosts or affected with what he thinks is chorera. I am sure that the losses to the farmers every season from neglect to keep their hens free of the deadly parasites that lie in wait for them are very great.

HOW THE COW CAME HOME

'For the information of those who are in the habit of sending a dog for their cows I wish to report a little experience which I have had along this line,' says a writer in an exchange. 'I tested the milk from a cow after she was brought to the stable by a dog, the dog in turn being in charge of a small boy. She was considerably excited and quite warm. Her milk tested 2.3. The next morning it was 4.1, and a week later, when she was brought in by a man and perfectly cool, her milk tested 6.2. Now, you can figure out whether or not it pays to use a dog around the dairy herd. I should state that the pasture and feed were exactly the same in each instance.'

NOON HOUR SPELL

Concrete should make an excellent floor for a granary in the proportion of 2 1-2 of sand to one of cement.

In growing vegetables under glass it is not sufficient merely to keep the plants from freezing; they must be kept growing or loss will be the result.

In using waterglass for preserving eggs, take pure water, and to each 10 quarts add about one quart of waterglass. Now put in the fresh eggs from time to time until the jar is filled, leaving, however, at least two inches of the waterglass over the eggs. Keep in a cool, dark place. Do not wash the eggs before packing. Eggs can be thus kept in good condition for eight months.

A CHEAP CANARY CAGE

Those boys who keep canaries can make a cheap cage as follows:—Obtain pieces of boards 1-4in. thick, dressed on both sides, and cut them into the following sizes.

Two pieces 3ft. by 12in., two pieces 18in. by 2in., three pieces 18in. by 12in., two pieces 17½in. by 12in., two pieces 17½in. by 1-4in., one piece 3ft. by 3in., fancy piece (Fig. 1), three pieces 14in. by 1in., four pieces 6 3-4in. by in., one piece 3 ft. by 1in., four pieces 12in.

FIG. 1.

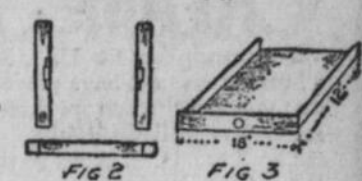


FIG 2 FIG 3

by 1-4in., one piece 3 ft. by 18in., four pieces 4½in. by 1-4in.

With these a cage 3ft. long, 12in. broad, 18in. high, with a division in the middle and two drawers, can be constructed.

For the back take the piece 3ft. by 18in.; for the sides two pieces 18in. by 12in.; for the division, one piece 18in. by 12in.; for the bottom one piece 3ft. by 12in.; for the top one piece 3ft. by 12in. After these have been fastened together, nail the fancy piece on top, and then nail the 3ft. by 1in. piece two inches from the bottom; the two side and centre front pieces (14in. by 1in.), and the two cross stays (17½in. by 1-4 in.). Before fastening these together,

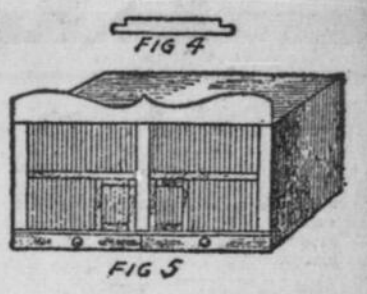


FIG 4

FIG 5

bore holes half an inch apart from the wires (easily obtained and inserted); and cut out the sides, centre and cross stays as shown in Fig 2, so as to make them fit flush.

For the two drawers take the two pieces 17½in. by 12in., and fasten on the fronts the pieces 18in. by 2in., which will overlap 1-4in. each end, and fasten knob in centre of each. The four pieces 12in. by 1-4in. are for the sides of the drawers (Fig 3). The doors are made of the four pieces 6 3-4in. by 1-4in., and the four pieces 4½in. by 1-4 in. The pieces are cut as shown in Fig. 4. Holes should be bored, half-inch apart, for the wires in the 4½in. pieces. Fasten the door to the cage with small hinges or pieces of thin leather. Perches may be put where you think fit, and also feeding and drinking glasses. The cage should be whitewashed inside. Fig. 5 shows the cage when finished.

PROLONGING THE TOMATO SEASON

An exchange says:—If this suggestion for lengthening the season for delicious tomatoes from the garden comes in time for you to profit by it, to give it a trial will be an easy matter. Your own tomatoes for thanksgiving dinner will be very nice. After the first cool nights with slight harmless frosts, or on the eve that a killing frost is expected, pull up such tomato vines as have a number of fair sized green tomatoes on them. Trim away a good deal of superfluous branch and foliage and the very small fruits, also the larger fruits showing a little color for these will ripen nicely by a few days on a sunny window sill. Your vines should be dry when uprooted.

They are now to be spread in some dry frost-proof place where they will get a fair amount of light and air. Those thrown upon the wood pile in a well lighted cellar did better for me than some laid upon papers on the attic floor and others on straw under a sash of glass in an old hot bed; and in the cellar the vines when useless were more easily disposed of by burning in the furnace.

Everyone knows what sour, unsatisfactory tastes are combined in the tomatoes pulled green in the south and shipped to our northern markets ahead of season. This is not what you are to expect when trying this plan for several reasons. First the very early sorts which catch first market money are not so finely flavored as the best of the table sorts which are popular. Your tomatoes will still have that freshly-plucked-from-the-vine taste. Your vines, although stored away for a month and not becoming quite dry have been sending a steady, though feeble flow of sap to ripen the fruit. Third, a perfectly natural principle is made use of in this plan. The destiny or chief purpose of plant life is to ripen its seed, if that be its methods of reproduction, and any injury not fatal followed by favorable conditions, or the elimination of other objects in its career tends to direct the remaining energy and life of the plant to the achievement of its great end and it will exhaust its last drop of vitality to do this well.

BEST TIME TO MAKE CHEESE.

The best time to make dairy cheese is immediately after milking, says Professor A. L. Haecker. The various changes that take place in milk nearly all develop in the milk drawn in the evening and kept over until the following morning. So if milk is made into cheese immediately after it is drawn no difficulty will be experienced.

U. S.

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For many years the U. S. Separators have been tested under all conditions, and have proved to thousands of satisfied users that they are the best machines of their kind. There are good reasons for their superiority. With only two simple parts *inside* the bowl the U. S. skims so thoroughly as to hold the **World's Record** for clean skimming.

All parts of the machine are strong, simple and easy to get at. The gears being entirely enclosed are protected from dirt and dust. The bowl having only **two simple parts** inside is easily and quickly washed. The whole machine is very light running because the working parts run in oil, and are accurately made and fitted. No other separator has all these advantages. The U. S. is the cream separator for **you** to buy.

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 448

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Seven bullocks belonging to Mr. Geo. Tompkins, of Houghton Regis, were poisoned recently at Dunstable by eating yew leaves.

A workman who was digging flints in Groveley Wood, on Lord Pembroke's estate, near Salisbury, found two ancient earthenware crocks which were found to contain a quantity of coins of the Roman period.

The chairman of the Strand Board of Guardians said, at a recent meeting that sixty of London Board's old pupils were serving in naval and military bands. Three had become army bandmasters, and one had gained a commission.

Running in a blindfold race at Witham, Essex, a boy of nine hurt his throat on the half-way rope, but pluckily kept on and broke the bridge of his nose against the winning-post.

Emulating Clive and a well-known doctor who is still living, a son of Professor Ward, of Cambridge, has hung his handkerchief on the weather vane of Oundle Church, two hundred and fifteen feet high, having climbed the spire.

Hundreds of roach and jack have been found floating helpless or lifeless in the River Stort, at Bishop's Stortford, and it is believed that the fish have been poisoned by disinfectants used in the street gullies and the exudations from motor-cars.

The body of a young woman has been discovered in the ancient Priddy lead mines in Somersetshire, some sixteen or seventeen feet deep in the waterborne silt that has been accumulating since the days before the Romans came. The hair is wonderfully preserved, and remains in the plait in which it was worked. Besides the body were found five large blue and green glass beads.

Tooting Common now has a public bathing lake, three hundred feet long by a hundred feet wide, and graded in depth from three to seven feet. The cost has been £7,700, and the constructive work was done by the unemployed. Of 391 workers only one had to be discharged for insubordination and three on account of drink, while seventy per cent proved very efficient men.

Through the generosity of Mr. Charles, a well-known art dealer, the British Museum has been enriched by an exceptionally fine piece of stone carving. It is a Roman urn, or ash chest, of beautiful proportions, and admirably ornamented with relief carving of festoons of fruit, rams' heads, and rosettes, dated, as indicated by the inscription, from about the end of the first century of the Christian era.

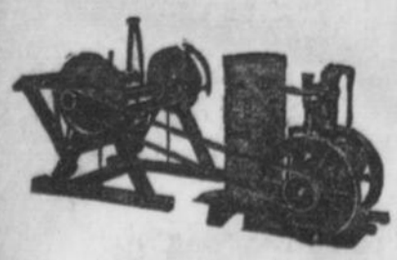
If the rumored withdrawal of the Guards from night duty at the Bank of England takes place, a custom dating back to 1780 will come to an end. In the Gordon riots, in that year, Guards inside the Bank peppered their besiegers with bullets made from melted down pewter inkpots. Ever since then the 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' has been guarded nightly by them, the incentives being one shilling extra pay per man, and a capital dinner for the officer, to which he may invite two friends.

Three years ago a murdered woman at Minister, Kent, was identified as Charlotte Turk, a field worker, and duly buried. A few days ago a great sensation was caused in the district when Charlotte Turk, 'come to life again,' reappeared on the scene. Explanations were made at Sandwich police station; the living woman had been in service in London, and had never heard of the crime; the dead woman, who was so strangely like her, had been wrongly identified. The murderer, by the way, was never traced.

A novel 'ambulance drill' was given at Greenford recently when, in a siding arranged to resemble the scene of a railway accident, a special train was drawn up and a large number of dummy victims were sprinkled about in inaccessible places under the wheels, etc., to be rescued. Each dummy was labelled with the nature of his injuries. The rescuers, 150 members of the Great Western Railway Ambulance Corps, extricated the sufferers with all speed and administered first aid, greatly to the excitement of passengers in passing trains, who could hardly be convinced that a disaster had not occurred.

RIVALLING NATURE.

Artificial flowers were first invented by pious nuns. In the Italian convents the altars and shrines were, up to the end of the eighteenth century, decorated with artificial flowers, laboriously put together, of paper, parchment, and other stiff materials. In a Venetian warehouse the most wonderful productions of natural flowers are exhibited in glass cases, and in many cases, not only the richest and most brilliant colors but the very scent of the flowers has been stolen from nature, for some of the artificial flowers are steeped in the perfume distilled from the flower which it represents. Last century a Swiss invented a machine for cutting out the leaves and petals, but it can only be used for the smaller kinds, such as are wanted for hyacinths, lilies-of-the-valley and other small flowers. In larger petals the irregularities of manual work are preferred to the stiff and correct forms produced by machinery. The material of which the petals are made is woven in special factories; the scissors and other tools used by the girls employed, as well as the presses in which the veins are traced on the leaves, are of a shape specially adapted to the work. Each part of a flower is made by specialists. In one room, for instance, only stalks of flowers and leaves are made; in another, fruits and berries, of all kinds are cast, if they are wax, or blown if made of glass. The cleverest workers are employed in making blossoms of the single petals, and bouquets, wreaths and garlands of the single blossoms.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'



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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

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THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. W.W. 444 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL.

Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use.

I may want a ..... H.P. Engine for .....

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CHESS

Tuesday, August 18, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1078.
(By Mr. W. J. Kennard. From 'Checkmate.')
Black—11 Pieces.

White—8 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1079.
(By Herr S. Herland, Bucharest. 'From the 'Deutsche Schachzeitung.')
Black—10 Pieces.

White—9 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from 'Pawn' for problems No. 1072....1. P Kt 3; No. 1073....1 Q R 2; No. 1074....1 Q R 7; No. 1075....1 Kt B 2, with a very good try by 1 Q R 4; Mr. Hoffer, in his notes to the game Maroczq vs. Burn, July 7th column, possibly overlooked your suggestion of the sacrifice 34 B B 3; on the other hand, there was an obstinate priest in the time of Henry II.

THE OSTEND TOURNEY.

The final scores in the first-class tourney were: Schlechter, 21; Maroczy, 20; Rubinstein, 19; Burn, Bernstein and Teichman, 18 each; Marshall, 16½; Janowsky, 16; and Perlis, 14.

The prizes are: Schlechter, first, 4,000 francs; Maroczy, second, 2,500 francs; Rubinstein, third, 1,500 francs; tie—Burn, fourth, Bernstein, fifth; Teichmann, sixth, 833 francs each; Marshall, seventh, 600 francs; Janowsky, eighth, 500 francs; Peerlis, ninth, 450 francs.

Entries for the fifteenth International Congress of the German Chess Association, announced to commence at Nuremberg on Monday, July 30, include Berger, Burn, Duras Fahrni, Janowsky, Leonhardt Marshall, Rubinstein, Salve, Schlechter, Snosko-Borowsky, Spielmann, Sividerski, Dr. Tarrasch, Teichmann, Tchigorin, Vidmar and Wolff. There is also an amateur tournament, with fifty entries, and a minor tournament with sixteen entries.

The British Chess Federation Congress opened at Shrewsbury on Monday, Aug. 6, and will close on Aug. 18. The programme includes: British championship tournament on the same lines as those of Hastings, 1904, and Southport, 1905; first class amateur tournament for the full period of the congress, and another for the second week only for players who cannot afford a fortnight; second and third class tourneys under similar conditions; British ladies' championship tournament; problem solving competition, etc.

WESTERN CHESS TOURNEY.

The attendance at the forthcoming western tournament, which will be held at Chicago on Aug. 20, bids fair to be more representative than any of its predecessors.

From the present reports, and it is yet early, the following local champions will line up at the roll call:

E. F. Schrader and George Wolbrecht, of St. Louis; W. Widmeyer, Rolla, N. D.; Magnus Smith, Winnipeg; E. P. Elliott and F. N. Stacy, Minneapolis; Dr. A. T. Bigelow and G. B. Spencer, St. Paul; J. L. Clark, Nebraska; D. F. Searles, Rome, N. Y.; C. S. Jacobs, Cleveland, Ohio; Judge H. D. Smith, Cassopolis, Mich.; Lee Edwards, Dunlap, Iowa; Horace G. Kent, 2219 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.—St. Paul 'Dispatch.'

The following are two games played by the first-prize winner in the final round. Score and notes by Mr. Hoffer, in full from 'The Field.'

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

Rubinstein (White) vs. Schlechter (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 B—B 4	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 B—Q 3
4 B—Kt 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—Q 2	5 B x B (1)
6 R P x B	6 Q—K 2
7 P—K B 4 (2)	7 Kt—K 5
8 Kt x Kt	8 P x Kt (3)
9 Q—Q 2	9 Kt—Q 2
10 P—K Kt 4	10 Kt—Kt 3
11 B—K 2	11 B—Q 2
12 Kt—R 3	12 P—K B 3
13 Kt—B 2	13 B—B 3
14 P—B 4	14 Castles Q R
15 Castles Q R.	15 P—K R 3
16 Q—B 2	16 P—B 4
17 Q—B 3 (4)	17 K—Kt 1
18 P x P	18 P x P
19 P—K Kt 4	19 B—Q 2
20 Q R—Kt 1	20 P—Kt 4 (5)
21 Kt—R 3 (6)	21 B P x P
22 B x P	22 B x B
23 R x B	23 Q—K 3
24 K R—Kt 1	24 Q x P
25 Q x Q	25 Kt x Q
26 P x P	26 P x P
27 R (Kt 4)—Kt3	(27 P—Kt 5
28 Kt—B 2 (8)	28 R—R 7
29 Kt—Q 1	29 P—B 4 (9)
30 R (Kt 3)—Kt 2	30 R x R
31 R x R	31 P x P
32 P x P	32 R x P
33 R x P	33 R x Kt ch
Resigns.	

(1) Giving White an open file is contrary to elementary principles. But Schlechter knowing this as well as anybody else, it must be assumed that he was prepared with a variation for the occasion. As a matter of fact, the capture of the Bishop should have been delayed till after Q—K 2, when he could have opened the game with P—K 4, such being the intention of the text move.

(2) Frustrating Black's intention of P—K 4, and thus disproving the soundness of Black's variation.

(3) Another weak spot, but it was necessary to drive a wedge into White's strong centre.

(4) Threatening 18 P x P, P x P; 19 Q—R5, attacking both the Q R and the K B P. This explained Q—B 2, first to force Black's P—B 4 and then the text move. But the simple 17 P—K Kt 3 would have been much sounder, and the game should then have taken a turn in White's favor.

(5) Black's prospects are on the ascendant. Compared with the preceding position, he may now hope for a draw.

(6) White overlooked that this move costs a pawn.

(7) 27 R (Kt 1)—Kt 3 would be the alternative.

(8) Here 28 Kt—B 4, R—R 7; 29 R Kt 1)—Kt 2, R—R 8, ch; 30 K—B 2, R—R 8; 31 Kt—K 2, would have led to complications not easy to calculate in actual play.

(9) The winning move, and a very fine one.

THREE KNIGHT'S GAME.

Schechter (White) vs. Marshall (Black).

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

(1) The Kt at Q 5 might have been taken instead. This piece is an uncomfortable wedge in Black's position.

(2) The advance on the Queen's side prevents Black's Castles Q R, as probably intended.

(3) It is difficult to dispose of the K B now. A similar position occurs with the Queen's Gambit Declined. If ..B—R 2, then 13 B x B, and Black has to lose time with the Q R. Perhaps Kt—Q 1 would have been the alternative.

(4) Stopping a counter attack on the Queen's side.

(5) Better would have been B—K 3 at once.

(6) The Knight comes nevertheless into play by a different manoeuvre now. Black cannot prevent it.

(7) Marshall probably thought to save the pawn by this advance.

(8) If 30..R x Kt, then 31 R x R, R x R; 32 Q—K 8, ch. and wins.

(9) A beautiful termination.

(10) If 32..K x Q, then 33 R x R, ch. K—Kt 1; 34 R x P. With the exchange behind Black has no defence.

(11) If 35..R—R 3, then 36 R—Q 7 ch. wins.

Employment Wanted.

SCOTCH FAMILY, MOTHER, SON (12), daughter (14), desire situation together on farm; wage of less importance than experience. Address Mrs. NELLIE WILLS, G.P.O., Toronto, Ont.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED!

Information regarding good farm for sale, with good title, somewhere near Montreal. Give price, description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town. Address W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; $840 a year and expenses, $3.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

MAN WANTED!

Near Montreal, to show and assist us to sell properties. No experience necessary, if you are willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary $60.00 a month to start. Steady position to good man, who is willing to devote part of his time to handling customers. Address SECURITY LAND & COMMERCIAL CO., Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

J. C. ROSS, JARVIS, ONT. COTSWOLD Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

A FEW NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD Bulls for sale, from 16 months to 20 months old. Priced right to do business. W. BENNETT, Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, PURE WHITE BULL TERrier Bitch, Brindle Bull Terrier Dog, seven months old; choice litter of Black Cocker Spaniels, working Collies and Collie Pups, Fox Hound, also Hound Pups, extra fine Coach Dog. Evergreen Kennels, W. B. EDMONDS, Norwich, Ont.

FOR SALE, SABLE COLLIES, REGISTered puppies, extra good pedigree and well marked; bred for work; also, one year old bitch. JOHN E. PEARCE, Wallacetown, Ontario.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

GINSENG FOR SALE — GINSENG Roots and seeds for fall planting. Send five cents for booklet to THOMAS A. GORDON & SON, Canadian Ginseng Gardens, Hall's Bridge, Peterborough County, Ont.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

Agents Wanted.

LADIES, MEND THAT RENT IN YOUR skirt with our tissue; no sewing; ten cents sample sheet. Agents wanted. THE OAKWOOD CO., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.—WOULD YOU LIKE to have a route of regular customers and employ sub-agents? If so, don't wait until the territory you want is allotted to someone else. ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, Old and young. Write at once for particulars of our $200 prize offer in addition to generous commission. Previous experience unnecessary. Address RADSTOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. P., Toronto.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, 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, PELHAME 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 $200 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, 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, TEACHER FOR SCHOOL Section No. 15, Huntingdon. Duties to begin after summer holidays. THOMAS NEVILLE, Sec.-Treas., Madoc P.O., Ont.

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, Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

MANUFACTURERS, I POST UP SIGNS and distribute advertising matter throughout Muskoka district. Address JOHN VON ALMA, Kilworthy, Ontario.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—WAIT'S HOMEOpathic Dyspepsia Remedy cures Indigestion, Weak Stomach, Water Brash, Bad taste in mouth, Coated Tongue, Loss of Appetite, Loathing of Food, Constipation or Costive Bowels, Scanty, Knotty, Small, Hard, Dry or Insufficient Stools, Biliousness, Yellow Earthy Complexion, Drowsiness, Acid Stomach, Starving and cannot eat.—Positive cure. Price $1. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.

POSTCARDS — CANADIAN VIEWS, 12c dozen; colored, 20c; moonlight views, 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Books, &c.

HUNDRED PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK on British Columbia. Accurate information about its wonderful nature resources. Send 25c to the WORLD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

YOUR NAME ON 100 LATEST STYLE, best quality Visiting Cards, with confidential terms and samples, sent postpaid for 50c. Agents make $2.50 to $7.50 per day. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Vt.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE — GET MY LIST, BEST farms, Parry Sound District, near Sundridge. J. CARTER, Sundridge, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES FOR SALE — One mile from Belmont; good state of cultivation; 15 acres good bush; good brick house; fair outbuildings. Apply, NEIL McKELLAR, W. A. BROWN, Executors, Belmont, Ont.

ONE-HUNDRED-ACRE FARM For Sale three miles from Niagara Falls, on electric road; thirteen acres grapes; good buildings; well fenced; easy terms. Particulars, R.T., 'Witness' Office, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grain and grass Farms; fine land; healthy climate; good markets. Catalogue free. Come and see some bargains and a fine country. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN and Similkameen Valleys, farm and fruit lands for sale; also Penticton town site lots. For particulars write MARTINSON & CO., Penticton, B.C.

FOR SALE, FARM COTAINING 163 acres, situated 3½ miles from the town of New Liskeard, Ont. For particulars apply 8 Havelock street, Toronto.

NORTH-WEST LANDS FOR SALE—Saskatoon District—good farm lands for sale at reasonable prices and terms. BURK & CO., 28 Toronto street, Toronto.

SOME BEST FARMS IN BEST PART Parry Sound District. Bargains. Send for list. JOHN CARTER, Sunbridge, Ont.

FOR SALE, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN and Similkameen Valleys, farm and fruit lands for sale; also Penticton town site lots. For particulars write MARTINSON & CO., Penticton, B.C.

FOR SALE, IN SIMCOE COUNTY, SIX acres of good land; two acres orchard, bearing fruit; good frame house, small barn; close to church and school; three miles from Orillia town and railway station. For particulars apply to WM. REID, Sadowa P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, IN NORTH ORILLIA Township, Simcoe County, about fifty acres of bush land; no improvements, good clay soil; close to church and school; four miles from railway station; seven miles from town. For particulars apply to WM. REID, Sadowa P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, HOUSES IN KENNEDY, Edmonton, Carlton, Young, Agnes, Maryland and Simcoe streets; also on William, Gertrude, Wardlow, Alfred and Manitoba avenues. Lots in all parts of the city. Farms in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ocean tickets to and from all parts of the world. Agents for the Great West Life Assurance Co. Open evenings till 9.30. DAVID REID & CO., Phone 5375, 22 Stanley Block, Main street, Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADIAN LAND AND BUSINESS BROKERS,
Suite 23, Stanley Block, Winnipeg.

TWO A1 PRAIRIE FARMS, FAIR Buildings, well improved, thirteen and sixteen dollars per acre; easy terms; one and three miles from town, just outside Manitoba.

HALF SECTION, 6 MILES FROM Broadview, serviceable buildings, 100 acres broken, 115 in wheat; all arable land; $14.00 per acre; half cash; very cheap.

HALF SECTION NEAR BROOKDALE; rich land, seventy-five acres broken, fifty in crop; can break three hundred. Sixteen per acre; any terms. Write us for splendid offerings.

Business Chance

FOR SALE — BOARDING HOUSE FURnishing and complete outfit. House situate on Germain street, containing 12 rooms. Enquire, ALEXANDER W. BAIRD, Solicitors, etc., Pugsley Building, St. John, N.B.

$200 A YEAR PERMANENT INCOME TO you and your heirs after you, for $100 down; prospectus free. This proposition is to less than two thousand people and won't go begging. Address JOYCE MFG. CO., Macdowall, Sask., Canada.

HAVING BEEN FORTUNATE AT COBalt, want to sell small hotel here less than half value; beautiful lakes; good, steady trade winter and summer; two hundred miles east of Winnipeg; fifteen hundred cash; fifteen hundred like rent; Address MANITOU HOTEL, Gold Rock, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, ALL MY BREEDING STOCK, Yearling Barred Rock Hens, Boyce's winning strain, at 4 for $3.00; also two Cocks 'Admiral Togo' and 'Boyce.' A. R. LATTER, Rosehurst Poultry Yards, Ravenna.

FOR SALE, APRIL HATCHED CHICKens, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, pair not related, $1.50; 5 pairs $5. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 3 COCKS, 10 HENS thoroughbred White Plymouth Rocks; satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE C. HOWISON, Senior, Brockville, Ont.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Regal Strain), $1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemuirie Cottage, Greenlay, 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, Duston (Regal) strain. Also, pure bred White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above, 13, $1.00. G. A. LUNNEY, Collingwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hayesville, Ont.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

NUMISMATIC.

Rex.—What is the value of a copper with a monument and the inscription, 'Sir Isaac Brock, the Hero of Upr. Canada.' Ans.—Not rare; from two to five cents.

F.H., Amherst.—What is the value of the following coins:—1. A United States gold three-dollar piece, 1854. 2. A United States five dollars, 1839. 3. A one pound piece of the South African Republic, dated 1894, with the bust of Kruger on the obverse. 4. A doubloon of Mexico, 1855. Ans.—1. $2.50 to $4. 2. About face. 3. $5.00 to $5.50. 4. Face value; about $15.50.

F.E.J.—What is the value of a United States ten cent fractional currency? Ans.—Little more than face if the common issue.

Enquirer.—What is the value of:—1. A United States half dollar of 1805. 2. British stamps used, over forty years old. Ans.—1. Common date, worth little more than face. 2. The penny stamp is of no value; other values from two cents up.

Rita.—What is the value of the following stamps? 1. Half cent Canada, black. 2. The Guernsey twopence. 3. Great Britain, pale green, with letter in each corner. 4. One 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 20 cent stamps. 5. The light green halfpenny stamp of Great Britain. 6. In what year was the most valuable three cent piece coined? Ans.—1. No value, except the first, which is worth about five cents. 2. There is no Guernsey stamp. 3. If this is the shilling stamp, some of the earlier issues are worth one or two cents; later issues, no value. 4. The lower denominations no value; 10 and 20 worth about 50c a hundred. 5. Of no value. 6. In 1855.

Belleville.—I have ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 cent Canadian stamps; also map and Jubilee stamps; what are they worth? Ans.—The ½, 1, 2, 3, and 5 cent stamps are of no great value. The others about fifty cents per hundred.

THE BUFFALO BEETLE.

Berwick.—Kindly give information about buffalo bugs,—how long is their season? Is there any way known of exterminating them? Ans.—The following is from an article, by Dr. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, in the 'Canadian Entomologist' for September of last year. The Buffalo carpet beetle, which is a household pest, injuring woollen garments, furs, carpets, etc., has also been found on flowers out of doors in some localities where it has not been noticed inside houses. It may pass the winter either as larva pupa, or perfect beetle. The beetles, which are black, marked across the back with three indistict white bands and with a bright scarlet irregular stripe down the middle, are about one-eighth of an inch long, and oval in shape. They are oftenest noticed in spring, sometimes swarming in the flowers of tulips, particularly those of red and yellow colors, and upon, sometimes, the Spirea. At this time of the year they frequently fly into the houses, where eggs are laid, and the larvae hatch in a few days. The larvae is black and oval in shape, covered with short stiff bristles, with longer tufts of bristles in front and behind. It is rather active, crawling with short, jerking movements. As to remedy—when once established, this is a very hard pest to get rid of. A few individuals will soon restock a whole house; so thorough work is very necessary. As the beetles enter houses by the windows, probably at night, fine mosquito netting should be put on early in the season. All carpets should be taken up regularly and thoroughly beaten out of doors. The floors, after thorough sweeping, should be scalded with hot water. When dry, benzine or gasoline should be driven into all crevices with an atomizer. Before replacing the carpets, the crevices of the floors should be well brushed out and the floors dusted with a mixture of equal parts of pyrethrum insect powder and ground cloves. If the odor is not objectionable, strips of tarred building paper may be put round the edges of the rooms beneath the carpets. In chests, etc., the contents should be frequently examined, and small bags containing ground cloves packed away in them. The remarkable preference of this insect for articles of red color, has led some housekeepers to lay rolls of red flannel in drawers to act as traps. These must be taken out and scalded at short intervals.

POEMS WANTED.

'Easterner' asks if any of our readers can supply the words and give the author's name, of the poems:

(a) 'Oh, little did my mither think,
That day she cradled me,
What land I was to travel in,' etc.

(b) 'A little farm well tilled,
A little wife well willed.'

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

DANDRUFF.

C.C asks what will cure dandruff, and also what will make the hair smooth and glossy. Wishes to know the cause of drowsiness during the day. Is always sleepy during the day. She feels that she could sleep all the time. Has not been accustomed to sleeping during the day or to very early rising. Ans.—Dandruff is an accumulation of dried scales from the scalp which gathers about the roots of the hair and prevents its proper growth. All skin grows old in time and in the process the upper layers are shed off as fine scales. In the case of the scalp, the warmth of the head and the presence of the hair seems to increase this desquamation, as it is called, and will also cause it to be retained on the skin. In cases of dandruff, the head should be washed fairly frequently. If oily, the head should be washed once in a fortnight; if dry, once in three weeks or a month. Always use very hot water and some mild soap, such as castile. Spirits of green soap is a good form of soap if you can get it. About a tablespoonful is rubbed into the scalp, allowed to remain on five minutes, and then rubbed off into a lather. This is allowed to steep the hair for five minutes longer, and then should be washed off with hot water. Finally, douche with cold. Where possible it is an advantage to keep the hair rather short. The following lotion is useful not only to restrain dandruff, but to promote the growth and strength of the hair: Resorcin, two drachms; boracic acid, two drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; and rectified spirits to make eight ounces. This may be used night and morning if the hair is naturally dry, once daily if otherwise. The explanation of the sleepiness is not easy to give. Perhaps you are overworked in your nervous system. I should suggest staying in bed two or three days until you get over it. It is important that some laxative medicine should be taken daily, such as salts. Eat only plain food and not much of that for a day or two.

ECZEMA.

F.C.B. is twenty-one years of age. Has some spots of eczema on the legs which have been there seven or eight years. The spots do not itch much and begin to scale off when he is hot. Ans.—It is hard to advise you in such an obstinate case. Eczema is a difficult disease to treat and most cases require to be under a physician's care, and to be given skilful treatment. Even then, the trouble is apt to come back. It is important not to touch the spots affected with water. For cleansing purposes use a soft rag and a little sweet oil. The application of water will undo the effects of the best treatment. Then the digestion must be attended to. Diet should be plain, and the bowels should be kept freely open every day. The painting of the spots for a time with alcoholic solution of tar may do good but must not be persisted in for long. As soon as the thickened scales are nearly gone, zinc oxide ointment should be applied instead.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

EXPROPRIATION BY RAILWAY.

Subscriber, Ont.—The railway company went on A's land in Saskatchewan and graded several acres right through the middle of his property without any agreement with or notice to the owner, and without his consent. The owner lives in Ontario, but his name and address were known by those on either side of the property. Afterwards the right of way agent wrote and offered such a purchase price as A would not accept. 1. Could an action for trespass and damage be entered? 2. If so, would it be worth while? 3. Is an owner likely to receive fair justice by a board of arbitrators to settle the price of land with a railway? Ans.—1 and 2. It would not be the appropriate proceeding, nor a prudent course to take in the matter. 3. Arbitration is the usual regular way by which such cases are disposed of, and if a judicious selection of arbitrators be made it is altogether likely that the award will prove satisfactory to the landowner as well as to the railway company. The former ought, however, to instruct a solicitor without delay to look after his interests in the matter.

HONEYMOON WITH HORSES

ROMANTIC STYLE IN WHICH A BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM RODE AWAY.

(From the Leeds 'Mercury.')

After their marriage the other day a bride and bridegroom mounted white horses and rode away from Ingleby, Arncliffe, Yorkshire, to the Lake district, where their honeymoon is being spent.

Attired in a gray habit with a black velvet collar, a cutaway coat and white waistcoat, with a white straw three-cornered hat upon her head and on her hands white gauntlet gloves, the bride looked extremely picturesque. She was Miss Phoebe Johnson, daughter of Mr. Walter Johnson, of Arncliffe Hall, and niece of the late Sir Lowthian Bell. The bridegroom is William Astell Kaye, of Gloucester Mansions, London.

By reviving this form of honeymoon journey Mr. and Mrs. Astell Kaye add one to many picturesque modern modes of honeymoon travel. An opportunity was given also for a demonstration of good will on the part of friends, for the couple were attended through the village by three of the bridesmaids and three cavaliers. It will be remembered that the Marquis of Bute took his bride away from Ireland, her native land, last year to Scotland in his yacht, and the yacht was reached by a boat rowed by men in quaint historic costume. Several summer river weddings have been rendered very picturesque by the departure of the happy pair in a boat, the bridegroom at the oars and the bride at the rudder, and motor boats and steam launches are in request for the same romantic purposes.

The obvious choice for a bride and bridegroom to make who desire to pioneer the latest form of locomotion is a balloon, especially as the uncertainty of the destination would lend to the journey an added zest.

A TORCH OF HIS RAZOR.

Every man is his own barber in Mount Vernon, as far as shaving is concerned, for there are no tonsorial parlors. In many other New Hampshire towns men are frequently accommodated by the village postmaster, storekeeper, blacksmith or carpenter who owns a razor or two and is a barber when occasion requires. When Mount Vernon men want a haircut they go to Milford or some other large town.

There is one native of the place, a man of fifty-six years, who has neither a beard nor a heavy growth of hair, who does not leave town or enlist the aid of a neighbor in 'chopping off' his locks. He is his own barber, and probably one of the best known characters in Mount Vernon — Jarvis Smith, or 'Jarvs' as he is called. 'Jarvis' has a unique method of removing his superfluous hair, and while it is possibly original with himself, it is not a secret. He has no patent upon it, and rather prefers others to follow his example if they wish to practise economy. The process can be done anywhere, in the parlor, on the street, in the field or on the woodlot, and 'Jarvis' does it when he finds it necessary, regardless of where he happens to be.

Smith's method is by singeing. After dipping a piece of wood into kerosene oil and igniting it he starts to work. With the burning torch in one hand and using the other for a 'fire extinguisher,' he singes one side of his face, then the other, the upper lip and chin, and in that way rids himself of all the hair on his face, and while he crops it down about as close as the average man does with a razor, he very rarely burns himself. The same sort of torch is used to remove his superfluous hair.

'Burn myself;' said Smith. 'No. If a man knows how to take his whiskers and hair off in this way he needn't be afraid of scorching his face or head. I conceived the idea some years ago, and I would not take chances with a sharp razor. Life is too precious and I am not ready to die yet.'—(Mount Vernon (N.H.) Correspondence Boston 'Herald.')

GAZELLE HOUNDS

A BREED OF DOG THAT IS FINDING FAVOR HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Many and varied are the valuable breeds of dogs that of late years have been introduced into England and this country. The newest addition is of specimens of the beautiful race of grey hounds known as the slughi or gazelle hound.

This breed calls forth the admiration of all lovers of dogs, and is one which for countless ages has been valued and preserved. Portraits on the ancient monuments of Egypt prove that thousands of years ago gazelle hounds graced the courts of the Pharaohs and monarchs of the Far East.

In the present day, says the Boston 'Globe,' these same dogs are still bred with great care. They are principally to be found among the nomadic tribes of the Eastern deserts. The name slughi, which specially denotes this breed, means in Arabic a greyhound, or hounds, as distinguished from the dog or kelb, a despised animal in the East.

With harmonious proportions, active but ever elegant movements, keen, far seeing eyes and quick pace, it is seen at a glance that the slughi is not only to be looked upon as a dog for pleasure and ornament, but also as a 'sportsman.' Contrasting the points of these greyhounds with European standards, it is further seen that they possess special attributes adapted to their country and the nature of their sport. The feathered tail, carried high when galloping, is said to 'steer them over the often breezy desert'; the soft fine coat is suited to the heat, and their feet are specially formed, being pressed open in order to give a greater hold on the sand. Strong elastic sinews are provided for leaping over rocks and crags in mountainous parts.

One of these dogs in England has been seen, with a standing jump, to leap a deer park wire railing. Their speed vies with that of the gazelle, for the pursuit of which the slughi is used for coursing, or as an adjunct to falconry.

For those who care to study the character of dogs it may be interesting to know that the slughi differs in temperament from dogs of European breed. Unconscious of their good looks, they, however, exact much attention and more than an ordinary amount of the affection and sympathy that exists between the true dog lover and his dog. The dog repays his share with most touching faithfulness.

This characteristic, which is ascribed also to the Arab horse, results no doubt from generations of close intercourse and companionship in the lonely deserts, where mutual dependence and trust must be the rule of life. With new friends they are shy until sure of their surroundings. They resent rough treatment, but are most responsive to kindness, and are sensible, docile, extremely affectionate and gentle. Accustomed to children, they become very fond of them and make congenial playmates.

Slughis stand the English climate well and have been most successfully bred in that country. They are lively outdoor companions and to those who would like to exercise their sporting instincts would give good sport with rabbits or hares.

Sir Heny Layard, writing of his travels in the East, mentions two dogs that he had of this celebrated breed, and adds: 'With their silky ears and feathered tail they look like drawing-room dogs.' Their color is very attractive—either rich gold, pale cream or white. One of their special charms, the expression of their eyes, is described in an account of a Khedival hawking party as 'shining with almost human intelligence.'

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

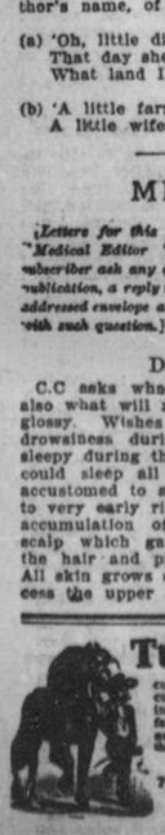
(From the Chicago 'Journal.')

The first instance recorded in Berlin of a dog using a telephone occurred there the other day, when a poodle which had been lost by two provincials during their stay in the capital was recognized by this means. It answered the description left by the owners as to outward appearance, and in order to solve all doubts its probable masters were rung up on the country telephone and asked to communicate with the dog, against whose ear the receiver was placed. On hearing itself called by its name the animal burst into a joyous, excited bark, which was recognized by the owners at the other end of the wire. The dog was thereupon forwarded to its masters by rail.

NEEDED—BETTER YOUNG MEN.

Let us not be led astray by the more or less attractive pleading of theorists who talk of revolutions. The idle rich young man, with proper training, has great opportunities in all the honorable professions—the church, medicine, the law, the newspaper office, literature, art. If he will identify himself with any one of these he will be producing something, and will be a workingman in every sense that the word implies. The man who shovels in the street or ploughs in the field is not the only producer, and he is not the only man who toils. We need intelligent young men in intellectual pursuits to help guide us in the right direction. We need brains as well as muscle, and we must have them. It is within the power of the rich young man to do his country great service. He is not handicapped with poverty and, therefore, tempted to be a grafter while in office. His ambition is not to make money, but to make a name for himself.— Mayor Becker, Milwaukee, Wis.

of our heroes and consecrated by the Church; I accept it as a symbol of the independence and power of Roumania.' The Queen's golden crown is also without jewels or ornaments.



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TORONTO. ONT.

M. W.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Aug. 20, 1906.

The purchase of 50,000 ounces of silver by the United States treasury last week, was in consequence of a growing scarcity of the smaller denominations of silver currency. The shortage of small coin is due to the commercial activity throughout the country. In every trade and business there is an increase in volume, which naturally entails a greater strain upon every denomination of coin issued, and among the prospering working people the extra circulation of small coin must be very great. Paper money is said to be looked at with suspicion by most of the foreigners, who are doing the work of navvies and agricultural laborers all over the country. These are in some cases paid daily, and have to be paid in silver coin. At the beginning of the present fiscal year there was in circulation $111,401,662 of subsidiary silver, or about ten percent more than in the previous year, but the increase has apparently not been sufficient to look after all requirements. Perhaps some of the shortage is due to the number of American coins that find their way to this country in the pockets of travellers and tourists, the Canadian banks having stopped the silver deportation which was so successful in ridding the country of what Canadians found to be a nuisance. One authority thinks it a pity that the Treasury is adding to its tons of silver, instead of re-coining the silver it has in the Treasury, as many banks are cutting up their large notes into smaller ones in response to a demand of a similar sort. What will interest Canadians, however, is the steady demand existent for silver, and the miners in the new district of Cobalt will be satisfied that for the present there does not appear to be a falling off in the demand for that metal. It is expected that the United States Treasury will require from fifty to a hundred thousand ounces per week for an indefinite period. This demand, unless it stimulates an increased supply, will have a tendency to bring silver near to its old proportion to gold, which seems to be steadily diminishing in value.

* * * * *

The 'coffee valorization' scheme of Brazil became law when the signature of the president of that country was attached. This artificial influence bearing on the coffee market has developed a highly speculative range of values in most lines of popular demand, and the trade is distinctly puzzled as to the ultimate result of the governmental 'corner.' A rather significant feature of the situation is the decline of Brazilian coffee receipts in the London market, there being none received at that point during last week. This may not be attributed directly to the 'valorization' action in Brazil, but it is more than likely a silent indication that 'there are others.' The coffee 'valorization plan,' which was not at first thoroughly understood, owing to the many conflicting advices from Brazil, will involve, beside an artificial support of the market price, an improvement or standardization of the Brazilian product by a discriminating tax on the exportation of inferior grades. It is also to include a campaign of publicity and advertising, which is expected to open up a greater consumptive market throughout the world. It is understood the funds are provided for but the terms of the loan must be approved by the three states, Sao Paulo, Rio and Minas. The Canadian market is in about the same position as the United States market, and dealers are awaiting further developments, while prices fluctuate in sympathy with those of the greater markets of London and New York.

* * * * *

The market situation is not any clearer than a week ago, notwithstanding that one of the most optimistic crop reports in the history of the country was issued by the United States Government. So certain of the excellent growth of the crops were the market traders that the excellent record did not come as a surprise. There was no apparent effect on market securities, and the boomsters have had to rest content with a market of spasmodic effort, where first one group of stocks is sent upward and then another, principally on individual news. The New York condition is pretty much the same as that existing here, where most of the leaders have been pressed higher on their own particular good qualities, leaving the less fortunate stocks to shift for themselves. It does not seem possible that, with such a wide range between good, fair and average stocks, a speculative boom could be put in force. There must be leaders of all movements, and, if those high-grade stocks have already had their fill of price improvement, there would not seem to be room for a further display of bull tactics. We have pointed out a similar state of affairs on this market, where most of the dividend payers of high repute have discounted future prosperity. This leaves the lower grade, or more speculative stocks, out in the cold. It would seem, therefore, especially on the New York market, that points will have to come off the specialties before any widespread movement can be attempted, or there will continue to be the same sort of 'sectional' market, with stocks being forced up or down independently, in groups.

The local situation was last week relieved by a few interesting features, the meeting of the Canadian Pacific directors to consider the dividend rate; the declaration of the usual rate on both the preferred and common stock, and the splendid preliminary report issued by the company on the earnings for the past year. A detailed analysis appeared in the 'Witness' on Tuesday, and it was shown that after payment of dividends there was a net surplus for the year of $8,268,082, equal to an additional eight and a half percent on the common stock, or in all about fifteen percent earned on the common stock outstanding. It was the heavy increase in earnings that impelled a desire for higher dividend payments, but there are several reasons why the company should not indulge the shareholders too much. The rate of earnings may continue to increase and show greater volume, but the company may not be able to operate the road on the favorable terms of last year. Expenses may possibly be increased by an amount equal to five, six and even eight percent of gross receipts, which would play havoc with the net earnings available for dividends. The extra responsibility of an active trans-Atlantic service should also suggest caution. The international marine of the United States is an example of what may not be done in the way of profit-making on the high seas, and while everybody expects nothing but success for the new ocean steamers, there is still the uncertainty that must accompany every experiment of such enormous proportions.

Mexican Light & Power Company stock was in demand on Thursday and rose over three points. The company issued an interim report for the half year, which was generally accepted as favorable. As shown on the 'Witness' financial page, the company has practically earned the fixed charges of the year on the first six months, and at the present rate of expansion should be earning about three percent on the common stock by the end of this year. It is a tribute to Canadian finance that the affairs of the company should be so ably handled at such a distant point.

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:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.	2¾	Q. Sept.	269½	261	253	254½	3.9
Merch.	2	Q. Sept.	173½	175½	168½	173	4.6
Hoche.	3½	H. Sept.	154¼	155½	144	153	4.5
E. T.	2½	Q. Oct.	168	165	160½	163½	5.6
Mols.	2½	Q. Oct.	232	230	224	21[illegible]	3.9
Toronto	5	H. Sept.	247	250	231	23[illegible]	4.3
Quebec	3½	H. Sept.	143½	145	139¼	14[illegible]	4.8
Union	6½	H. Sept.	145¼	155¾	143¾	154½	4.5
N. S.	2½	Q. Nov.	280	290	273	276¾	3.6
Comm.	3½	H. Sept.	170¼	182½	170	177	3.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	132½	155¼	135	139½	4.2
Bonds							
Coal.	2½	H. Sept.	104	103¾	101	101	4.9
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	110¾	109	106½	109	5.5
M.S.R.	2½	H. Feb.	106	105	104	104	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Dec.	90	100	97	99½	6.0
Lke. Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	112¼	110	108¾	5.0
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan.	117	122½	118	125½	6.4
Iron			89	83½	73	78	...
Coal	3½	H. Sept.	118¾	121	115½	115	6.0
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. Sept.	140	139	123	124	5.6
Switch.	1¾	Q. Oct.	115	113	110	112	6.1
Mackay	1	Q. Oct.	75½	75¾	70	73	5.4
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Sept.	127½	113	111	112	6.1
Illinois	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	91	93	6.4
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	162½	158½	150	152	5.2
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	165	170	155	168	4.7
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Sept.	134	129½	124	125	5.9
Halfx Ry	1½	Q. Oct.	110	106¾	101½	103¼	5.8
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Oct.	94¾	91	85	86	5.6
Toledo	1	H. Nov.	37	36¼	29	33	6.9

06. Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
155¾	163	166	166	$166.00	3.6
86	96¾	96¼	96¾	96.75	5.2
230½	280¼	279¼	280	140.00	3.5
109¾	..	..	113½	113.50	4.4
104½	118	118¾	118	118.00	5.0
90¼	95	93¾	95	95.00	5.2
60¾	..	..	82¾	82.75	...
59½	69¾	69¾	69¾	69.33	...
73¾	77	76	77	77.00	...
83	83¼	83¼	83¼	832.50	6.0
25¾	28¾	28¼	28½	28.50	...
67¾	..	..	74	74.00	5.4

	Div.	Payb.	1905. High.	Low.	19 High.
C. P. R.	3H	Oct.	177	131¼	177½
Powsr	.1¼Q	Aug.	96	77	98¼
M. S. R.	.2½	Nov.	240½	212	283¼
Twins	.1¼Q	Aug.	132½	104½	122
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Oct.	114	103	126
Detroit	.1½Q	Nov.	97	89½	122
Richelieu			77	61¾	85
N. S. Steel			69¾	51¼	73½
Dom. Coal			86¼	60	84¼
Iron bonds.	2½H	Jan.	86¼	80	87
Iron Com.			26½	17	34¼
Mackay Com.	1Q	Oct.	59¾	38	77

DETROIT UNITED FOR SEVEN MONTHS

Already Earned More Than Requirements on Common Stock.

Detroit United earnings for the seven months of this year, ending July 31, show an expansion of 13.8 percent in gross receipts, and 16.7 percent in net. During this period the road has earned a little over 5 percent on the capital stock outstanding. The amount required to pay the present rate of dividend on the common stock for the entire year is $625,000, while the surplus already amounts to $658,484, which figures practically indicate that by the termination of the remaining five months the system will have made a very substantial sum in excess of the 5 percent required for dividends. At the present rate of development there should be at least 8 percent earned on the $12,500,000 of stock, and possibly 9 percent. The stock of the company has been selling rather low, considering the favorable monthly reports that have been published here.

With the removal of the franchise uncertainty, which is confidently looked for before the close of this year, there should be something good in store for the faithful stockholders. Talk of a competitive road being organized does not weigh very heavily with the powers that control Detroit, and it is not at all likely that such opposition will ever materialize, although it is pretty certain that lower rates will sooner or later have to be inaugurated. This, however, may increase rather than detract from the value of the road from the stockholders' point of view.

GRAND TRUNK.

Grand Trunk Railway earnings from August 8 to 14:

1906	$854,512
1905	763,540
Increase	$90,972

PERTH FLAX AND CORDAGE COMPANY

Toronto, Aug. 17.—On the application of Jacob Pfrummer, of Ellice Township, a shareholder, Mr. Justice McMahon to-day granted a winding-up order under the Dominion Act in relation to the Perth Flax and Cordage Company, of Stratford. Mr. Pfrummer says the liabilities of the company are $110,000 and the assets $81,000.

DETAILS OF C.P.R. FINANCES

After Dividend Payments Surplus Amounts to $8,268,082

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES REFLECTING FAVORABLY ON CAPABLE CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

There cannot reasonably be any disappointment that the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to continue the present rate of dividend interests on the preferred and common stocks, as even the most grasping of shareholders must acknowledge that the bonuses 'handed out' during the past two years have been on a most liberal scale. Neither would it have been good policy, as we have frequently pointed out, to build up extra dividend obligations on the strength of increases in traffic earnings that has primarily been made possible by exceptionally favorable conditions—conditions that may or may not be enjoyed again for some years. One fact in particular stands out very prominently in this connection—the low cost of operating the road during the year just closed. Under more normal climatic conditions the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings would have been more nearly 70 percent than 62.74 percent—the actual proportion. The difference between these two rates represents a matter of $4,000,000 in net earnings (taking the gross of the past year as a basis), which would be a very considerable proportion of the surplus to be carried forward. It is perhaps not exactly fair to state that the reduction in operating expenses is entirely due to favorable winter weather, as there are other factors, such as grading, the construction of new and powerful engines, and the capable handling of the traffic in a general way. All these influences help the good showing, but with months of wintry character, such as January and February, operating at 71 percent of gross compared with 87 and 90 percent, respectively, in the previous year, it is clear that the past years operations have been particularly favored by the weather man. To take the comparison further, it is seen that the average for the four winter months, December, January, February and March was only 66.20 percent for the year under review, contrasted with 77.98 percent for the corresponding period of the previous year, and 80.81 percent for the four winter months of the year 1904. In considering the eleven million dollar increase in gross, it should, therefore, be remembered that at least one-third of that increase has been due to the factors just recorded.

The latest figures issued by the company show the total net income to be $24,942,760, which is an increase of 46.20 percent over the figures of a year ago. The small increase in the amount of fixed charges is commendable considering the enormous development work that is being carried on throughout the system. The net revenue available for dividends is $16,012,215, an increase of $7,136,529 over that of 1904. Dividends on the preferred stock amount to about $1,514,000, while those on the common will aggregate $6,230,000, thus leaving a net surplus for the year of $8,268,082, which would be equal to an additional 8½ percent on the common stock outstanding. That is to say, the company has earned about 15 percent on the common stock during the past year's operations.

THE WESTERN CROPS

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 17.—The North-West Grain Dealers' Association issued the following estimate of the crop of 1906 under date of Aug. 15:

Wheat—4,495,000 acres at 19.4 bushels per acre, 87,203,000.

Oats—1,838,000 acres at 41.2 bushels per acre, 75,725,600.

Barley—546,000 acres at 13.1 bushels per acre, 16,980,600.

Flax—53,600 acres at 12.4 bushels per acre, 690,194.

Wheat of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 510,000 bushels.

There has been considerable shrinkage in the average yield of wheat through the hot winds and extreme hot weather during the last two weeks, but there is still a splendid crop in all provinces.

CANADIAN POULTRY PRAISED

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 14.—After a visit to America, Edward Brown, secretary of the National Poultry Society, says that poultry raising is better in Canada than in the United States.

CANADIAN CHEESE IN ENGLISH COURTS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 16. — A witness in the Guildhall Police Court, giving evidence against a prisoner charged with stealing 50 Canadian cheese, asserted that when Canadian cheese deteriorated in quality it would be impossible to identify them, but if they left docks in perfect condition the witness would have been able to identify them apart from the marks on the cheese. He went by the smell and taste. It was a common practice for merchants to put inferior cheese into boxes of well known brands. People who expected to buy Canadian cheese were anxious to get it, but whether they got it was another question.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Quebec, and for Europe for the week ending Aug. 11, 1906:

CHEESE

	Local.	Thro'.	Total
To Great Britain	71,714	12,273	32,987
Corr. week, 1905	49,099	12,437	61,536
Corr. week, 1904	85,559	12,696	98,255
Since May 1	875,167	243,475	1,118,642
Corr. period, 1905	801,714	213,770	1,015,484
Corr. period, 1904	755,808	155,076	911,884
Shipments via Quebec			970
Since May 1			8,079

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total
To Great Britain	17,866	1,919	19,845
Corr. week, 1905	27,626	6,861	34,487
Corr. week, 1904	30,769	5,217	35,986
Since May 1	175,719	17,665	198,382
Corr. period, 1905	268,223	36,817	295,059
Corr. period, 1904	182,601	23,277	205,878

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The price of butter during the past week has ruled steady, with sales of finest Eastern creamery at 22½c to 22¾c, and some very nice lots of Western have sold at 21¾c to 21½c. There is still a scarcity of small tubs of choice creamery for the local trade, and some lots have been placed within the last day or two at 23c to 23½c. Fresh made separaters, mildly salted and uniform in color, is meeting with a good demand at 21c for large packages and 22c for small.

We would caution shippers not to use any coloring, as some fine flavored butter is often spoiled by doing so. Western dairy is in demand for export at 18c to 18½c for selections; lower grades, 17c to 17½c. Manitoba is keeping steady at 17c to 17½c.

There is no change to note in the egg market. Receipts have averaged about 1,100 cases per day for some time past. The quality of some lots is still running very poor, showing the effects of the warm weather, but now that the grain is about ripe, we will look for an improvement in the quality. A few orders for export have been filled, but the most of the trade doing is for local account. Nearby selected stock is selling at 20c to 20½c. Some lots of straight gathered from reliable shippers have sold at 18c, but the majority of the receipts do not grade high enough to bring over 17c to 17½c, and again other shipments cannot be sold without an allowance being made for the 'rots.'

Messrs. Hislop & Hunter's weekly letter contains the following interesting notes on market conditions:

Live Poultry—During the warm weather there is usually a very fair demand for live chickens, and this last week sales of well-fatted birds have been made at 14c to 15c per lb., and fowl at 11c to 12c, but there is not much enquiry for other kinds just now.

Dressed Calves—Country dressed, 90 lbs. and over, are selling at 7c to 7¼c per lb., and lighter weights, 6c to 6½c.

Maple Products—The market is dull and the demand slow at last week's quotations.

Honey—There has been quite an active enquiry, but as receipts have been light not much business was put through. Choice white clover in pound sections sold at 13½c to 14c, and extracted at 8c to 9c per lb.

Beans—The bean market is very dull and there is no change in price from last week.

Tallow—There is a little demand for tallow, and the following prices are freely quoted: rough tallow, 2½c to 3½c; kidney suet, 6c; domestic rendered, 5½c, and export tallow, 6c.

This price list is corrected to noon daily and is the outcome of a thorough canvass of the leading city houses:

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.70; strong bakers, $4 to $4.20, and straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extra, in bags, $1.25 to $1.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.20 to $2.85 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL — $1.40 to $1.45 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED— Ontario bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, in bags, $20 to $21.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, to $22.

OATS—No. 2, 38c per bushel; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 36c.

HAY — No. 1, $10 to $10.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $9 to $9.50; clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $8 to $8.50.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.45 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.60 per bushel.

PEAS— Boiling in broken lots, $1.20 per bushel.

POTATOES — 40c to 50c per bag of 90 lbs. (nominal).

HONEY— White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per lb. section; extract, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c per pound.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $23 to $24; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $23.50; long cut heavy mess, $21.50; ½ barrels, do., $11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 12¼c to 12¾c; barrels, plate beef, $12 to $12.50; half barrels, do., $6.75 to $7.25; barrels, heavy mess beef, $11.50; half barrels, do., $6.25; compound lard, 8c to 9¼c; pure lard, 12c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 14c; hams, 14½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 17½c; Windsor bacon, 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50 to $10.75; alive, $7.25 to $7.60 per 100 lbs.

EGGS — Straight receipts, 16c to 18c; No. 1 candled, 17½c to 18c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, salted, and unsalted, 22½c; medium grades, 21c to 22c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12½c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12c to 12¼c.

ASHES— First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.80; pearls, $6.75 per 100 pounds.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Aug. 17.

Very few farmers from a distance brought produce to the market to-day, as harvesting is now in full swing, but the truck farmers and market gardeners were out in full force with enormous quantities of green truck and tomatoes for sale. Oats were rather scarce, and sold at $1 to $1.10 the bag for old oats; new oats were 85c the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do.; potatoes were rather scarce, and higher in price than for some weeks past, or $1 to $1.15 the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets, carrots and onions, in bunches, sell at 5c to 12c the bunch; cucumbers, 5c to 10c the dozen; pickling cucumbers, 30c the basket; green corn ears, 5c to 10c the dozen; vegetable marrows, 60c do.; nutmeg melons, $2 to $3 do.; cabbages, 20c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 40c to $2 do.; celery, 20c to 50c do.; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; geese, 13c do.; fowls, $1 to $1.25 the pair; chickens, 60c to 80c do.; young ducks, 60c to 90c do.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c the dozen; older eggs, 18c to 22c do.; apples, 20c to 40c the box, or $1 to $2.50 the brl.; tomatoes, 15c to 40c the box; chokecherries, 45c the basket; California plums, 50c the small basket; Canadian peaches and pears, 30c to 50c the basket; currants, 50c the gallon; blueberries, $2 the box; bananas, $1.40 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $8 to $9.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending Aug. 11, 1906:—

	Cattle.
Liverpool	502
London	300
Glasgow	1,506
Manchester	557
Total	2,865

PORCINE LUXURY.

Advices from the Canadian West state that farmers are treating their pigs to fountain pens.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Aug. 20.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 30 milch cows, 100 calves, 800 sheep and lambs and 100 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Really good cattle were scarce and brought higher prices than they have been doing lately, while other kinds are firm at last week's rates. Prime beeves sold at 4¼c to 5c per lb., the latter price was paid by Mr. Joseph Richard for two choice steers. Pretty good cattle sold at 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock 2½c to 3c per lb. Milch cows sold at $25 to $50 each. Calves sold at $2.50 to $10 each. Sheep sold at 3½c to 4¼c per lb.; lambs at $2.50 to $5 each. Fat hogs were rather scarce and brought higher rates; selects sold at 7¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Another moderately light run of cattle in the City Market on Friday, resulted in a brisk tone to trade and firm prices for almost all lines. Very few exporters were offering, and trade was dull. Butchers' were firm; sheep and lambs steady, while hog prices broke sharply. The run amounted to 86 cars, and included 1,130 cattle, 1,360 sheep and lambs, 1,340 hogs and 233 calves.

Export Cattle—Trade was very quiet but few cattle being on the market. The demand for cattle continues quiet. Prices are quoted about steady. Choicest at $4.75 to $5; medium to good, $4.40 to $4.60; bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; bulls, light, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $3.50 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—The inquiry for good cattle was active, while the number offering was light. As a result prices had a firm tendency, and trade was brisk, particularly for the better class of cattle and for good butcher cows. The market was cleared up early in the day. Dealers state that the demand for cattle has not shown any increase, but that better trading is entirely due to the light runs of the past week or so. It was said on the market this morning that, had the run been a little larger, the dull trading of last week would have again prevailed. The trade for cows was brisk, and those offering were cleared up early in the day. Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.60; medium to good, $4.25 to $4.40; bulls, $3 to $3.50; cows, $3.50 to $4; canners, $1.50 to $1.75.

Stockers and Feeders— There is very little demand for short-keep cattle. Those offering are generally bought as butchers'. Good stockers and feeders are in fair demand, but for other kinds trade is slow. Stockers choice, $3 to $3.65; light, $2.25 to $3; cows, $2 to $2.40; bulls, $1.75 to $2.25; short-keep feeders, $4.35 to $4.50; heavy feeders, $4.20 to $4.35.

Milch Cows—There is little demand for any but choice. The range in prices offering is about steady at $20 to $50 each.

Calves— The run was fairly heavy; trade held about steady, and prices are quoted unchanged at 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were steady, despite the heavy run, but trade had a dull tone. Export ewes are quoted at $4.25 to $4.60, and bucks at $3.50 to $3.75. Lambs are firmer at 6c to 6¾c per lb.

Hogs—Prices continue to decline. Today's run was inclined to be heavy, and prices are quoted 50c per cwt. lower at $6.90 per cwt. for selects and $6.65 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Cattle, receipts, 26,000, steady to strong.

Beeves, $2.90 to $6.75; cows and heifers, $1.35 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.40; Texans, $1.75 to $4.60; westerns, $3.70 to $5.25; calves, $5 to $7.

Hogs, receipts, 20,000; ten cents higher; mixed and butchers, $5.95 to $6.52½; good, good, heavy, $6.05 to $6.47; rough, heavy, $5.75 to $5.95; light, $6 to $6.55; pigs, $5.40 to $6.25; bulk of sales, $6.15 to $6.45.

Sheep, receipts, 22,000; strong; sheep, at $3.25 to $5.40; lambs, $4.75 to $8.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON GRAIN.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Royal Commission on the grain trade, which was authorized by parliament at its recent session, will probably visit England to study any complaints that may be forthcoming from dealers in the Old Country as to the grading and receiving of Canadian grains. The Grain Commissioners' instructions are very broad, and empower them to look into everything, connected with the growing transportation and marketing of the grain.

THE FARMER HAS WORRIES

Wheat is Now Lower Than for Years Past and Price of Labor Advanced.

FARM HELP IS SCARCE.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—The only thing that is worrying the farmer is the price of wheat, which is lower than it has been for some years past. This, combined with the high wages to be paid harvesters, leaves no margin to the grain growers unless he holds his crop. At Morris the farmers are all busy in the wheat fields, and the weather is very warm. Harvesting is advancing very well, the only drawback being the scarcity of men. The farmers are paying from $2 to $2.50 per day for hands. The wheat is expected to turn out well; in fact, it is stated that this will be a great deal the best crop that has ever been harvested in the Red River Valley.

Harvesting in the Boissevain district has started, and is in full swing. The weather the last few days has ripened the grain fast, and farmers are into the wheat in earnest. A large number of binders have gone out from the several agents during last week.

In the Deloraine district wheat cutting is now general. The crop has ripened quickly the last few days. The weather continues favorable, but harvesters are scarce.

The harvest in South Qu'Appelle is on, and prospects were never brighter. Cutting has commenced on the early grain, and by this week will be general. Some of the Ontario harvesters have reached this district, and are finding ready employment at from $35 to $40 a month, as laborers are scarce.

EXCESSIVE HEAT PREVAILS.

Excessive heat still prevails in almost unprecedented intensity; indeed some of the old-timers declare that no such protracted spell of hot weather has been experienced since 1886. It is feared that it is playing havoc with the wheat crop, and the damage throughout the grain fields, which are still in process of filling, may run, according to experts, from three to five bushels per acre.

The first car of new wheat from the C. N.R. lines passed through the city on Friday night for Port Arthur. It was grown at Minto, and inspection of it at that place showed it to be of good quality.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 20.—Flour—Ontario, quiet. Exporters bid $3.75 for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba, unchanged at $4.40 to $4.60 for first patents, $4 to $4.10 for seconds, and $3.80 to $4 for bakers. Bran, from $14 to $14.50 in bulk, outside. Shorts, $18 to $18.50. Wheat—Ontario, 69c to 70c outside for old or new, red or white. Wheat—Manitoba, lake port prices easy at 78½c to 79c for No. 1 northern and 76c to 76½c for No. 2. Oats—Old quoted at 33c to 34c, Toronto, and new at 30c to 31c outside. Barley, No. 2 outside, 45c, or a 6c rate to Toronto; No. 3 extra, 44c. Rye, 60c asked, 55c bid outside. Corn, No. 2 yellow, American, 58½c to 59c at outside points. The demand for choice butter is heavy and the market holds firm. Prices unchanged. Cheese firm at 12½c to 13c. Eggs, 17c to 18c.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 18.—Wheat, white, per bushel, 80c to 81c; red, 80c to 81c; spring, 78c to 80c; peas, 55c to 60c; barley, 43c to 48c; oats, 35c to 40c; corn, 56c to 57c; clover seed, $7 to $8; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2 white wheat flour, per brl., $3.60 to $3.90; strong bakers, $3.75 to $4; dressed hogs, per cwt., $9 to $10; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1 to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 75c to 80c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; butter, in fidkins, per lb., 18c to 20c; eggs, per doz., 17c to 18c.

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Aug. 14:

Date. Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Aug.			
13—Sherbrooke	x50	x500	11 13-16
13—Farnham	x50	x500	11¾—7/8
14—Campbellford	1,100	1,020	12¾—3-16
14—Stirling	700	700	12¼—3-16
14—Roxton Falls	900	900	12
14—Three Rivers	464	102	11¼
15—Picton	920	920	12⅝
16—Madoc	1,065	1,065	12 3-16
16—Kingston	3,217	3,217	12¾
16—Tweed	585	385	12
17—Ottawa	2,132	1,254	12⅛
17—Napanee	1,825	1,575	12¾
17—Perth	1,975	1,975	.....
17—Iroquois	906	906	12¾
17—Brantford	1,725	1,575	12¼—½
17—Kemptville	1,590	1,590	12¾
17—Bic	958	958	12 5-32
17—Ste. Flavie	500	500	11⅝
17—South Finch	300	——	12 5-16
17—Huntingdon	849	829	12 1-16—¼
18—Brockville	5,415	4,290	12⅜—½
18—Belleville	3,907	3,907	12½—1-16
18—Vankleek Hill	1,389	125	12⅜
18—London	2,221	525	12 3-16—¼
18—Russell	600	450	12 7-16
18—Winchester	778	419	12 7-16
18—Cowansville	552	552	12⅜

BUTTER BOARDS.

Date. Place.	Off'ring.	Sales.	Price.
Aug.			
13—Sherbrooke	x500	x500	22
13—Farnham	850	266	22¼
17—Huntingdon	214	214	22½
18—Cowapsville	2,175	2,747	22½—½

x Estimated. B, Bid.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Aug. 18, and for the week previous:—

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
Wheat, bush.	318,227	543,503
Corn, bush.	88,822	53,021
Peas, bush.		
Oats, bush.	88,093	263,476
Barley, bush.	31,627	——
Flaxseed, bush.	239,943	106,532
Flour, brls.	29,857	27,092
Meal, brls.	585	1,211
Eggs, cases	4,539	6,265
Butter, pkgs.	17,377	22,947
Cheese, boxes	76,093	96,610
Pork, brls.	——	610
Lard, pkgs.	12,028	10,561
Beef, brls.	——	——
Meats, pkgs.	5,772	3,294
Hams and bacon, pkgs.	1,398	2,718
Tallow, brls.	——	80
Leather, rolls	910	787
Raw Hides	311	363
Live Hogs	2,845	2,750
Apples, brls	974	906
Hay, bales	137	133

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing quotations in Chicago to-day as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat, Sept.	69⅝	71⅞	69⅝	71¼
Dec.	73	74½	72¾	74½
Corn, Sept.	47¼	48¼	47¼	....
Dec.	43⅝	44¼	43⅜	....
Oats, Sept.	29½	29⅞	29¼	29⅝
Dec.	30⅝	31¼	31½	31¼
Pork, Sept.	17.07	16.95	17.05	
Jan.	13.57	13.25	13.57	
Lard, Sept.	8.70	8.62	8.70	
Oct.	8.75	8.70	8.75	
Short ribs, Sept.	8.90	9.00	8.82	9.00
Oct.	8.67	8.75	8.67	8.75

CALGARY CLEARINGS.

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 17.—Calgary clearing house returns for the week ending Aug. 16 amounted to $925,212.

PATENT REPORT.

Canadian patents granted to foreigners.—Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm:

Nos. 100127, Benjamin Locking, Napier, New Zealand, apparatus for generating vapor to be used in the destruction of weeds and rabbits; 100128, Pierre M. Mazé, Paris, France, apparatus for pasteurizing milk and other substances; 100161, Lucien Jumau, Paris, France, process for obtaining pure copper; 100162, Miranda Malsac, Paris, France, treatment of ores; 100203, Etienne L. A. Olivier, Paris, France, resilient tires for wheels; 100240, Axel Sabroe, Aastrup, Germany, means for separating stone and the like from clay; 100269, Fredrik A. Kjellin, Stockholm, Sweden, means for reducing the self induction in electric furnaces where the electro-motive force is produced by a magnetic field; 100329, George Sturgess, Mablethorpe, England, machine-knitted stockings and fabrics.

HOW TO SPECULATE SENT FREE BY BROWN, DELARONDE & CO STOCKS & BONDS 97 ST JAMES ST., MONTREAL

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A CHAIN LETTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a constant reader of your valuable paper and an admirer of the letters from readers published therein, I beg a little space in which to bring before the minds of your intelligent readers a matter which may seem trifling, but which has presented itself to me lately in the form of a letter which I received through the post-office, dated August 4, 1906. The following is an exact copy, there being no signature, not even where it was written. The post mark on the outside I could not make out.

'Endless Chain of Prayer.'

Oh Lord Jesus Christ, we implore Thee, Eternal God, to have mercy on all mankind. Keep us from all crime, and take us to be with Thee eternally. —Amen.

This prayer was sent by Bishop Laurence, recommended to be written and sent to nine persons.

He who will not say it will be afflicted by some misfortune. One person who paid no heed to it met with a terrible accident.

He who distributes it to nine other persons, commencing on the day received and sending one each day, will on or after the tenth day experience joy.

At Jerusalem during Holy Feast or Fast it was once said: He who will reunite this prayer will be delivered from every calamity. Please do not break this chain.

With the same mail I saw in the Ottawa 'Citizen' a piece on the same subject, which threw some light on the scene, and I was pleased to know that the authorities were taking some steps to prohibit what to my mind is a matter little short of blasphemy. I may say I am totally ignorant of who Bishop Laurence may be, but I think church members who receive those letters and who may not feel disposed to copy and answer anonymous letters need not fear the curse threatened therein, as it does not, to my mind, compare favorably with Ps. cxxi., and the many promises contained in Holy Writ, offering protection to all who trust Him.

Would your readers who have had any of those so-called chain letters, by whatever form they may be presented, take the trouble to figure out what the postage alone will amount to in the following way:—Take, for instance, a letter chain, like one a friend of mine received some time ago, asking her to pray that missionaries might be sent out to the foreign field and to write ten copies to her friends asking them to do the same. Now, take the first ten letters as one 'link,' at two cents each; that would be twenty cents for postage, and go on till you have five links (though they ask for one hundred), and you will pay $2,222.20 for post stamps and not a cent for missions. Now, Mr. Editor, I leave what may have to be said on this question to you and other readers, and if any light can be thrown on it, I will feel grateful to them, as I do to you for this space.

D. R. FERGUSON.

Prospect, Ont., August 9, 1906.

THE SUBSIDENCE OF THE SAXON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—Your issue of the 'Witness' of Aug. 11 lies before me. I have read the several letters which appear on its correspondence page, and I wish to express the great pleasure and intense satisfaction the letter from Sarah F. Tracy, of Minesing, Ont., afforded me; first, from the immense importance of the subject, both from a racial and a personal point of view; secondly, from the comprehensive, clear and intelligent grasp of her subject; thirdly, the magnificent heroism of her candor in dealing with a subject so apt to be tabood by the less thoughtful of society, in a manner which cannot fail to command the admiration, respect and gratitude of every well-wisher of the race; but more especially every patriotic Canadian whose desire is to see the inhabitants of this great Dominion prove themselves worthy of so glorious an inheritance, ever bearing in mind that any nation's greatness, power and influence, depends infinitely less upon the numerical strength of its inhabitants than upon their superiority in physical development, intellectual vigor, conscientious industry and lofty moral sense, all of which characteristics are in turn dependent upon an intelligent and sympathetic obedience to those great laws ordained for the government of the individual life or the fullest measure of success in heredity. With warmest thanks to your correspondent for her courageous efforts in so meritorious a cause, and to the 'Witness' for having published so opportune a communication, I am, etc.

WM. W. ROBERTSON.

830 Notre Dame street west, Montreal. Aug. 16, 1906.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read your editorial on the subsidence of the Saxon.

After hearing some of his fearful language on the train the other night, I say, 'Let him subside!'

Given my choice, I would rather endure expletives in French. A French oath does not bite. If there is to be a universal language, care should be taken to leave out the oath. The use of oaths is not a sign of courage. Shakespeare's Pistol 'spoke great words at the bridge,' and although it is not much to the point, I would say that lack of courage has a great deal to do with the subsidence of the Anglo-Saxon.

JOHN FORD.

Portneuf, August 6.

A PROTECTIONIST'S DICTIONARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The march of time appears to need a new lexicograph. I venture to propose that the following be included in it:

Revision. Not examining for correction, but revising for increase always, in a customs tariff for instance. No consumer-burdened householder to be consulted.

Preference. A word often used in the Tory papers of Canada, which means a sacrifice by the Motherland for the benefit of a clique that will not see the vast injury the people of the United Kingdom will suffer should such a thing be granted.

The word represents a wish that the farmers of the Dominion as a body have not expressed and have not asked for.

A MERE ENGLISHMAN.

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1906.

PLEA FOR HINDOO COOLIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The importation of Chinese coolies for the help of British Columbia industries, agricultural and mineral, is engaging attention. Cannot something be done for the cause of the Empire and a most deserving people by importing coolies from northwestern India? They cannot be fed on beef or pork, but a modicum of good sense and kindness would guide to obtain for them a satisfactory dietary. For instance, cheese made with muriatic acid instead of calf's rennet would satisfy their scruples and enlarge the use of our dairy produce. The Hindoo coolie, I am told by one who knows, is docile, meek, cleanly and virtuous, and where well fed and housed, is industrious. Nothing would operate to break down caste influences like the colonization of Hindoo coolies in British Columbia under circumstances favorable to their use as farm laborers. It would be an experiment well worth trying, in the Okanagan region, and would have many sympathetic wishes for its success.

CANADIAN.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 15.

Note.—It is impossible at present to induce Chinese laborers to come to Canada as a tax of five hundred dollars is imposed on each. There is a movement on foot, headed by the Victoria 'Colonist,' to get government to reduce this tax so that Chinese can be got for the canneries and other industries which are now suffering for lack of labor. Two thousand Hindoos (mostly British reservists), are being brought there.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—We are much interested in the stand taken by the French-speaking medical men, at the recent congress, held in historic Three Rivers, in the first week of August. Alcoholism is becoming more and more a thing to be dreaded. The weakened powers of resistance transmitted by fathers who are victims of the alcohol habit would render it so, even if the alcohol were the same compound at the present day as it was forty years ago. The endorsation of the principle of prohibition by such a representative body as met in Three Rivers is valuable testimony for the prohibitive forces.

But the suggestion that the Government make a monopoly of liquor traffic, raising revenue thereby, if for 'reasons of political economy, or other reasons,' it should prove impossible to prohibit the beverage sale of alcohol. The suggestion that a charter be granted a private company to take charge of the trade in the province with the suggested 'definite dividend,' 'surplus profits to be used for charitable, philanthropic or other purposes,' is the Gothenburg or Bolag system, which has been tried and found wanting in Sweden and elsewhere. Limiting the number of licensed hotels (does the resolution mean bars?) to one license for each thousand of population, is a certain amount of prohibition, but if we can enforce partial prohibition, why can not we emulate Japan's treatment of the opium traffic in Formosa. Our citizens are as valuable as are the people of Formosa, and as worthy of an effort being made to save them from contracting bad habits as are the Formosans.

Allow me to state briefly the method pursued by the Japanese Government in dealing with the opium curse. Formosa became a Japanese possession with the opium traffic fully exploited for the purpose of revenue, not considering the value of the human lives thus sacrificed, and Japan had the problem on her hands. How to prevent the increase in numbers of opium users, and to restrict the present trade into narrowest limits? She decided to take the traffic into Government monopoly for purposes of prohibition, Government officials attending to sales, etc., of opium. The Government made a classification of the Formosans on the basis of opium-users and non-opium-users, giving licenses to purchase opium from Government officials to those confirmed opium sots who could not live without it, nor very long with it. To any opium user who desired assistance to give up using the drug, the Japanese Government gave valuable assistance in medical treatment, etc., thus saving any who desired to be saved from the degraded life of a slave to such unworthy habits. The Government monopoly of the opium traffic in Formosa is an illustration of the success attending honest effort to do right by the citizens of a state. For purposes of prohibition a Government monopoly in any established evil trade would be a good thing for the people. But to raise revenue out of a trade which causes so much evil as does the trade in alcoholic liquor, preparations of tobacco and opium, and other habit-forming drugs, is evil, has an evil influence on the public conscience, and lowers reverence for human life. That one consideration ought to weigh with philanthropic men who have the welfare of the race at heart.

We not only desire an increase of population, but we desire such an increase as will be of the greatest possible value both in domestic and national life; and therefore we desire that a wholesome environment be provided by the State, as fully as the State can do so. A Government monopoly for purposes of revenue of an evil trade, a trade whose exploitation results in deteriorating the individual and through the individual the nation, reminds me where the juvenile population is concerned of the words of an ancient classic, 'Good were it for that man if he had never been born.' We demand a clean environment for our people, and that cannot be secured until the beverage liquor traffic is abolished, the 'luxury use' of tobacco relegated to the past, along with many other evils, which militate against the race attaining to the position and condition in which it should be.

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

CALVINISM AND ARMINIANISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the correspondence under the above caption, given in the columns of your valuable paper. I have been impressed with the thought that religious controversy might be made very profitable to newspaper readers, when conducted in a spirit of Christian fairness. We admire men of strong convictions, especially in relation to truth. We expect them to express their opinions strongly and vigorously, but with respect to apostolic injunction: 'Speaking the truth in love.'

With regard to the doctrines theologically designated 'Calvinism and Arminianism,' every student of the Bible must admit that each is very clearly set forth, with all scriptural authority. Each ought to be separately examined with a view to unifying them in the great plan of redemption. As revelation has spoken of each, so perspicuously, the position of each in the great system of salvation may be found, and its purpose determined by the student whose mind is unreservedly submissive to the control and guidance of the Spirit. We have no scriptural right to suppose that the sovereignty of God and the free will of man must of necessity come into collision. That these two doctrines should stand in deadly opposition one to the other has no foundation in Christianity, but rather in a misconception of truth. That good men enter into unkindly controversy and argue with apparent intolerance of each other's religious views lies, not in the fact that these are various phases of truth, but in the modern methods of teaching it.

It has become quite common to speak of different schools of thought in connection with modern theology. Each school magnifies some one or more parts of truth at the expense of other parts. Hence we find the precept, 'preach the Gospel to every creature,' receiving the admiration of some believers, while the sovereignty of God, which gave birth to that very precept, remains unrecognized or disregarded by them. On the other hand, we see teachers continually emphasizing the doctrine of God's sovereignty, whilst that precept which so fully illustrates it, is studiously neglected by them.

May it not be consistent with our knowledge of human infirmity to express the opinion that Arminian and Calvinist both hold scriptural truth, but neither holds the whole of it? The Reformed Episcopal Church 'simply affirms these doctrines as the Word of God sets them forth, and submits them to the individual judgment of its members as taught by the Holy Spirit; strictly charging them that God commandeth all men everywhere to repent, and that we can be saved only by faith in Jesus Christ.'

A. M. HUBLY.

Emmanuel Church, Belleville, Ont., Aug. 14, 1906.

THE BOYS' HOME OF MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems necessary to inform the public of the existence of this Home. I am surprised to hear from boys who have wandered the streets for days that no one has told them of a place where, if willing to work, they can find a home, and where a good situation will be found for them, according to their tastes and education. The object of this Home is not to make money but to help the boys, and its charges are proportioned to their earnings. Here they have what few boys have, a gymnasium, a swimming bath, recreation grounds, and abundant companionship. All that is asked is cleanliness of behavior and submission to rules. They have also opportunities of education and every assistance is given to those who are really anxious to better their position in society. Paternal advice and help are always available. At this season of the year there is less pressure on our space as living comes easy. Some boys prefer the life of the streets; but these are growing up to be a curse to society. By letting all know that the Home is here for all good boys you will evidently convey valuable information to some.

J. R. DICK,
Superintendent.

MRS. BIRT'S EMIGRATION WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On leaving Canadian shores for England at the close of twenty-nine years of work at the Knowlton Home, I crave space for a few sentences about our emigration work.

This season we have brought out two hundred children and young people in the first vigor of youth, all medically tested, carefully selected and trained, willing to work, and promising material to build up into Canadian citizens. Almost all are located with farmers in the country, only a few of the elder girls being placed in city situations; therefore, we claim we are assisting the class most in need of extra help in this country—the farmer and his wife. After placing out our bands, the staff has been engaged in visiting and supervising those placed out, attending to ay complaints, removing and replacing those who were not being fairly treated, or who were, for various reasons, no longer required in the families with whom they had been placed. Ninety have thus been returned and replaced, making nearly three hundred in all who have passed through the Home this year, and about one thousand under eighteen years of age who have been visited during the year.

Many encouraging cases were met with, of young men and women now in good positions, owning property and with moey in the bank. Many were found still in their original homes, after 21, 23, and 25 years service. One girl received $100 from her mistress and the three sons, being $1 from each for every year she had lived with them; she has, besides this, several hundred dollars saved. One young man is attending a Canadian college, and is considered a most promising student for the ministry. Several have taken up homesteads in the West and have already valuable properties. Some of our girls have completed their training as hospital nurses, and others are qualifying as teachers.

We received notification of sixty marriages last year. No doubt many others occurred of which we were not informed, and up to date this year we have heard of forty.

We feel deeply grateful to the kind friends who contributed in response to our appeal last autumn for special repairs needed to the Knowlton Home. The sum of $114.35 was received. The repairs to date have cost $226.22, and we require about $270 more to make necessary repairs in order to have our Home sanitary and warm for winter. We also need for use at the Home the following articles. Perhaps firms might be disposed to donate these instead of money, and gifts in kind will be equally acceptable:— A sewing machine, a mangle, a washing machine, a typewriter.

Our horse is 31 years of age, and we shall soon need a new horse. I think we have taken good care of our animals, as well as of our children. Our horse still goes up and down to the station with children and luggage, and can meet the train at Foster, six miles there and six back, but we can no longer use her for visiting the children.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs Birt, the Home, Knowlton, payable to L. M. Birt, trust account.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, in the Master's service for little children.

LOUISA BIRT.

Knowlton, Que., Aug. 13, 1906.

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.'

'I am tired of home,' she writes, 'and want to see the world, and to make my mark in it.'

'Then be sure it is not a black mark, or a foolish, useless one.'

I went to a house the other day that has been closed for the past year, and all over the nice painted walls, some thoughtless girls and boys had scribbled their names, and the date—repeating the same continuously. Those were very foolish marks; they not only spoiled the wall, but they stamped the writers as untidy and heedless. That isn't the kind of mark this letter writer wants to make I admire ambition, rightly guided and controlled, but getting away from home is not a mark of a high calling, and will not make you famous. Too many young people imagine their mission is to be out in the world when they would be better at home although to see the world is a laudable and natural desire if one has leisure and money to accomplish it.

But after all we are a good deal like the little boy who ran away from home, into the next street, but when it grew dark and strange dogs began to growl at him, he was glad to creep back and slip in at the open door of the kitchen, glad to do so unquestioned. So when we have seen the world, whether into the next street or the next continent, we are glad to return to the homely light at the kitchen door, for there is rest and safety. How privileged are we, all who have a home, for we seldom realize what it must be to be without one.

Here is a little story anent this subject that is in a late magazine. 'A man came slouching down the road who had spent in dissipation all his share of the once home farm. He was over 60 years old, but came to say good-bye, and said, pointing to the house where he was born: "That was my home, now I have none; I am going away." And his lagging footsteps took him out of sight through the morning fog, a good-natured, homeless man, with a little black dog at his heels, going off into the uncertain and unknown country of the homeless.'

See the world, make your mark, let it be of use and white, but do not despise the humble life, in vain reaching out for glory or public recognition. God set men in families; it is part of the work He has set us to do, and part of the higher life, to keep the home first, and in this way we can best help to elevate others, and to make our mark.

A PRETTY CUSTOM.

It has been the custom for many years at Washington, D.C., to launch a little boat laden with flowers and decorated with the flag, upon the waters of the Potomac in memory of those who died at sea in the service of their country.

It is launched just as the tide turns so that the ebb may bear it out to sea, and a placard makes this petition to all who may meet it on its lonely voyage: 'If any person finds this little boat, will they please let it loose on its mission to the sea. It is a tribute to the soldiers and sailors who sleep beneath the waters.'

From a practical go-ahead nation this bit of sentiment has additional value, and it touches a chord in every heart where love has suffered loss.

As we think of the cargo of flowers containing the President's roses, as well as the tiny bunch from the humblest citizen it recalls the sad days of that civil war that brought grief to so many homes, as their dear ones fought for freedom, and we remember the heroes of that day, when the watchword of the hour was 'All quiet along the Potomac.'

'Thank God for deeds of valor done!
Thank God for victories hardly won!
That such as you need never know
The anguish of those days of woe;
For Time and Peace old wounds have healed.'

SWEET PEAS.

A Subscriber.—There can be no doubt the hot dry weather has been the cause of so many failures to bloom in Sweet Peas. They are in bud when some heated blast strikes them, and they do not open. In proof of this theory it has been noticed that contrary to their usual habit, the Sweet Peas blossom best this season where there is partial shade.

If the vines are healthy and of abundant growth of leaf and stem, they will do better when days are cooler.

LEAF FOR NAME.

J.M.—The tiny specimen sent resembles somewhat the Australian Acacias, that bear yellow blossoms, varying from pale yellow to deep orange.

The Acacias are of easy culture and if planted out of doors are not troubled by insect pests, but some varieties are pot plants.

It is difficult to determine from such a meagre leaf just where yours may belong, as there are several hundred known kinds though perhaps not more than fifty under cultivation.

QUESTIONS ABOUT APPLES.

Vernon.—The best early apples for your section are 'Yellow Transparent,' 'Red Astrachan' and 'Peach,' for winter the McIntosh, Golden Russet and Pewaukee or Baldwin.

The Flemish Beauty Pear is best for canning if taken while quite firm and before it is fully ripe, and for a cherry the Early Richmond or English Morello are the best.

The best time to plant is in spring, just as soon as the ground is ready to work, but it is well to prepare ground in autumn ready to set the trees. The apple thrives best on sandy loam or light clay soil. There are many reliable nurserymen not far from you, but I am not allowed to advertise them in these columns.

WHITE FLIES.

F.D.—The aphis, of which you write can be kept in check by a strong stream of water played over the plant, especially the under side of the leaves. After recommending whale oil soap and other cures, the daily application of water given with force, has been found effective.

In a dry season these insects are always more numerous and troublesome.

If there is no chance for a spray of water, then give them a dose of tobacco water, it will send them away if you are careful to get it on the under side of the leaves where they always go for their lodgment.

ROSE CUTTINGS.

Miss J. J. wishes to know how cuttings of roses are rooted, and if it can be done by an amateur. It is best to fill a pot with coarse sand, make two or three inch cuttings of the young growth where it is brittle enough to snap when bent, strip off all the leaves except one at the top, and insert the cuttings slantingly in the sand, covering them up, except at the very top, and firming the soil well around them. Wet the sand and keep it so until the tips of the cuttings start growth, which will be a sign that they have formed roots. They are best kept in a partly shaded place. Rose cuttings can be rooted in a living room in winter if the temperature is not too variable.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

Mrs. T. J. — The red-berried plant was sembles the Wild Tartarian Honeysuckle, the berries of which are shunned by birds, which is not a recommendation as to their edible qualities.

The little Campanula grows low and makes a good border plant, being quite hardy and satisfactory.

MILDEWED ROSES.

Mrs. M.—The leaves sent have been attacked by mildew, and the causes are many.

Drought and fierce heat that checks rapid growth, may be the reason in your case, and the best remedy is sulphur.

As your leaves show symtoms of aphis, it may be advisable to mix one part of flower of sulphur with ten of tobacco dust applied when the dew is on the leaves, about once a week.

Sometimes a sudden drop in temperature will produce mildew, but sulphur is the best remedy.

WEEDS.

We find them stron gand vigorous by the roadside everywhere at this season, but as I look at the tansy and mullein, the boneset and chiccory I recall the words of one writer who said: 'What right have we to call a plant a weed? Do we know its virtues and powers of healing?'

But in the garden they must be vigorously attacked to prevent seeding, and next year's weeding. At no season of the year can tall weeds be more easily destroyed, because the sap and strength lies chiefly at the top growth as autumn approaches, and if cut down to the ground the roots lose their nourishment, and the plant dies of inanition.

Purslame must be taken up by the root, and every little bit destroyed, or a heavy dew will moisten a slip sufficiently to start a new one.

So vigilance must not yet be relaxed, and we must still be ready to eradicate what someone has been pleased to call 'a plant out of place.'

GARDEN REMINDERS.

Sow seed of perennials that have just ripened if you wish to propagate in that way, and also pansies and daisies for early spring blooming.

Take cuttings of geranium and heliotrope for winter blooming.

Plant Freezias, Lillium Candidum and the Bermuda Lily as early as possible.

Keep roses clear of insects and keep the buds nipped off the tea roses that are to bloom in winter.

Gather seed of sweet peas, and save for another year. It is well to store in paper bags and hang up in a dry place to finish ripening.

If there is danger of birds puncturing the grapes it is a good time now to slip a paper bag over each choice bunch, tying the tops of the bags together with a piece if string. In this way the appearance and flavor of the fruit is much improved.

Strawberries can be planted and become established before frost.

Celery must be earthed up a little before the 'hilling up' in September. If spinach is wanted in early spring it is best sown now.

YOUR AILMENT is NATURE'S REPROOF.

To overcome that ailment
You require Nature's Assistance.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Is Nature's Own Remedy.

NO FAMILY SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT IT.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE HARVEST CRY.

Can't you hear the West a-callin'
—'Toronto News.'

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

SCORED HIS POINT.

'Who is there,' cried the impassioned orator, 'who will lift a voice against the truth of my statement?'

Just then a donkey on the outskirts of the crowd gave vent to one of the piercing 'hee-haws' of his tribe. The laugh was on the orator for a moment, but, assuming an air of triumph, he lifted his voice above the din to say:—

'I knew nobody but a jackass would try it!'

A Time for Everything.—The time for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is when croupy symptoms appear in the children; when rheumatic pains beset the old; when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old; when burns, scalds, abrasions, contusions or sprains come to any member of the family. In any of these ailments it will give relief and work a cure.

'What wages do you expect?' asked Mrs. Randolph of Aunt 'Phronie, who had come to hire as cook. 'Well, Ah, tell you. Ef Ah cooks an 'waits on de table, too, Ah 'spects two dollars ebery week Ah lives; b-u-t ef yo' all has family reach at de table an' Ah jes' hab ter cook, den Ah charges er dollar an' fo' bits.'—'Judge.'

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

'There's a man at the door, ma'am,' began the maid. 'I told you I was not at home to any more callers,' said Mrs. McPluff, who was entertaining several society women upon whom she desired to make an impression. 'But,' the maid persisted, 'this man says he ain't no caller; he's a bill collector, an' he won't go away.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin, and the blotches which blemish beauty, are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

Rate Collector (angrily)— 'Your master seems never to be at home.'

Faithful Servant—'He's a busy man, sor. He's that busy Oi'm thinkin' he'd find it harrd to shpare toime to attind his own funeral, sor—unliss, to be sure, they putt it off 'til he wor dead, sor.'—London 'Tit Bits.'

Be There a Will Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

She—'Why did Professor Schincker stop playing at Mrs. Lard's musicale?' He—'He said he had to, because the conversation was not pitched in the same key as his music.'—'Harper's Weekly.'

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Mr. Titewodd—'If I promised you a dollar, and your Uncle Joe promised you twenty-five cents, how much would you have?'

Tommy Titewodd—'I'd have a pretty good chance at de quarter.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

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 proceeds 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 welcome. 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. At the close of a year, her Uncle Gilbert Nixon and his family, wish her to live with them, but she consents to remain with her Uncle Stephen, whose son Arthur returns home shortly after.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

'When you again write,' said Arthur, 'you can tell him that you have made yourself indispensable to my father.'

'Our correspondence is at an end,' said Nora, as she entered the study. 'I could read between the lines of his letter, his anxiety to avoid all further communication with me, his fear that I might become a burden to him.'

'For a young unmarried man, like Darwin,' began Arthur, 'an orphan sister is rather a—a—'

'An encumbrance?' suggested Nora. 'Harry shall never find me one.'

'I should not exactly have used that word,' said Arthur, laughing, 'and only wished to point out to you that Darwin only acted as a—most other young men in his place would have done. He disliked your father, I believe—knew very little of you, and therefore—'

'You need not go on,' cried Nora, interrupting him, indignantly. 'After having attempted a justification of Charles Thorpe's conduct the very first evening of our acquaintance, I can hardly be surprised at your now excusing Harry's neglect of me. In a worldly point of view they are both patterns of prudence, no doubt, but I can never like them— or you either,' she added petulantly, 'if you can speak and think in this manner.'

'Forgive me, Nora,' said Arthur, gravely, 'for not being able to find fault with men whose conduct, whether reprehensible or not, has been the means of bringing you under our roof.' He sat down at the writing-table, and hastily wrote a few lines, while Nora, half vexed, half flattered, retired to her room to dress for dinner.

Great was Mr. Nixon's surprise, and (must it be confessed?) not inconsiderable his annoyance, when his son entered the study a few minutes before dinner-time, and carelessly saying that he had written an excuse to the Savage Waywards, and intended to dine at home, sat down beside Nora, and peered over her shoulder, while she examined a book of engravings containing views of various mountainous parts of Germany, but chiefly the Tyrol.

'If you had mentioned your intention of remaining with us a little earlier,' said Mr. Nixon, 'we could have had a fire in the drawing-room—in fact,' he added, hastily turning round, 'it is not too late, and the—'

'Let me entreat that no change may be made for me,' cried Arthur, springing towards him. 'I am really not such a bulky fellow that you cannot find room for me in your snuggery here.'

'But,' said his father, 'I know you dislike this room, and when we have drawing-rooms, why not use them?'

'Why not, indeed!' exclaimed Arthur, laughing, 'but, on the present occasion, I do not choose in any way to interfere with your or Nora's habits, nor do I choose to be treated as a visitor any longer.'

'I assure you, however,' said Mr. Nixon, 'that when the weather begins to get warm I have no sort of objection to going upstairs in the evening. I only turned in here when I was quite alone, you know.'

'Yes, but you have continued here with Nora, and she likes this room better than the others, I am quite sure;' he turned to Nora, while speaking, but without waiting to hear her answer, Mr. Nixon left the room to give some orders about Rhine wine and ice, while Arthur, resuming his place beside his cousin, bent over the engravings and murmured, 'I wish I were at any of these places.'

'So do I,' said Nora, vainly endeavoring to suppress a sigh.

'You are, probably, well acquainted with them all,' he asked.

'I have spent several summers among these mountains,' she answered, 'and know the banks of the Inn, and Innsbruck, far, far better than the Thames and London!'

'I suspect you have as yet seen scarcely anything of London,' he observed.

'Rather say nothing at all,' she replied; 'I have not even had a glimpse of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.'

'You shall see both to-morrow,' he said, smiling.

'Oh, thank you—I should like so much to see the Tower, also, if—if—' here she stopped, for it suddenly flashed across her mind that she had no dress in which she could appear in public with her cousin. To hide her embarrassment she turned over a leaf and forgot it altogether as her eyes rested on a view of Meran, with its beautiful suburb of Obermais. 'There, there we lived,' she said, her color rising as she extended her hand to the print, 'just beside that church—I do believe these are windows of our little drawing-room—we could see the Zenoburg and the road to the Castle of Tyrol from them. You have been to see the remains of the old castle?'

'Yes,' said Arthur, 'the view from that long room which, by the by, is not at all ancient-looking, is the most beautiful imaginable—without water.'

'But there is the Adige,' cried Nora, eagerly, 'one can follow the course of the river for miles.'

'True, but it looks like a silver thread; and to satisfy me, half the valley ought to have been under water in the form of a lake—I dare say it was, once upon a time.'

'If you were not enchanted with that view, just as you found it,' said Nora, 'we must never travel, nor even look at prints together,' and she prepared to close the book.

'Surely, you will allow me to differ from you in opinou occasionally,' he said, preventing her from doing so; 'if we always thought alike, there would be an end to all conversation.'

'But,' said Nora, 'I am afraid you are like most travelled Englishmen, and will contrive to find something to criticise everywhere.'

'Try me,' said Arthur.

'This is Rametz,' she said, pointing to a castellated building. 'You know Rametz.'

Arthur nodded.

'And the very fat Italian doctor to whom it belongs?'

'No.'

'The son of a peasant of Meran, who studied in Italy, became a celebrated physician, saved money, returned home to purchase the ruins among which he had played as a boy, and restored, and rebuilt, and added—'

Arthur laughed. Nora stopped, and looked at him inquiringly.

'I had not time to find out all this,' he said; 'but it accounts most satisfactorily for the confusion of architecture, which you must allow to be rather evident in the edifice.'

'What do I care for the architecture!' said Nora. 'I did not go to Rametz to see a Gothic church, or Grecian temple; I went with gay friends to sup under the vines, and to stand on the balcony, after sunset, and watch the shadows of evening spreading over the valley—I have stood there until the mountain-tops were lighted by the moon, and—' here she stopped again.

'Go on,' said Arthur.

'No,' answered Nora, 'you are laughing at me. You do not understand me, and cannot comprehend the distinctness with which I can recall those scenes, and remember every word I there heard spoken.'

'I can—I do—' cried Arthur, eagerly; 'the terrible monotony of your present existence makes you return to and live in the past. Nora,' he added, lowering his voice, though they were alone in the room, 'are you very unhappy here?'

'No—oh, no—by no means—only a little lonely sometimes; but that is the fault of my education, I suppose. Had I been born and brought up in London, I dare say I should have quite enjoyed being shut up—that is, a—rather confined to the house as I now am.'

'Do you go so very seldom ' asked Arthur.

'Not at all, excepting to church, and occasionally to walk in the square,' she answered, and then, fearing a renewal of his proposal to take her out the ensuing day, she again bent over the prints and pointing to Schoena, asked, 'if he had been there, too?'

'No, I had not time; in two days one cannot go to all these places.'

'I am sorry you did not go to Schoena, for the architecture is quite correct there, I believe. A stronghold of the middle ages, with massive walls, small windows, vaulted corridors, armory halls, and so forth. I don't understand much about these things, and confess that the history of one of its last possessors, before it was purchased by the Archduke John, interested me more than the place itself.'

'And what was his story?' asked Arthur.

'Her story, you must say,' answered Nora. 'She married a peasant, and retired with him to a small house, which she built lower down on the hill.'

'Some handsome fellow, no doubt,' observed Arthur.

'I did not ask,' said Nora, thoughtfully; 'they said she was not happy—'

'I dare say not,' interposed Arthur. 'A descent, or, rather, a fall in rank, is always a dangerous experiment for a woman, and a dame chatelaine, who becomes a peasant's wife, has a very difficult lesson to learn; the sort of love, too, which induces her to take such a step, is not of a description to last long, or enable her to bear her unavoidable trials with patience.'

'The peasant, who spoke to us about her, seemed to be of your opinion also, and evidently disapproved of the match; he would have told us more, perhaps, had papa been disposed to listen. Almost all the old castles about Meran have not only ancient, but also modern histories, some of them quite romantic; at Fragsburg, for instance, one of the most isolated of them all, where we went in the hope of seeing a curious collection of family portraits described in Sewald's 'Tyrol,' we found a widow, with a son and daughter, obliged, by circumstances, to reside there constantly, hardly able to keep the great pile of building in repair, yet clinging with affection, to the very stones. The ancestor's pictures had been disposed of in the Charles Surface manner, and no rich uncle having made his appearance as purchaser, they—'

Here dinner was announced; but Arthur only waited until his father slept, afterwards to return to Nora, professedly to hear the remainder of the story, but, in fact, to talk of other things, and find out as much as he could of the mind and attainments of a relative who, in the very heart of London, was nearly as much alone as the young shy girl she so graphically described standing beneath the old fig-tree in the dilapidated court at Fragsburg.

Arthur had an evening engagement, but seemed in no hurry to leave home: the announcement of his cab was received with an impatient wave of his hand, nor did he again think of it, or the Countess of Allcourt's ball, until his father had gone to bed, and Nora parted from him in the hall. Even afterwards, he stood watching her ascent of the stairs, compelling her frequently to look over the banisters, and answer his reiterated 'good-night.'

It was remarked, that Arthur paid very little attention to the countess's daughter, Lady Emmeline, that evening; the young lady herself seemed to consider an officer in the Blues a very good substitute; but her mother thought otherwise, as she was by no means unwilling to bestow one of her numerous progeny on Nixon the millionnaire, a man of such undoubted talent that it was generally supposed he could become anything he pleased. Arthur was not ignorant of the favorable opinion entertained of his fortune and intellect, and in no way endeavored to lower it; he called himself a 'marrying man,' spoke of purchasing landed property, and hinted an intention of entering parliament the first convenient opportunity. Once only that night did he address Lady Emmeline, and when she was afterwards questioned by her mother on the subject of his apparently interesting, though short conversation, she assured her he had spoken of nothing but the charms of—battledore and shuttlecock, which he pronounced to be the most perfectly graceful game ever invented, and one that rendered a handsome woman, when playing, irresistibly captivating.

The fact was, Nora's face and figure had that day taken Arthur's heart by storm, and he could only wonder at his previous insensibility; while thenceforward, without the slightest consideration of the consequences, or the faintest attempt to overcome the headstrong passion that he felt taking possession of him, he yielded to every impulse, and before many days had elapsed made Nora perfectly aware that his heart was hers, and that he wished her to know it.

There are few things that ought to be less gratifying to a woman than becoming the object of a sudden and violent passion of this kind, yet there are not many who remember that the feeling has its source in an exaggerated estimation of mere personal beauty, and remain unflattered by it. Nora attempted no analysis; she received Arthur's homage as willingly as it was offered; and found that his earnest devotion contrasted pleasantly with her recollection of Lord Medway's languid regard. He soon began to remain much at home, at first ostensibly to direct her studies in English literature, of which she fancied herself unusually ignorant, afterwards to improve himself in German, which she undoubtedly understood better than English, though nothing annoyed her more than being told so. Both occupations were dangerous, for they led to mutual discoveries of talent, that, in the common intercourse of life, might long have remained concealed; and when Arthur in time learned to appreciate her mind even more than her person, and began to meditate a sacrifice in her favor of his long-cherished matrimonial plans, the very idea of which would have appeared incipient madness to him a few months previously, Nora, not for a moment doubting his intentions, gave her affection, as she thought it deserved, self an infinity of trouble to return his and labored not unsuccessfully to become reconciled to what her foreign education made her contemplate without much aversion, a mariage de convenance et raison.

The weather had become sultry, windows and doors were opened, the large drawing-rooms in use by common consent, and either Nora remained longer in the dining-room, or her uncle's drowsiness was increased by heat, for she was seldom more than a few minutes alone after dinner before Arthur was again at her side. She had learned to expect this, and many other little attentions of so unobtrusive a nature, that though perfectly understood by her, they were completely unobserved by her uncle.

One day, before and during dinner, Arthur had used all his eloquence to induce his father to go abroad, if only for a few weeks, during the summer, promising to show him scenery, of which he had not yet even an idea; pictures and statues of which he had but read descriptions; and ending with the assurance that none of his habits should be interfered with, none of his usual comforts forgotten; he and Nora would undertake to make him enjoy himself perfectly, and travelling was now so easy!

'Rather too easy, Arthur,' replied Mr. Nixon, dryly. 'As to my ever leaving home, that is out of the question; but that you want to take flight again is evident enough. Now, without intending to dictate, let me tell you that I should be glad to hear that you had at last begun to think seriously of establishing yourself in your own country; half my fortune is yours whenever you choose to do so.'

'I cannot—say—that I feel—any great inclination just now to—accept your—really very—liberal offer,' said Arthur, with some hesitation and evident embarrassment.

Mr. Nixon, who had already begun to stretch and compose himself for a doze, suddenly raised himself upright in his chair, and, fixing his eyes on his son, observed, 'You have remained at home a good deal, lately, Arthur; I hope that no quarrel with Lady Emmeline has been the cause, or that any difficulty on the part of her family is likely to interfere with our plans. You did not seem to apprehend anything of that kind when we last spoke on this subject.'

'Nor do I now,' answered Arthur, with all the confidence usually manifested by his sex on such occasions; and he glanced toward Nora as he added, 'any delays or difficulties that may henceforth occur are likely to be on my side.'

Now this was the first time that Lady Emmeline had been so mentioned in Nora's presence; and though not by any means as yet deeply attached to her cousin, she had so completely made up her mind to become his wife, that she could not bear to hear unmoved so plain an intimation that he was engaged, or nearly so, to another woman. She looked alternately at her companions in a bewildered, inquiring manner, felt herself blush intensely, and then rising, with as much calmness as she could command, murmured something about leaving them alone to discuss affairs of such importance, and walked towards the door, to which her cousin sprang before her, and where he bent forward as she passed him, in the vain hope that she would look at or speak to him.

Before Nora had reached the drawing-room, her consternation at what she had just heard began to abate. No one but herself knew what she had expected and intended, and no one ever should know the efforts she had made to return the affection of a man who, it was now evident, had only been amusing himself with her. Was it right or honorable that he had done so? It is true he had never uttered the word love, or spoken of marriage, but—but—no matter—men were undoubtedly at liberty to act in this manner if women allowed them. With her, at least, no one should ever trifle again; she had received a painful and mortifying lesson, but had reason to be thankful that she had not been wounded in a manner to destroy her happiness irretrievably. It was, after all, a disappointment in marriage and not in love—a disappointment unknown to all the world, easily concealed, not very hard to bear, and she believed she should in future distrust all mankind, and despise and dislike that portion of it to which Arthur Nixon belonged.

Having come to this conclusion, she walked into the back drawing-room, opened wide one of the windows, and gasped for breath in a manner that strongly resembled a succession of deep sighs. The evening was oppressively warm; and being dressed, for a reason already mentioned, in the indestructible black velvet, she naturally concluded that the sensation of suffocation proceeded altogether from her unseasonable attire. This led her to long reflections on poverty and dependence, that were by no means exhilarating; so that as she stood half on the balcony, half in the room, now growing dusky in the twilight, her anger subsided slowly into a despondency, that better suited the scene around her. A strong current of air made her aware of the opening of the door of the front room; it ceased immediately, and she was provoked to find her heart beating violently, her hands cold and trembling, as she pressed them together in the agitation and dread of a meeting, and, perhaps, explanation, with Arthur. She wished to get out of the room, but could not do so without passing the open folding-door and being seen. Suddenly she remembered having heard her mother say, that to prevent an untimely exhibition of agitation, there was no better remedy than a severe pinch administered to the back of the neck, which pinch was to be repeated until it took effect. She raised her hand, and—was it the pain, of hearing her uncle's voice, that so effectually tranquillized her? She knew not, nor had she time to consider, for, unfortunately perceiving the room unoccupied, the first words that Mr. Nixon uttered were of a nature to compel her to remain where she was, in order not to embarrass him, and place herself in an intolerably mortifying position. She therefore endeavored to put herself out of sight and hearing by standing on the balcony, while her uncle continued—'No one can be more sincerely attached to Nora than I am now; she is a good and a clever girl—yes, a very clever girl; and pretty, and interesting, and all that you have said, but such a connection for you would destroy all our plans and hopes of rising in the world. I am sorry to perceive that your opinions on this subject have begun to waver; be yourself again, Arthur, and follow the course that will enable you to found a family and obtain a name! This first step is of the greatest importance, and any attempt to evade it will place you in my position, and force you to realize your ambition in the person of your son. Want of fortune may easily be overlooked on our side, but want of rank—never!'

'I thought,' began Arthur, hesitatingly, 'that perhaps my own numerous personal friends, and her relationship with the Medways—'

'They all but deny the relationship,' said his father, interrupting him:—'Lord Medway, indeed, attracted probably by her youth and good looks, wished his mother to retain her in the family, but her ladyship was, in consequence, rendered even more anxious to get rid of her on any terms., She even sent for her son Charles, who was at Vienna, to manage the affair. You shall see his letters to me; they will show you in what light the Thorpe family view the relationship! Nothing could be more downright than his statement of facts; and it was not flattering to Nora, I can tell you; but I neither blamed him nor his mother for acting precisely as I should do myself in a similar case.'

'Were I to be the object acted upon,' said Arthur, 'such plans would most certainly fail; but Nora was young and inexperienced, and Lord Medway an indolent, wavering fellow, who always has been, and always will be, completely governed by those about him. I have yet to discover the man who can rule me openly or covertly.'

'You prefer being ruled by women,' observed his father, sarcastically. 'But come; the most perfect confidence has hitherto existed between us, and will, I trust, continue as long as we live; believe me, this foolish fancy for your black-eyed cousin will pass over, as others have done. I know that your ambition fully equals mine; marry this Lady Emmeline, get into Parliament, and let me see you a man of consequence, if not of rank, before I die.'

'Had you so spoken a few weeks ago,' said Arthur, gloomily, 'your words would have found an echo, if not in my heart, certainly in my head; but now—'

'You surely do not mean to say that you have deliberately been making a fool of yourself for that length of time, Arthur?'

'I mean to say that I then admired, but now love Nora—sincerely, deeply, passionately—as I have never loved before, and never shall again. I fear—I—cannot forget her.'

'Time will enable you to do so,' said Mr. Nixon, quietly. 'Time must do you this good service, Arthur, for I will never give my consent to your marriage with her. To all your other follies I have been more than indulgent, and am now prepared to make any sacrifice to give you a position in the world; it seems to me, also, that you have already paid this Lady Emmeline too much attention to be able to draw back with honor—'

'Oh, no!' cried Arthur, with a slight sneer; 'in this world of fashion that we value so much, one is not as easily caught and bound as elsewhere. I consider myself still quite at liberty.'

'Oh, indeed!' said his father. 'Then, perhaps you prefer one of the daughters of Lord Witherington? Having never seen any of these young ladies, I do not venture to give an opinion; in the latter case, you will, of course, go abroad again, and—Nora can then remain with me.'

'That she can do at all events,' said Arthur. 'After what you have just said, I cannot speak to her, and everything remains as it was, before this foolish confession of mine.'

'Not quite,' said Mr. Nixon, 'for if you do not decide on either marrying Lady Emmeline, or joining the Witheringtons at Baden, where you told me they now are, I shall consider it necessary to send Nora, for some time at least, to your uncle Gilbert's. He and Georgina will I know be quite pleased to have her.

'I dare say they will,' replied Arthur; 'but I am much mistaken if they ever let her return to you.'

'Gilbert will scarcely interfere with me, after my having told him of my intention to give her two thousand pounds,' said Mr. Nixon.

'Have you done so?' asked Arthur, quickly.

'Certainly. The very day after she consented to remain with me, I placed the sum in the bank for her.'

'Then,' rejoined Arthur, 'I think you had better henceforward allow her to receive the interest of this splendid fortune, for this morning, when I was angry with her, Ducker told me in confidence, that the poor dear girl had outgrown all her clothes and had no money to replace them.'

'Why did she not tell me?' said Mr. Nixon; 'the slightest hint would have been sufficient.'

'I do not think Nora likely ever to hint a wish of the kind,' said Arthur; 'but you are bound to supply her wants, and make her existence as endurable as possible, after having refused to resign her to your brother, or give her to me; —after having, in short, deliberately resolved to bury her alive in this house.'

'I really do not understand what you, and Gilbert, and Georgina, mean by eternally harping on the horrors of this house, 'said Mr. Nixon, testily. 'Nora's life is not more solitary than that of thousands of others in London. I cannot perceive why she is such an object of pity—her time is at her own disposal, I give her a home, and—'

'And,' said Arthur, sarcastically, 'and food, and even raiment, perhaps; but you seem altogether to forget that her previous life has been spent in the enjoyment of bright skies and magnificent scenery, gay society, and all that art can offer to improve and refine the taste. As to comparing her to those who have been born and bred in London, it is absurd. Canaries reared in a cage are happy there, knowing no gayer kind of life; but other and rarer birds mourn their captivity, and find the shelter and food given them a poor exchange for liberty.'

'In order to answer you in the same strain, Arthur, let me tell you, that you will compel me to set my rare bird at liberty, if you do not soon begin to think and speak more rationally than you have done for the last hour. I cannot, however, say,' added Mr. Nixon, walking towards the fireplace, and from habit leaning on the chimney-piece, and gazing into the grate, 'I cannot, however, say that I feel in the least uneasy as to your ultimate decision; the question is rather, now, whether you go abroad or remain at home.'

'I shall remain here,' answered Arthur, sullenly.

'And,' said Mr. Nixon, in the same calm voice, 'and propose for Lady Emmeline without further delay?'

'To-night, or—never,' he replied vehemently, and then strode across the room and stepped out on the balcony.

His father followed him, and Nora seized the opportunity to glide unseen past the open door, and escape up-stairs to her own room.

CHAPTER XII.

TO MARRY,—OR, NOT TO MARRY,—THAT IS THE QUESTION.

It was with some slight trepidation that Nora descended to breakfast the next morning. Before her return to the drawing-room the previous evening, Arthur had left it, and probably the house also, and while afterwards awaiting the striking of ten o'clock, with an open book in her hand, her thoughts had been completely occupied by surmises as to how he and his father had parted. All her doubts on the subject were at once removed when she saw them standing together at one of the windows of the dining-room amicably engaged in the discussion of money matters. The words 'purchase' and 'settlement' were frequently repeated as she employed herself making tea at the breakfast-table, and while she was still considering whether or not Arthur's manner was that of a man who had taken the important step that had been so peremptorily enjoined him, her uncle advanced towards and informed her, that having, according to promise, placed two thousand pounds in her name in the bank, she could draw the interest of that sum as she pleased, and when she pleased in future.

Prepared for this announcement, Nora thanked him warmly and appropriately; but when, sitting down beside her, he thrust a bank note of large amount into her hand, saying that was for immediate use, she felt distressed, and stammered and colored as a feeling that he was paying her for her disappointment flashed across her mind. Her uneasiness was, however, almost immediately relieved, when he turned towards Arthur, who stood with his back to them looking into the little garden, and observed, with a jocularity of manner very unusual to him, but denoting a satisfaction too great for concealment, 'Who would think now, Nora that that man there was a bridegroom elect, the accepted lover of one of the prettiest girls in London!'

Nora perceived that her uncle had not thought at all of her on this occasion, so she looked up and observed quietly, 'Lady Emmeline, I suppose.'

Now this was said with a composure that gave infinite satisfaction to herself, but struck Arthur as something so unexpected that he turned his flushed face round, and stared at her in astonishment.

'I don't know what is the custom in England, Arthur,' she continued, bending slightly over the table as she poured out the tea, 'but abroad you know people expect to be congratulated by all their friends, and therefore—'

'For heaven's sake, spare me all such heartless formalities!' he cried, interrupting her vehemently, while he seated himself further from her than had of late been his custom, and snatched up the nearest newspaper.

There are few women, even at the age of seventeen or eighteen, who have not the power of concealing annoyance, disappointment, and mortification, if a strong motive make them desirous to do so: some hours' reflection had enabled Nora so effectually to overcome the portions of all these feelings that had fallen to her lot, that she not only looked but felt calm, and she experienced a strange sort of satisfaction in showing her cousin that the commiseration he had, perhaps, intended to bestow on her, would be quite thrown away.

Now Arthur really loved Nora; but such is the selfishness of man's heart, that he was disagreeably surprised and beyond measure indignant to find that he had not made her as unhappy as himself.

'Let me show you the advertisement of the sale of the house I spoke of just now,' said Mr. Nixon, supposing his son to be in search of it, when he saw his eyes wandering up and down the columns of the paper with impatient uncertainty. 'It is there, just at the end of the page before you.'

'I know the house well,' said Arthur, after a pause, 'it belongs to Lord Trebleton's young widow. I suppose her jointure is not sufficiently splendid to enable her to keep it, and that she intends to return to her family.'

'Do you know her?' asked Mr. Nixon.

(To be continued.)

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GERMAN WOMAN WORKERS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

German newspapers are devoting more and more space to the woman question in all its aspects. On one point all are agreed: that it is high time to agitate and legislate for the protection of married women employed in factories. There are 300,000 of them in the whole Empire. They average seventeen hours of labor a day, eleven of them in the factory, the others at home, doing domestic work. In addition to this they are expected to rear children. They age soon; anaemic, apathetic, they fade away and end their lives mostly as invalids, often a burden to the community. The infant mortality, which, throughout the Empire, averages 20.7 percent, rises in the manufacturing centres of Saxony to 49.3 percent—a figure which, to put it plainly, accuses of wholesale murder. The simplest remedy for these evils—forbidding married women to work in factories—is said to be impracticable, because the factories need the workers, and the women need the wages. In a pamphlet written by Dr. Friedrick Schomerus, the suggestion is made that the conditions could be greatly ameliorated by encouraging the plan of engaging married women for half-days only. Many of them would thus be able to earn what they absolutely need, while the manufacturers would be able to pay these women higher wages, because two sets working five hours each would be more efficient than one set working ten hours or longer.

EFFECT OF THE MOTOR BUS ON REAL ESTATE.

(London 'Spectator.')

What the public think of the noise which the motor omnibuses make is shown by the effect it has upon the value of house property along their routes. The decline has been general, and in many cases it has been extraordinarily great. It is not merely that houses fetch less money when they come into the market. They have become practically unsalable. The process has been impartial in its operation. It equally affects small houses in South Kensington and large ones in Portman square or Grosvenor place. Wherever the motor omnibus comes the resident disappears, if he can afford to leave his house unoccupied, or else lives on in it in the hope that the tyranny may some day be overpast.

SUBSTITUTE FOR AN INCOME TAX.

(The 'Matin,' of Paris.)

On the day of the Grand Prix a sum of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) was paid at the Parimutuel booths, all for the improvement of horses in France. When one reflects that this necessity of improving the horse induces people to hasten to pay a tax without compulsion, one wonders whether it is not possible to find something else in France to improve. That rather than an income tax may spell salvation.

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THE WIDOW'S MITE

BY THOMAS MARTIN, M.A., B.D. (PRESBYTERIAN), GLASGOW.

'And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And He called unto Him His disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you that this poor widow hath cast in more than all they which hath cast into the treasury: For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.'—Mark xii., 41-44.

It was in the court of the Temple that the treasury chests were placed. At such a place the cynic and the humorist have their chance. They can mark vanity, with ostentatious display, casting in its shining coin; they can note that others are fumbling in their pockets to feel the smallest possible coin, and are disappointed when they do not find one small enough. But the sympathetic observer will see much that reassures him; a good deal that makes him feel that religion is a reality with at least a few here and there; the poor and unpretentious person putting in his offering which may be a small one, but at least represents a heart and a conscience. Thus Jesus, his eye ever ready to notice the neglected and the humble and obscure, marked this poor, pale widow as she came in and slipped her farthing into the treasury chest.

CHRIST'S UNERRING JUDGMENT.

Now, in this beautiful incident of the widow's mite, Jesus shows himself to be a sympathetic and just Judge. We are constantly passing judgment upon other people, but how difficult it is to do that quite justly. I think those who realize the immense difficulty of that are inclined, as they get older, to be silent altogether, and never to judge. How many of our judgments simply play on the surface of the lives of our fellow-men, and while they may be just in a kind of way to the outward appearance are mostly unjust to the inward reality. It is therefore no wonder that people cling tenaciously to the hope of a great day of final reckoning, when a Just Judge shall replace and rectify the imperfect and shallow verdict of this world. It amazes one to anticipate the issues of such a day. What reversals there will be: not necessarily in every case, because some people do find their fitting place here and are rightly enough classified, some deserving the honor and some deserving the dishonor they get in this world. Some who are great in this world are great in God's sight, too, and some who are meanly thought of in this world will be meanly thought of in that next world. Yet there are first that shall be last, and there are last that shall be first. Some men who have been deferred to here, fawned upon, adulated, almost worshipped, will be classed very low yonder. Their golden draperies, their gilded accessories, their glistening semblances all melted quite away, nothing availing to hide the poverty and the meanness of the souls that were so long disguised by their outward show: while on the other hand, some who were accounted nobodies in this world, when the eternal light shall search and reveal the worth of their loving, beautiful, unselfish souls, will be vindicated as God's great ones. It should give you courage to value things not according to appearances but according to reality. It should make you more anxious to be in God's sight than to seem in the eyes of the world. You need not pity too much those faithful and true ones whose worth is not rightly apprised by the world, who never get their deserts, who are lightly passed by by the giddy crowd that always would give its smiles and its flatteries to some pretentious nonentity. These true ones do not need your pity. Verily I say unto you they have their reward, and their reward is all the greater because their virtue gets no fee from the world. Theirs is the simple strength, the stable peace, the manly and womanly self-respect of souls that live under the light of the eyes of the Father who sees in secret. But to return to the incident of the widow's mite. What we have here in Christ's judgment is just an anticipation of the eternal justice. Christ's judgment in this case is a judgment from God's point of view. Jesus is not here belittling the money value of the rich man's gift, that had its value; but he is rather valuing the givers, he is estimating the gift in the light of the giver, not the giver in the light of the gift. She had put a farthing into the treasury, that poor widow. How paltry it seemed beside the other shining coins, and therefore how startling are the words of Jesus. Of a truth I say unto you that she hath put in more than all they put together. It doubtless seemed extravagant hyperbole, that word of Jesus. If any of those who heard Him were men accustomed to value money by its purchasing power in the market, his words must have seemed to them highly paradoxical; and I seem to hear some of the prosaic and materialistic souls amongst them saying, 'Ay, but a shekel is a shekel, and a mite is only a mite after all.' Few men are poetical when money is in question. Indeed it is not easy for any of us to rise to Christ's point of view. Money is so necessary in most cases that we are very apt to invest the giver of it with a value directly corresponding to the amount of his gift. If a rich man gives me a thousand pounds for some cause, while a poor man gives me only a shilling, it is human nature if I pay far more deference to the rich man than to the poor man, though the latter's shilling may have meant far more to him than the thousand pounds to the millionnaire. There is a glamor about gold, somehow, that mystifies everybody. Even in the church the standard of money value is sometimes applied—should I not say very often? Those who have the prosperity of their denomination at heart are naturally more elated when some rich man who is likely to give his guinea every Sunday joins the church than when some poor person joins it who can only give his penny, and may even need help by and by. That is human nature. Ay, but it is well to know it is not Christian nature, and we should be ashamed of it. What are we in the church for, if not to rise to Christ's point of view?

THE LIGHT OF OPPORTUNITY.

Now Christ's judgment concerning the widow's mite is a measure of conduct in the light of opportunity. To Jesus the measure of this woman's service was not what she gave but what she would have given had the opportunity been hers. In quantity her gift was insignificant, in quality it was very great—very great because it was above the measure of her opportunity. The rich men had immensely more than this woman's opportunity, but they had far less than her heart, hence their gift, large in quantity, was small in quality. This poor widow had the heart, and instead of the farthing she would have given twenty times as much if the opportunity had been hers. It was because with rare, tender sympathy and insight Jesus anticipated what this woman would have given that He said, 'She hath cast in more than they all.' What is our opportunity? That is the question that goes to the root of our charity and our service. The question, How much have we done or how little, How much have we given or how little, —that only plays on the surface; but what has our opportunity been, and what has our heart been in proportion to that? Has our conscience been commensurate with that? We need the thought of a Master who judges us in the light of our opportunities. If I did not have that thought, life would seem to me an appalling mystery and my thought of it would be very bitter. Look around you to-day and you see at a glance that in the way of opportunity some men have five talents, some two, some only one, some none at all. That would discourage you, I think would break your heart, unless you realized that God does not expect the impossible, that His principle in judging His human creatures is, To whom much is given, of them much will be required, to whom little is given, of them little will be required. The knowledge of that gives heart to the humble and to the poor and the obscure ones. It prevents you from envying those who have many talents, it prevents you from wrapping your own single talent in a napkin, it gives you cheerful motive to fill your sphere with love and joy as under the eyes of Him who said, She hath done what she could. The question is not What are you doing, but, What have you the heart to do if you had the opportunity. The Master can measure your desires; He knows how to value the secret aspirations that you would fain realize in deeds or in gifts but which you cannot realize because your poverty hinders, or your poor health, or this or that circumstance. A man's value to God is not what he does, but what he would do.

All I could never be
All men ignored in me,
This I was worth to God

says the poet. The willing mind—it is that in the sight of God that turns tin into gold. The other day, in walking down the street,' says Henry Ward Beecher of himself, 'a little beggar boy having discovered that I loved flowers, put into my hand a little faded sprig which he had somewhere found. I did not look directly at the scrawny, withered branch, but beheld it through the medium of the boy's heart, seeing what he would have given, not what he gave, and so looking the shrivelled stem seemed to me laden with blossoms of beauty and of odor.' So to Christ the widow's mite had infinite value, because it borrowed its rare worth from her loving heart, her living conscience, her devoted will; and, as it lay there, paltry little thing among the rich men's pieces, it glistened with a lustre that outshone them all, as every deed in this world that comes from the heart outshines every other.

THE WORTH OF SACRIFICE.

Again, Christ's judgment concerning the widow's mite stamps self-sacrifice as the true service. There was blood on that widow's mite; it was here heart's blood, and it represented self-sacrifice. Who knows what thought, what planning, what self-denial had gone before ere she had that mite to spare? Her mite was given out of her poverty; it was her all. The rich man's offerings were given out of their abundance, not out of their superfluity so much as out of the superfluity of their superfluity. The rich men had not denied themselves a single luxury in order to give their gift. Very likely this poor woman had denied herself the very necessaries of life. It meant self-sacrifice, that mite of hers, and that is how it measured so big in the Master's eyes.

I fear that even within the church it is only imperfectly realized that the real service of God begins when self-sacrifice begins, and not till then. That which costs you nothing is not a Christian offering. You should perhaps give to God only what you can spare from yourself. Ay, but what if the self whose sparing you give is a selfish, pampered, luxurious self? Then those sparings are only a kind of devil's leavings. Do you ask a man to do some service for Christ, or to help some good cause, he replies: 'Ah, that would mean giving up my time; it would mean my losing innocent pleasure, it would mean a lot of trouble to me.' Yes, and why not? Would you not be a far nobler being if you had a mind and a heart to do these things? Is God's will not worth taking trouble about? If anything is very dear to you in this world, do you not find your chiefest joy in denying yourself for that thing? And if it is not a joy to you to deny yourself many things for God and his church, it shows that God has little dearness to you and that your religion is not a reality but a name.

There are mites enough given, but they are not all widow's mites. If they represent the conscience of the giver, then what a mite that conscience is! The widow's mite—the thought of it carries me right out of the world of material values into that of the spiritual. I can hardly think of her mite as metal at all. It was not gold or silver; it was not even brass or tin; it was simply the spiritual equation of a throbbing heart, a living conscience, a loyal and loving will. 'We will give our mite' we say and we give it with a certain self-complacency, thinking we are taking spiritual rank with that widow; but perhaps the only likeness between our mite and the widow's is in the smallness of its money value. Perhaps we would require to multiply our offering twenty times, ay a hundred times, before it would be worthy to lay before the eyes of the Master beside that mite which came from that good woman's heart. A quickening of conscience, a large and loving expansion of our hearts and some real sacrifice of ourselves, will need to go before ere we shall take rank with the poor widow whom Jesus commended.

The story rebukes many; it encourages others. I daresay some of you need encouragement. You have the heart and the conscience; but you have not the opportunity; that is your grief. But comfort yourselves: in God's sight small is often great. The world is quick to behold what is big in bulk and costly in the material sense, but often it ignores all else and passes blindly by the true servant of God. But God reads the great heart under the small opportunity. It is not the quantity of the offering, it is the quality; it is not the expense of the service, but it is the truth, the love, the sincerity, that is in it that ranks it high in God's sight.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 2.

BARTIMAEUS AND ZACCHAEUS.

(Luke xviii., 35-43; xix., 1-10. Memory verses, 42, 43.)

Read Matt. xx., 29-34; Mark x., 32-52.

Golden Text.—The son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost. (Luke xix., 10.)

Time—Close of March, A.D. 30. The Friday before Passion Week.

Place—Jericho. Some fifteen or twenty miles north-east of Jerusalem.

Connection with last Sunday's lesson—Christ in personal touch with those about him, and his sympathy with their needs even under the shadow of his own great sorrow.

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES.

Tell the story of the two men who both wanted to see Jesus, yet neither could, for one was blind and the other so little that the crowd shut Jesus out. Children will understand this from experience. Speak of the difference between them—one blind and a beggar dependent on the little that others could give him, sitting all day in the heat of the eastern sun or the cold wind and rain—the other the wealthiest of a class noted for their riches, but his heart hard and lonely because men shunned and hated him. Show how both were so earnest that nothing could keep them back. Boys are often so eager to see a baseball match that they will climb anything to help them get a glimpse. That is what Zacchaeus did. The blind man also could not see but he had a voice and he used what he had. Close by showing how Jesus rewarded both. His willingness always to hear when truly sought.

FOR SENIOR CLASSES.

Bring vividly before the class the thought of Christ with the great sacrifice he is about to make for the whole world. Burdened with the knowledge of his approaching death and the ignorance of his disciples. (Luke xviii., 31-34.) Yet the special needs that press for attention are not neglected. The blind man was a common sight and the crowd was hardened. They were busy watching this great 'Jesus of Nazareth' whose mission they did not understand, while the man physically blind and destitute of this world's wealth, had spiritual sight to recognize the Messiah, the 'Son of David, and a wealth of faith that proved his salvation.' Refer to other cases of healing, where Christ spake the words 'Thy faith hath saved thee.' In the case of the second the crowds were again in the way, and instead of the poverty and misery that might have prevented Bartimaeus, the wealth of Zacchaeus, great and ill gotten, stood between him and Christ. In the recent revival in Wales the absolute necessity of giving up all that hindered Christ's working was insisted upon.

Four conditions must be observed. They are essential:

1. Is there any sin in your past life that you have not confessed to God? On your knees at once. Your past must be at peace.

2. Is there anything in your life that is doubtful? Anything you cannot decide whether it is good or evil? Away with it There must not be!

3. Obey the Spirit.

4. Confess Christ publicly before men. —From William Stead's account of the revival in Wales.

Zacchaeus after seeing Christ, accepted his terms, openly confessed and restored. Contrast with last Sunday's lesson. The wealth retained that kept the young ruler, almost perfect, out of Christ's kingdom—and this week, the wealth relinquished that admitted the world-stained publican into all its privileges, making him a son of Abraham indeed.

(From Tarbell's Teacher's Guide.)

The sympathy of Christ was not merely love of men in masses: He loved the masses, but he loved them because made up of individuals. He had compassion on the multitude. But he had also discriminating, special tenderness for every Peter and every Thomas. He felt for the despised, lonely Zacchaeus in his sycamore tree. He mixed his tears with the stifled sobs by the grave of Lazarus. Amongst the numbers as he walked, he detected the individual touch of faith. 'Master, the multitude throng thee, and sayest thou, Who touched me?' Somebody hath touched me.'—F. W. Robertson.

Remember that Jesus is passing by, and if you let slip this golden opportunity, you may never have another. Bartimaeus felt that if he let that opportunity go, another might never come, and therefore he would not delay, and he would not be put down. So let it be with you.—Wm. M. Taylor, Miracles.

Christ says, 'Not they that say unto me, "Lord, Lord," shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but they who do the will of my Father in heaven.' Crying, 'Lord, Lord,' is feeling. That and nothing with it is worthless. The Gospel doesn't tell us anything about Zacchaeus's feeling, but about what he did. No doubt, as he grew in Christian experience, he saw a great many other sinful things in his character and life, and that as fast as he saw them he slaughtered them.—J. K. McLean.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Isa. xxix., 18, 19; xlii., 67; lv., 6; Psa. cxix., 18; Matt. vi., 24; Jer. xxix., 13; Psa. cxix., 2; Matt. xviii., 3; Rev. iii., 20; Jas. ii., 14-26.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Aug. 27.—Luke xviii., 35-19; x.
Tuesday, August 28.—Mark x., 32-45.
Wednesday, August 29.—Mark x., 46-52.
Thursday, August 30.—Is. xlii., 1-16.
Friday, August 31.—John ix., 1-12.
Saturday, September 1.—Matt. ix., 27-31.
Sunday, September 2.—Matt. xx., 29-34.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE HONORABLE LITTLE PEOPLE

(Effie Stevens, in the 'Sunday Republican.')

For nearly two weeks the street of the Ten Houses had worn its most festive appearance, for the ordinarily dingy-looking little shops were given over entirely to the 'honorable little people' and their belongings. From floor to ceiling, around the walls of the shops, were piled the white wooden boxes without fronts, which each contained the gay little representation of the Emperor, Empress, or some member of their court. Quantities of cunningly-fashioned furniture, and artificial trees and flowers were also displayed in the shops.

It was the second day of the third month, and crowds of happy people filled the street, and eager bargaining was going on there, for was not the morrow the day of the great doll festival, the O Hina Sama? And were not many little girls looking forward with joyous anticipation to the prospect of adding at least one new article to their Hina outfit?

All over the great city the little girls wore smiling faces, for the O Hina Sama is the one great day of days, during the whole long year, for the little Japanese girl.

But where all seemed so happy, there was one sober little face and one sad little heart. The thought of the Hina brought no thrill of pleasure to the heart of Hide, for she knew that this year no toy could be added to her Hina show.

Oh, how she had longed for a gorgeous Emperor and Empress to take the place of the cheap pictures, which were all she had to represent the imperial couple!

Her revered papa had promised her an Emperor and Empress for her Hina show if things went well during the year, but, alas, things had not gone well. Business had been poor, and besides, there had been the cruel war, though that was over now. Truly, more important things must be thought of than getting dolls for a small girl.

Hide felt that she could not possibly celebrate the Hina this year with only her old toys to display.

She remembered, with a pang of bitterness, her Hina show of last year. She had been so proud of it, for she had had three new and nicely-appareled maids of honor given her. But Ume, the tea merchant's daughter, when taking her departure, had said politely, for the little girls of Japan are brought up to be very polite, yet with a note of mockery in her voice, that if she had spoken the thought in her heart she would have said 'your poor, unworthy Hina' and 'my admirable display.'

No, she could not again give Ume the chance to make fun of her shabby little display.

While Hide was thinking these unsatisfactory thoughts, a shabby, hired jinricksha came rapidly down the narrow street, but in it, strange to relate, sat the most noble Madam Kanamori.

Alas! Madam's own elegant private jinricksha had suffered an accident while on its way to the street of the Ten Houses, where she expected to select suitable Hina for her small grandchildren, and madam had been obliged to proceed in a hired conveyance.

Hide gazed with delight at the neat figure clad in the soft mouse color, which proclaimed to the world that Madam Kanamori was well advanced in years, for it was not often that so noble a lady passed through their humble street.

All at once Hide saw the beautiful jewelled pin, which was the token of madam's noble birth, slip from her hair, and fall to the ground unheeded.

The pin was a very valuable one, Hide knew. Madam would be sad, indeed, at its loss. Oh, if there were only some one about to pick it up and run with it after the departing jinricksha! But there was no one in sight just then except Hide herself. Well, she would do it. There would be no harm. Once a girl could not have done so bold a thing, but now all was different with the introduction of western ideas into a new Japan.

There was no time in which to exchange her light house sandals of woven fibre for the heavy wooden clogs worn in the street. So she gathered her gay little kimona up about her knees, to keep its clean folds from being defiled by the dust of the street, for bare legs, it is well known, can be more easily cleaned than kimonas, and ran, just as she was, after the rapidly receding vehicle, her short stockings slipping about her ankles, and her flat sandals, held in place only by the toes, flapping the ground with every step.

Oh, could she ever catch up with the jinricksha! It was going so fast! 'Hey! Hey!' she called out in a faint, despairing voice, and, beheld the jinricksha stopped, for was it not a public vehicle. If madam had been in her own jinricksha her man never would have stopped for poor Hide.

Hide ran up breathless, and bowed low before the august lady. 'Oh, honorable madam,' she cried in a trembling voice, 'allow your humble and ignoble servant to have the extreme honor of restoring to your august person the magnificent jewel which accidentally slipped from your illustrous hair.'

Madam accepted the jewel with a smile and some soft spoken words of thanks. Then, as if by an afterthought, and with perhaps her own pleasant errand in mind, she asked suddenly, 'Is your Hina complete, little one?'

'Alas, no, most revered madam,' murmured Hide in embarrassment. 'I have only a poor picture to represent their august and imperial majesties, the Emperor and Empress. My Hina is indeed poor, and most unworthy for any to behold!'

'How unfortunate!' replied madam with an enigmatical smile; then she gave the order for the jinricksha to proceed on its way, and Hide was left bowing low in the middle of the street.

Very slowly she returned to her home, for she felt that she had experienced a very wonderful adventure. But it was not nearly so wonderful as that which occurred the next day.

Early in the morning a richly-clad servant appeared at the door with a mysterious parcel which he insisted upon giving into Hide's own hands, with the information that it came from Madam Kanamori.

Oh, delight of delights! When the wondering Hide removed the wrappings, she found that the white wooden box now revealed contained a most exquisite representation of the Honorable Little People.

Later in the day a very proud and happy little girl received Ume and other guests in the room set apart for her Hina show. She wore her very best blue silk kimona with its stiff brocade sash, over her best scarlet kochimachi, and she also wore her new bright tood stockings in honor of the festive occasion, while her eyes shone like twin stars.

'Come, view my utterly unworthy Hina,' she urged her guests with ceremonious politeness, but she could not quite keeep a note of triumph out of her voice.

Across one end of the room was a platform having at one side tiers of steps. On the platform was placed a small, but magnificent, palace, a relic of past days of family grandeur, and never before included in Hide's display. Around it stood artificial plum and cherry trees in full bloom.

On the very top step the new Honorable Little People sat in state, the pride and delight of Hide's heart, for no such exquisite Honorable Little People had she ever seen before.

On the shelf below were the three maids of honor, new last year; while on the third shelf were the guards of honor and the court musicians. On the fourth shelf were arranged several noble gentlemen and ladies, all looking decidedly cheap and shabby, it must be confessed. The lowest step contained a meagre assortment of doll's furniture. In front of all were spread out the cakes, made especially for the occasion by Hide, and the rice cooked in sugar.

Hide served tea in true ceremonial style just as her honorable mamma served it upon state occasions to her own guests.

Then when the guests were taking their leave came Hide's hour of triumph, for there was no tone of superiority or of patronage in Ume's voice when she invited Hide to come and view her own most unworthy Hina.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE BODY OF CORRUPTION.

The conscious presence of the old decaying body of sin, in which we groan, is an evidence that we are alive in Christ, or it would be no trouble to us. Man out of Christ has no sorrow of heart, no heavy burden he longs to be freed from in the old fleshy nature. He finds a pleasure in doing the will of the flesh, and thus subjects himself to the righteous judgment of God, he becomes a child of wrath. (Eph. ii., 3.) If ye live after the flesh, ye must die, but if in the spiritual ye kill off the deeds of the body, ye shall live. (Rom. viii., 12-14.) So in Gal. v., 16, 17, we learn what the cravings and doings of sinful nature are, which can be resisted by the new spiritual nature, so that we may not do the things we otherwise would. In verses 19 to 26 we have the characteristics of the two natures. The spiritual is stronger than the fleshly, hence the fleshly, as we yield to the spiritual, cannot do the things it wishes. Earthly natures obey the flesh, but Spirit-born ones yield to spiritual influence. (Ro. viii., 5-9.) We must not condemn and punish the body for the sins of the fleshy nature which dwells in the body. Fasting from food is not abstaining from sin. Beating the body does not improve the fleshly nature. The more the Christian comes under the power of the spiritual the deeper and the more painful becomes his experience of the presence of the corrupting body of sin within him and the greater his longing to be freed from its presence. (Rom. vii.) Whatever this sinful thing may be it comes to an end at death.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., Boston, Mass. Gentlemen,—I think it my duty to write and tell you that I consider your Family Elixir the greatest preparation on earth for the instant relief and speedy cure for poisoning from the 'Gypsy' and 'Brown Tail Moths.' I tried many different preparations, but received no relief from any of them; but after applying your Elixir three times, the irritation, itching and swelling was all gone, and I will be pleased to tell anyone of my experience. Yours truly, Albert J. Pilgram, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

The Boys' Page.

Dick.

(By Sydney Dayre, in 'The Presbyterian Banner.')

'I wonder if any of 'em knows.'

Dick said it to himself as he whirled along on the first railway ride he had ever taken. His heart was bounding with happiness at the rapid motion, at the things new and beautiful flying past him, at the prospect of getting for awhile away from the city, from all that had anything to do with his past life.

'I'll never go back there. Never, never.'

He had so resolved within himself for the twentieth time when as the train slowed at a small station the conductor motioned to him and he got out, half dazed at the sudden quiet and the new surroundings.

'Boy for me?'

A pleasant faced man stood on the platform as Dick stepped down.

'I'm Dick Lane,' began Dick.

'All right. Come this way. That your bundle? In with you, now. This is the busy time of year and all of us step quick.'

'Does he know?' The question kept on as the boy seated himself in the spring waggon, but was almost forgotten in the delight of that first ride along country roads between green fields. All the sights and sounds of early summer lay around, one variety of beauty only changing for another, as at the end of a lane the man drove into a stable yard and called out:

'Here's the new boy.'

A woman and two small boys came out of the back porch of the house. Was ever boy bewildered as was Dick between the kindly greeting of the woman, the shy, friendly advances of the children and the wonders all around. Ducks, geese, chickens and turkeys quacked and cackled about him, while over a fence were to be seen sheep and calves.

The woman laughed at Dick's wondering gaze about him. The man called on him to help and Dick came with hands awkwardly unused, but the woman said:

'Oh, let the boy look about him and get on his feet this first day.'

So he roamed about, accompanied by the boys, who soon lost their shyness and did much in introducing Dick to the scenes of his new duties. He lay down at night, followed by kindly words in the cleanest bed he had ever known. But amid all the crowding of pleasant thoughts the heavy one still forced itself:

'Does any one of 'em know?'

Always accompanied with the cheering hope that they might not. Always with the resolve to do his very best by these people who spoke to him with gentle voices such as he had rarely before heard and met his eyes with assurance of kindly feeling.

'I guess they don't,' was his last comforting thought. 'And I guess—they'll never know anything bad of me from now on.'

Poor Dick's life had heretofore lain along hard lines. His parents dying early he had been taken as an errand boy by a neighbor in the city who kept a small grocery on one of the poorer streets. Here he had been treated well or ill, according to the varying whim of his master until the time came when he was drawn into the company of a number of bad boys older than himself. After many wild pranks Dick one day found himself with the others in a Police Court, charged with having set fire to a building the night before. In his maze of terror Dick did not fully comprehend what was being said, but that seemed to matter little. Some said he had been one of the criminals, all seemed to think he had. The older boys were sentenced to the Reform School, and then the magistrate looked doubtfully at Dick.

'You're a little fellow to be in this business,' he said, evidently disliking to send him after his hardened-looking companions.

And then a man who had been standing an interested looker-on, spoke:

'I'll take him and send him into the country.'

'Ah, Mr. Denton, I'm glad to see you here,' the magistrate spoke in evident relief. 'Yes, send him after the many others you've had to do with.'

Dick had had one more night in the city. In the morning a good breakfast and a suit of clothes, then a quick walk to the train. And for the few minutes before he went up its steps Dick's eyes were held by the kind ones of the man who was giving him what he felt to be his new chance.

'You are going out of all the old life now,' Mr. Denton had said. 'You are going among good people, to share their good things and their clean lives. Do your best by them, as they will do by you. It is your chance to grow up a good man if you will. To do so you must be a good boy, beginning your new life fair and square. God bless you.'

His words stayed by the boy as days went on. He entered with all his heart into the new duties about him, sometimes a little careless and thoughtless, but so full of frank willingness, and a kind of happy-go-lucky enjoyment of his surrounding as won him quick forgiveness. 'Fair and square—' it should be his motto. It became to him a watchword before which the old haunting question, 'Do they know,' seemed almost laid at rest.

'Dick, you must get out old Sawdust and ride over to the corners with that piece of broken harness,' said the farmer one morning.

'We go. We go, too,' clamored Billy and Tad.

'You can't both ride,' said their father.

A wail arose.

'Can't Dick take the spring waggon, so they can go?' put in the mother. 'It won't take him long to hitch.'

'Not a minute,' said Dick, 'but why can't they both ride? Ain't they ever done so?'

'No, I guess because you're the only one would think of wanting them.'

'Sawdust's as quiet as a mouse. We'll go all right.' So the three, filling the air with their rollicking shouts, trotted slowly down to the little village.

The errand done, they were making ready to return when a little way down the street Dick caught sight of a strange boy. He felt sure that he had seen that face somewhere. Where could it have been, and who was he? Then all of a sudden Dick flushed deeply and called sharply to the boys:

'Come, quick. We haven't any more time to lose.'

And just as they were mounting old Sawdust the boy, for it was a boy, turned and saw Dick. He took some quick steps toward him as if intending to speak.

'Hurry,' said Dick, jerking Billy up behind him. The boy called, but Dick pretended not to hear him as the three trotted briskly away.

All the sunshine was gone out of the day for Dick as he rode back to the farm. Surely ill-fortune pursued him. That boy knew. All the old life, the old offence was coming up to face him. Everybody would know now.

He was a nice boy, a son of the magistrate, living in one of the big houses, whose backs turned to the street on which Dick used to live. Dick had often seen him and he had always had a smile and a pleasant word for him, and the downtrodden boy had looked up to him as to a superior being. One of the cutting features to Dick of the trouble he had got into with the other boys was that James Garde had known of it.

Now he was here and had seen him. Probably he would tell farmer Haynes the kind of boy he had been. How could Dick bear it? What should he do? Go away so far that they would never see or hear of him again—bury himself in the hot, dusty city?—all this beauty about him, how it appealed to him. And these who were kind to him, who were teaching him the real meaning of a home, how could he leave them? He would wait. Perhaps James Garde would go away.

But errands to the corners must be done, and more than once Dick saw him, and always he seemed to be making an effort to speak. And one day he sprang at him from the roadside and seized him, laughing as he held him fast.

'You can't get away now. I've been trying this ever so long to speak to you, but you seemed to want to get out of my way.' Dick made no further attempt at it now, but waited to hear what he would say. Perhaps they were going to take him back to the city. Dick knew little about magistrates and their ways, but it might be that they had concluded that after all he ought to be sent to the Reform School.

'I didn't know you were out here,' James Garde still held Dick's hand as they walked and his eyes sought with cheery, friendly interest his downcast ones. 'I've wanted to tell you what took place after you went away. Those fellows you—were with that time—' he seemed to desire to put it with regard to Dick's feelings, 'had some good streaks in them. Before they were sent up they told that you hadn't anything to do with the real mischief—'

'Oh,' said Dick, with a great gasp.

'Yes, yes,' said the other, looking with sympathy into the wistful eyes of the boy to whom life had turned its harder side. 'And I felt sure it was so.'

'Do you believe,' Dick jerked a hand back in the direction of his new home, 'that any of 'em there knows?'

'Knows what?'

'About—that scrape I was in.'

'I don't suppose they do. I don't know of anybody that would tell of it even if it had amounted to anything. I wouldn't. And even if they did know, don't you know that good people are always going to stand up for a boy that's trying to do his best, even if he hasn't always done it?'

And as still the earnest eyes were fastened on his in grateful appeal James Garde conquered a boy's natural objection to 'preaching,' and added, shyly:—

'I've heard a lot of good talk from my father, because he's seen a lot of that kind of thing—and he says some of the finest fellows he knows have been the ones that have had a poor starting out, and then just because of the real good in them gone in for and won the best things. Good bye.'

He walked away, followed by the rapt eyes of a boy in whose heart lay the joy of a great burden removed, illuminated by the light of fervent resolve.

PHILIP LA RENOTIERE, KING OF PHILATELISTS.

The increasing interest in that popular and fascinating fad, or hobby, philately, or stamp collecting, has resulted in the oft-repeated query, 'Who is the king of stamp collectors?'

Any old-time collector will instantly reply that Philip la Renotiere stands at the head of the 'profession,' in a class by himself. M. Renotiere sustains the same relation to stamp collectors throughout the world that John D. Rockefeller sustains to financiers—each is unapproachable. His accumulations of postage stamps are the most numerous and the most valuable in the world. Nobody, not even the two expert secretaries who devote all their time to the work of classifying, adding to and keeping in shape this monster collection, knows how many stamps there are in the scores of albums; it has, long since, passed the limit of counting. It not only contains almost every stamp that has ever been issued, but in most cases the stamp is found in blocks in unused condition, as well as used. The value of the accumulations can only be approximated. M. Renotiere's expenditures for stamps during the past twenty-five years have exceeded $1,250,000, and this does not include many extremely rare stamps obtained by him prior to that time. Conservative expert philatelists who have seen portions of the collection declare that the present value of the collection cannot be far from $3,000,000.

Because of his long residence in Paris it has been supposed that M. Renotiere was a Frenchman, but he is, in fact, a native of Austria. His father was an Austrian nobleman, Duke Calleria. Upon the death of his father, M. Renotiere refused to accept his title or a cent of his father's fortune, which he declared had been gained by methods which he could not approve. The young man obtained a livelihood in Paris by teaching until about 1860, when his mother died, leaving him a fortune.

About this time he is supposed to have acquired the taste for stamp collecting and as early as 1868 was declared to have the finest collection in the world. When it is noted that since that time the great bulk of his expenditure for stamps has been made, some conception of the size and value of his philatelic possessions may be obtained.

Practically all the rarest stamps in existence are in his collection, and in many cases where only one stamp is known to exist he owns that stamp. The one-cent British Guiana stamp, of which only one copy is known to exist and which was printed on ordinary wrapping paper — a most insignificant and unattractive stamp, in fact—is in his collection. No one knows what this stamp is worth, although it is admittedly the most valuable of all the 25,000 varieties of stamps that have ever been produced. Some idea of the value of this stamp may be gathered from the comparative scarcity of it and the two-penny Mauritius stamp for which the Prince of Wales a couple of years ago, paid nearly eight thousand dollars in cold cash. There are several of the latter stamps in existence. It is very certain that several collectors to whom money means nothing, but to whom the possession of the rarest stamp in the world would mean much, would snap up this one-cent British Guiana stamp printed on wrapping paper, at $25,000, if it could be bought. It is a singular fact, however, that notwithstanding the vast sums Renotiere has expended for stamps, including thousands upon thousands of duplicates, he has never been known to sell a single stamp.

When this king of philatelists dies his colection will become the property of the Austrian Government, and M. Ronotiere has plans now under way for the erection of a museum building which shall house this collection which will stand for all time unapproached as the finest aggregation of postage stamps in the world. Early in his career he set out to accomplish this thing and he has made it the work of his life.

M. Renotiere is the always open market place for the sale of rare stamps. The finder of a particularly scarce stamp is sure of a buyer in the great Paris collector. He will buy anything that he does not have in his collection and is not given to haggling over the price, either.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

ARROW THROWING.

An old English sport that still survives from the days when the bow and arrow were in use is that of arrow throwing, and in parts of Yorkshire it is still made one of the features of athletic meets. The arrows are straight shafts three feet long, without either barb or feather, and are thrown by the aid of a bit of string wrapped about the thrower's hand and about the butt of the arrow. A skilled man can send the arrow one hundred and fifty yards, though it requires some experience to cause the arrow to leave the string without tangling. Once the knack is acquired the sport is said to be more fascinating than putting the shot or throwing the hammer. There is a movement on foot to have the sport made one of the features of the college games, since both skill and strength are required.—Bristol 'News.'

THE ART OF FALLING.

How cats are enabled to turn themselves round in mid-air is a problem that has long baffled scientists. It makes absolutely no difference at what angle a cat is launched into space, or how powerful a rotary motion may be imparted to it at the start, its feet are down in the orthodox position before it reaches the ground.

Man knows less about falling than any of the animals. The human body is well equipped for withstanding the shock of landing, yet when a man realizes that he is falling, he instantly does the wrong thing. He tries to recover himself, and makes every part of his body tense and rigid, and thereby generally gets a serious bruise; whereas if he were to fall naturally, without any effort to regain his feet, he would suffer less.—'The Boy's World.'

HOW HE KEEPS CONTENTED.

W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, was discussing the question of happiness with a friend not long ago. Various arguments were advanced as to the best way to find contentment. 'I was greatly impressed,' said Mr. Truesdale, 'with a little talk I recently had with the president of one of the largest banking institutions in the country.

'I met the man about six o'clock one night on an elevated train in New York City and expressed surprise that he should have been working at his office so late in the day. 'This is nothing unusual for me,' said the bank president; 'I am down town as late as this every day, and very often I remain until 7 o'clock. I have tried a good many ways to find contentment in my life, and have decided that the only thing that brings it is good, hard, steady work, day in and day out.'

'These words have stayed with me ever since. There are many people in this country whose aim in life seems to be to get money by 'hook or crook,' without working for it, and there are many others who inherit large fortunes. These persons spend their lives in dawdling in this corner and that corner of the world, trying to spend their time without doing anything in particular, and they fail utterly to find the peace and happiness of which they are in search.

'Young men, and old men, too, should learn the truth that the only real, lasting pleasure in life comes from being actually busy at some work every day; doing something worth while, and doing it as well as you know how. The more we appreciate this fact the more will we be able to make the most of our lives.—'Success.'

There is no tragedy like a wasted life. If I could get the ear of every young man for but one suggestion, it would be this: Make the most and best of yourself.—Marden.

GREATEST LONG DISTANCE RUNNERS.

(From 'Modern Mexico.')

The Tarahumares, a great tribe of the northern Sierra Madre, are the greatest runners on earth, not in regard to speed, but in endurance. The name Tarahumare is a corruption of ralamari, a foot runner, rala meaning a foot. They are employed by the Mexican Government authorities, and remarkable records exist of their marvellous staying powers as messengers. They have been known to average 170 miles per day; there is an absolute record that is indisputable of a Tarahumare sent with an important government document that necessitated an immediate answer covering the distance there and back, a six hundred mile jaunt, in five days, or an average of 120 miles covered in each twenty-four hours, not counting the time lost while the answer was being prepared, and it must be remembered that this feat was not performed upon a fair road or on an undulating plain. It was over the wildest country that the Sierra Madre affords; up and down paths that the very deer would hardly esteem a trail; the only level ground encountered was the crossing of a deep river. Also, the journey was done on 'pinole,' a species of popcorn ground down and mixed with water, and the runner carried his camp equipment, a native white wool blanket.

IF IN DOUBT WORK IT OUT.

A Cambridge University professor, who dreams in figures, has done the following atrocity:—

1 time 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111111111.
1 time 8 plus 1 equals 9.
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98.
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987.
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876.
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765.
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654.
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543.
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432.
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321
—Troy 'Budget.'

PUZZLES.

CHARADES.

1. My first is a native of an Eastern country. My second is a girl's name. My whole is a girl's name.

2. My first of little value is,
Still smaller is my second.
And people who become my whole
Are very wretched reckoned.

3. My first is an animal food. My second is made of bricks. My whole is a county in England.

JUMBLED INSECTS.

Rdisne. Eeeblt. Sapw.. Ybildadr.
Rteylubtf. Spsrgahoepr.

PICTURE PUZZLE.

Find the spy these men are seeking—Drawn by Bryinton.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A Diamond.—

V
CAB
COCOA
VACANCY
BONNE
ACE
Y

Riddle—Coal.

To find the man in last week's puzzle picture turn upside down his head is close by the cottage door.

Miss Marion Halby, Toronto, has sent in the correct answers to last week's puzzles including picture puzzle. They were very neatly arranged.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

One Experience With Wolves.

(Ellen Velvin, in the New York 'Times.')

There is one man who has had perhaps more opportunities to observe the habits and dispositions of wolves and to study their conduct than any other. This is Mr. John Abernathy, now United States marshal for the Territory of Oklahoma, who accompanied President Roosevelt on his last hunting trip. Mr. Abernathy is certainly the only man in the world who is able to catch wolves alive with his hands, or, I should say, his hand, for he uses only one to actually catch the animal.

His mode of procedure is this: Galloping along on his sturdy white pony, he waits until the critical moment when the wolf will try to attack him with open mouth. Then he suddenly reaches down, and with a swift movement passes his hand quickly behind the canine teeth, squeezing the under jaw as tightly as possible, before the animal has time to close down on his hand. If this were done, the wolf would undoubtedly gain the victory, for the canine teeth are very long and deadly poisonous.

Once caught in this manner the animal is powerless. It has always been said that these animals are cowardly, but this does not seem to be Mr. Abernathy's opinion at all. He says they are very cunning and will run rather than fight, but when fighting is necessary they will do it with a viciousness and bravery wonderful to witness.

One of his thrilling adventures, which seemed at one time to be likely to be the end of this plucky hunter, happened some time ago. Mr. Abernathy had broken camp on Deep Red, in the southern part of Oklahoma, and had started for home with seven wolves in a cage in a waggon, driven by his nephew. He had given instructions that when he had started in a race with any wolves, his nephew was to stop the waggon, take an extra horse, and follow him.

Mr. Abernathy had not gone three miles when he 'jumped' three wolves. Having only two dogs with him, the race promised to be interesting. After going another three miles, one of the dogs threw a wolf. Mr. Abernathy's horse was going so fast at that moment that he ran over the other dog, killing it instantly, at the same moment tumbling to the ground. This caused a little delay, so that by the time he had mounted again and gone back to the wolf, it had cut the dog severely and was making off.

This made the hunter more determined than ever to get that wolf, and urging his horse on, he chased him hard for over a mile, over frightfully rough ground, followed by the wounded dog. This plucky dog, instead of giving in, kept up until he actually succeeded in catching the wolf by the hind leg, when both tumbled over together in a heap.

By this time Mr. Abernathy was riding side by side with the dog and wolf, and as the two fell together, he leaped on the wolf, letting his horse go free. By a wonderful sleight of hand he caught the wolf by the jaw, held him as though in a vice, and then realized that he was indeed in a desperate plight. His horse was gone, his dog completely done up, he was himself exhausted with the long ride and the final struggle; he held a live, vicious wolf by the jaws, and to add to his difficulty at this moment the other two wolves, who had been runing cautiously at a distance until they saw the hunter fall from his horse, now came up and began to attack him fiercely. He had nothing whatever with which to protect himself except his feet, as he was astride the wolf with both hands in his mouth, the animal showing unusual signs of strength.

With all the strength at his command he kicked the two wolves until he got one hand free, and with this he managed to get out his knife and open it with his teeth. Kicking at one wolf with his feet, he struck with all his might at the other, breaking the blade of his knife in his shoulder. Subdued, but not at all daunted, the wounded wolf drew back and crouched down with an evil glare in his eyes. There was a deep gash in his shoulder, but he showed no signs of giving in, and looked as though likely to attack again at any moment. It was useless to try to kill the wounded wolf now that his knife was bladeless, so, dragging his captured wolf by one hand, Mr. Abernathy walked to a high mound near by, hoping he would be able to see some one, but to his horror saw a large herd of wild steers not more than a quarter of a mile away!

Seeing some moving and struggling objects, the steers at once advanced towards the struggling mass, their heads held threateningly, and sniffing and snorting in a way these animals have when approaching any object with which they are not familiar. By this time the hunter was indeed in a hopeless plight. A live wolf in his hand, a wounded one behind him, a herd of wild range steers coming toward him, and not so much as a stick or stone to protect himself with.

However, John Abernathy is not a man to be easily daunted, even in such an emergency as this, and thinking matters over quickly, he decided that the wisest course would be for him to hold his wolf as close to the earth as possible and lie down flat on him.

As soon as the hunter did this, the whole herd, with a series of bellows, made a rush toward him, pawing and throwing up the dirt, snorting and puffing through their nostrils, and it seemed that he would certainly be trampled to death. Fortunately, at this moment his nephew, who had been told to follow him, had climbed on the top of the waggon to see if he could see his uncle, and just as he did so he noticed the big herd of steers and their peculiar movements.

Suspecting that something was wrong, although he was unable to see anything of his uncle, the boy seized a revolver, and rode toward the herd at a breakneck speed. On coming within shooting range of the wild cattle, he fired a few shots into them at random. This caused an instant stampede among them, and they scattered in all directions, jumping clean over the fallen hunter and the wolf, kicking, snorting, and puffing in terror. It seems an absolute miracle that the man and wolf were not instantly killed, instead of which, wonderful to relate, neither was injured.

It says much for the endurance of wolves that after all this time, the racing, struggling, being held tightly by the under jaw by a man's hand, which was half-choking him, being dragged along and then thrown to the ground, and then nearly suffocated by the size and weight of a full-grown man's body, this particular wolf even then showed no signs of giving in.

Mr. Abernathy states that even after all this struggle, he watched the eyes of this wolf, but he showed not the slightest sign of submission; he was simply resting, hoping to strugggle anew as soon as he could get the opportunity. As with all his kind, once he had made up his mind to fight, he meant to keep it up, and although he must have been in great pain by this time, and exhausted to a certain degree, he uttered no cry of distress of any kind, not even a whimper, and did not give up until he was dead.

Mr. Abernathy's opinion is that wolves are the quickest, most cunning, the smartest little animals which inhabit his western country, and declares that the only reason he is able to catch them is because he happens to be quicker, and, of course, stronger, than they are. But, needless to say, his courage and will power have much to do with it.

AUGUST VOICES.

(By Jessie Wallace Hughan.)

The locust is droning his song by the wayside,
'It's siz-zi-zi-zi-zling hot;'
The robin is trilling, 'Oh, isn't it jolly,
Down here in the blueberry lot!'
The lazy pond-lily still dreams on the river;
The corn is still green in the ear;
But the armies of autumn are swiftly advancing;
The goldenrod banners are here.

The katydid shouts, 'Six more weeks!' from the treetop;
Her mate answers, 'Six weeks left still!'
And a voice every evening reminds us of school-time,
With cheerful but stern 'Whip poor Will.'
The hollyhock stands in the marshy sea meadow,
The cattails are ripened and sear;
And a message has come for the wild grapes to darken—
The goldenrod banners are here.

There's a little time left for the sailing and tramping,
The sea and the woods and the flowers,—
To do all the things that we planned in the springtime
For midsummer's long, sunny hours.
There are plays to be played; there is work to be finished,
And autumn and school-days are near.
So fill full of good things each day as it passes,
When the goldenrod banners are here.
—'Youth's Companion.'

GOLDFINCHES.

Goldfinches are tiny birds, some of them being only four and one-half inches in length, but what they lack in size they make up in admirable qualities. They are also known as yellow birds, wild canaries, lettuce birds and thistle birds. The latter name has been given them because they belong to the thick-billed, seed eating class of birds, and are extremely fond of seeds of thistles. Except during the short season when they are nesting they live together in flocks and lead a happy nomadic existence. Goldfinches migrate to a certain extent, but not as much as do many other birds. In winter they gradually move southward as far as the Gulf States, but occasionally they are found as far north as the latitude of central New York, and their breeding range is from the Carolinas westward to the Rocky Mountains and northward to the British provinces, consequently they are permanent residents in a large part of the United States. They are very cleanly in their habits, and take frequent baths, and, indeed, one of the best places to study this species is the border of a shallow pool. The nest, which may be built either a few feet from the ground or at a considerable height, is an exquisite piece of work, compactly built, of dried grasses, leaves and pieces of bark, with the inside lined with the softest plant down and the outside embellished with lichens. The mother bird always builds the nest, while her partner spends most of his time singing to cheer her, but after the four or six bluish white eggs have been laid he becomes more industrious, for he has to find food for his brooding wife. A peculiarity of these birds is that they do not nest until long after the other birds do, August being the time that they choose. It is a strange month for building nests and taking care of the young, but probably it is because Nature has not provided until this time food that is suited to the needs of the young goldfinches.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

SWARM OF GNATS CALLED OUT FIREMEN.

(Birmingham 'Age-Herald.')

A swarm of gnats on the dome of the State Capitol looked like smoke, recently, and the entire fire department was turned out. The mistake was not discovered till the firemen got on top of the building with buckets. The same thing occurred once before.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

'ALTON OF SOMASCO.'

'Harry's just a trifle too handy at slinging folks into rivers and down stairways,' remarks one of Henry Alton's admirers in the new romance of life in British Columbia, entitled 'Alton of Somasco,' by Harold Bindloss. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York). But the violence of rough and ready justice in the pioneer life, of a mountainous country will not displease the average reader whose desire is for novelty. The story begins with an Englishman and his daughter who come on a visit to British Columbia in order to see a relative on business connected with an English estate. How long they remain in the west, and for what reasons, makes a story as natural as it is absorbing, and incidentally the life of the Western province is depicted as with a bold and skilful brush. The aristocratic English girl finds her cousin, the rancher, a surprise in every way, and experiences a decidedly new sensation when she sees him, after a breakage in his saw mill, throw an employee into the river.

Deringham turned away with his daughter in time to see a dripping object crawl out on the opposite side of the river. 'Are you still pleased with your tame bear?' he said, ironically.

The girl laughed a little, though her color was perhaps a trifle higher than usual. 'There is a good deal of the beast still unsubdued in him,' she said.

Deringham nodded. 'Still, he had some provocation, and I think he was right. So far as I could follow the discussion, the other man meant to question his ability to dismiss him, with the pistol.'

Alice Deringham said nothing further upon the subject until Alton joined them as they sat out on the verandah that night. 'You are not pleased with me,' he said.

'There is nothing to warrant me telling you so, and I may have been mistaken,' said the girl, reflectively.

'No,' said Alton, 'that's the pity: but couldn't you remember just now and then that you are friends with me?'

'Things of this kind make it a little difficult,' said Miss Deringham.

'Well,' said Alton, 'that machine cost me twelve months grim self-denial, and the fellow broke it out of temper because I spoke to him.'

'It was,' said Miss Deringham, 'sufficiently exasperating, but was the rest justifiable because you were a stronger or bolder man than him?'

Alton laughed a little. 'You don't understand. I did it because I was afraid,' said he. 'Now, if I hadn't been, I'd have backed that man right into the river without touching him.'

With the fierce downrightness of the forest there is contrasted the mean scheming of soulless speculators. The fight of sturdy pioneers to keep their little bit of hard-won wealth from the grasp of the exploiter, gives a point and significance to the story beyond that contained in the development of individual lives, however interesting. The savage virtue of vengeance and the civilized virtue of saying insincere things to save a friend's feelings, are both placed on too high a pedestal by the very gifted and very modern English writer who makes this study of western life from a near acquaintance. But the well-meaning people come out well in the end, surviving great dangers by forest and flood, as well as surmounting unusual obstacles of a less tangible kind. An amusing instance of pioneer adaptation of legal forms to practical ends is afforded when a man who is known to be a dangerous character, is arrested on a vague charge of horse-stealing, in order to keep him locked up during a crisis. The magistrate and storekeeper when remonstrated with for entertaining such an idea, replies: 'There's justice by statute, and equity, as well as a lot more you never heard about. Is there any reason a man shouldn't do what's right because it suits him?' So a meeting of ranchers was called.

The ranchers came, as did Captain Andersen, the venerable Scandinavian constable, whose duties had hitherto consisted in keeping his neighbors' gardens free from depredating hogs and improving his own land. Horton also made a speech to them, and appeared somewhat offended when some of them broke into the bushman's silent chuckle. . . . .

'We have,' he said, 'no use for fooling. This is the most serious and solemn kind of thing.'

'Oh, yes,' said one of the assembly. 'That's just what it's going to be if Damer's friends stand by him. Damer isn't going to come along to prison because Andersen tells him.'

Horton regarded the speaker with a gravity that was tempered by a semi-contemptuous pity. 'Then,' he said, 'because I'm going to swear you in as special constables, you and the boys will make him.'

There was another lapse into half audible laughter.

POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY.

'It is possible to make natural history entertaining and attractive as well as instructive, with no loss in scientific precision, but with great gain in stimulating, strengthening and confirming the wholesome influence which the study of the natural sciences may exert upon the higher grades of mental culture; nor is it a matter of little moment so to shape the knowledge which results from the naturalists' labors that its increase may be susceptible of the widest possible diffusion.' This passage from Elliott Coves introduces 'The Life of Mammals,' by Ernest Ingersoll. (The Macmillan Company, price $2.00). It fairly represents the character of the book, for in it the knowledge and researches of many eminent naturalists are reduced to compact and popular form and combined with tales of hunters and travellers to give a graphic picture of the life and character of many of the inhabitants of forest and plain the world over. It is a large, handsome volume, profusely illustrated with fine colored plates and photographs or drawings in black and white.

Avoiding unnecessary technicalities, the author points out some of the interesting by-paths of study into which the study of animals may lead. He shows how the distribution of fauna throws light even on the great world history itself. We are familiar with the idea that the northern continents were formerly joined towards the Arctic seas, but few would suppose that a similar connection existed at the southern extremities of Africa and South America, now separated by such a waste of waters. Yet some of the most ancient characteristic animals are common to the southern part of the two continents.

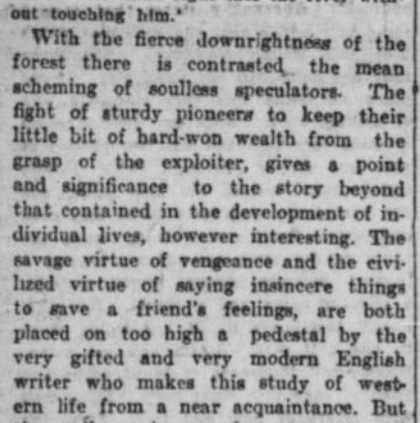
Beginning with the earliest natural history as told by the rocks, Mr. Ingersoll traces the development from a few generally monstrous, prehistoric animals of the highly organized and infinitely varied host of 'beasts wild and tame' that are classed under the general term of mammals. Descending the scale from the anthropoid apes, the nearest family to man himself, the author describes each genus and species in its order, marking its alliances and distinguishing peculiarities, and describing its habits and surroundings. The writings of Livingstone, Gordon-Cummings, Neumann, President Roosevelt, and many other travellers, with their 'hairbreadth 'scapes and moving accidents' are drawn upon to add interest to the narrative.

The disappearance of whole species of animals before the advance of man, as well as before more powerful or cunning animal foes that prey upon them, forms one of the tragic elements of the book. It is offset by the interesting account of the varied means of defence of seemingly helpless creatures. The author repeats the oft-given warning against the rapacity of the thoughtless hunter, whose wholesale slaughter is fast bringing about the utter extinction of the otter, the beaver, and other valuable fur-bearing animals, as it has already destroyed the buffalo. Many of the rarer animals of the tropical lands are described and pictured, such as the lately discovered okapi of the pigmy forests of Central Africa, or the tiny mouse-deer of the East Indies and South Africa. The interesting restorations of fossil animals made by recent geologists are also described. The modern finely-bred race-horse is placed in comparison with the four-toed eocene protorhippus, its earliest known ancestor, and the evolution of grace and speed is closely followed. The history of our domestic pussy or the better beloved house dog is almost equally remote and even more interesting. The author gently pokes fun at the clever animal heroes and heroines of the popular stories of our day, believing that truth in the animal world is quite as strange and fascinating as the most imaginative of made-up tales.

Not the least valuable part of the book is an appendix giving a list of standard works of natural history and travel, to which reference is made in the body of the book, and which may be used by those interested in the study of animals, who have not time or opportunity for the technical study of zoology.

ALSO RECEIVED.

Morang's Literature Series, 6 numbers; Scott's 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book,' Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales,' Kingsley's 'The Heroes,' edited with notes by John C. Saul, M.A.; Selections from Wordsworth, edited by A. Mowat, B.A.; Selections from the Nature Poets, edited by Andrew Stevenson, B.A. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited), 'The Strand,' 'Sunday At Home,' 'Indoors and Out,' 'Sunset,' 'The Westminster,' for August, 'American Magazine' for September.



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LITERARY NOTES.

A LATE STATESMAN.

The autobiography of the late Duke of Argyll, 'George Douglas, eighth Duke of Argyll, K.T., K.G., 1823-1900: Autobiography and Memoirs' (London: John Murray) is edited by his wife, the Dowager Duchess, in two volumes. It is the account of a life whose youth was spent largely in seclusion, whose tastes were scholarly and scientific, and yet whose power in the House of Lords was of the greatest. Conscientious in all things, much as he may have preferred the study or the quiet of the fields (for he was an enthusiastic naturalist), he threw himself wholly into the questions which he deemed worth while, and his eloquence as an orator was remarkable. The subject, not the audience, was the determining factor with him, as an incident given by the 'Westminster Gazette' well illustrates:—

During Lord Rosebery's Government the Duke, who was much moved by the attack on the House of Lords, undertook to address a great Glasgow meeting. While speaking he was taken with a severe fainting attack, and for some time was confined to bed. There was disappointment that his speech should be lost, and he himself regretted not having said what he felt. Reporters were brought to his bedside, and there their pencils toiled after the speaker, who addressed them as if he had around him 'the applause of listening senates,' and with appropriate voice and gesture delivered one of the finest of his recorded speeches.

TRUE STORIES.

Mr. Hugh Clifford has had a good deal of digging to do in the gathering of his true tales 'Heroes of Exile: being certain Rescued Fragments of Submerged Romance.' (London: Smith, Elder and Co.) Some of the curious tales are already well known and some have served as the foundations of many fictitious copies,—but it is impossible not to be interested in these stories that read like the strangest fiction and yet are undoubted facts. Among other stories which are worthy of particular mention, the London 'Spectator' notes the following 'almost worthy to rank beside Mr. Kipling's "Miracle of Purun Bhagat" as a study of the "practical mystic" of the East':

'The Record of Somdat Phra,' which is the finest piece of work in the book, tells how the crown of Siam descended by chance to one who had for nearly fifty years been a Buddhist monk. He left his monastery, and with his soul steeled by a lifetime of renunciation, laid his heavy hand upon the abuses of the Government and the scandals of the Court. Admirably done is the last scene where the old King on his deathbed demands once more the robes of his monkish Order, while the unclean parasites of the Court are exulting in the advent of a weaker and younger monarch.

AN ODD THEORY.

The theory of William Reed, the author of 'The Phantom of the Poles,' is no new one. We remember its being a favorite one with a captain who had been among those charged with the search for Sir John Franklin. He believed that if he could only get to the end of the world he could sail into the interior of the earth. He was a very devout man and perfectly sane, so that it is posible for such a theory to be held by a sane and moderately educated man and apparently for it to persist through generations. This Mr. Reed holds that the earth is hollow, with great openings where 'poles' have been assumed, and that out of these holes proceed all the phenomena of the heavens; the aurora borealis is not the result of electric force, but is 'the reflection upon the clouds, ice and snow of a burning volcano, prairie or forest fire in the interior of the earth.'

CURIOUS FACTS.

It is not only children who are always wanting to know 'why a cow is a cow,' but many a term awakes in the curious mind the desire to learn its origin. W. K. Clifford has set many questions to rest in his 'Curious Facts.' (Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.) Many of the stories, such as that of the Spartan King, who originated the term 'brick' in its complimentary sense, are fairly familiar, but there is much that is quite amusing to learn. As the New York 'Times' notices:—

It is interesting to learn that the first 'Gallagher,' who was ever invited to 'let her go,' was not an Irishman, but a bow-legged Spanish car conductor in New Orleans, known for some reason or other as a 'Gallego.' The book abounds in similar rewards for the curious.

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AS OTHERS SEE.

The Western mind in its assumed superiority of culture takes a large pleasure in contrasting civilization in these lands with its dawn in other and more Eastern countries. The barbarity so near to the surface in Russia, the bare impudence of the Turkish atrocities, and the ignorance of other similar states, are shocking, but 'so complimentary by comparison.' However, it is evident in Mr. Frederick Moore's 'The Balkan Trail' (Macmillan) that the Turk has another view of the matter. Mr. Moore was on the spot for information, and according to his various informers everybody or nobody is actually to blame for the state of affairs under Turkish rule. One Turkish officer undertook to explain it all to him and incidentally let him see that the pot thought the kettle not quite clean:—

'It is quite absurd,' said the officer at Barakova, as, seated on his rough divans, we sipped his coffee. 'It is quite absurd for the foreign journals to say that Turks commit atrocities. We are a highly civilized people, and our Padisha is a most enlightened and humane monarch, and it is ridiculous to accuse him or his army of doing a single barbarous deed. Now, the Bulgarians are Barbarians, and, naturally it is they who perpetrate all these massacres and other horrible crimes. Tell me,' continued the Turk, without abatement, 'are sections of America still barbarous? I read of blacks being burned at the stake.' Clever Turk.

IN HUNGARY.

'A Son of the People,' by the Baroness Orczy (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) gives the author occasion rather for an extended description of the country, its people and their ways, in which her story is placed, rather than the working out of a stirring tale. The story turns on the plot of the aristocratic father, who, being in difficulties, accepts the assistance of his peasant neighbor, the hand of his daughter being the small consideration in repayment of the loan. That the peasant husband eventually wins the love of his haughty bride is a foregone conclusion, and interest is rather felt in the clever description of this part of Hungary, which is even now so far removed from the life of the twentieth century. As the New York 'Post' notices:

The pendent pictures of village life and noblemen's entertainments are fairly splashed with color, ranging from gloomy to lurid. Where peasants' wives rejoice in the blows their husbands inflict, as proof of affection, it is not surprising to find peasant men burning their neighbors' crops as expression of their disapproval of modern machinery, or to find the nobles persecuting the Jews. A great primitiveness invests this life, shut out entirely from latter-day ideas or confronted by woe when it opens ever so little to let them in. Life is a satisfaction to the man who has flour, wine, a few sweethearts, and a horse; it is a rapture if he can also acquire a bit of land.

CHAMBERLAIN.

Of Alexander Mackintosh's 'Joseph Chamberlain' (London: Hodder and Stoughton), the 'Spectator' observes:—

The drawback to a biography of a living statesman is that it is almost always written either by a blind partisan or by a fanatical opponent. Like the young lady in Mrs. Browning's poem—

'You either hate or love him so,
You can't be merely civil.'

Mr. Mackintosh, however, has studied his subject in a commendable spirit of impartiality, which gives his book a value far surpassing that of most other works of the same nature. He has watched his hero for a quarter of a century from the comparatively pure air of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, and shows himself capable of summing up a great career in the style of the historian.

ABOUT BOOKS.

Mr. Edward Marston, in the London 'Daily Chronicle' recently, discussing the passing of the novel, declared that the many novels that flood the market every year are not bought by the public, but are taken over by the circulating libraries. They live for two or three years and are superseded. He argues from this, the gradual and advisable trend to the abolishing of the separate book, and the printing of such transitory literature through the medium of the magazines. This being undoubtedly true, there is likely to be a queer little problem as to the disposal of the many neglected books after the short period of the reign, and it is somewhat of a consolation to reflect that many are bound in bindings of so poor a class that the short period of their handling renders them waste paper.

Another stage of the 'passing sensation book' has been reached in Prussia, where the authorities have prohibited the importation and sale of all the lower class blood and thunder, detective, and lurid society novels.

CRAMPS CURED.

I was troubled with Cramps for a long time, and had several doctors attend me, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. I got three bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it cured me. It is the only medicine I can recommend. I would not be without it in my house.

A. DENERCHANT,
Bath, Ont.

WEAK BOWELS CURED.

After a severe attack of Typhoid Fever my bowels were left in a very weak condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I commenced taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from bowel complaint.

MRS. JNO. M. STEWART,
Little Current, Ont.

SUMMER COMPLAINT CURED.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer I had a severe attack of Summer Complaint, and one bottle cured me.

MISS G. LE BROSSE,
North Bay, Ont.

DYSENTERY CURED.

I was very bad with Dysentery and used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it completely cured me. We keep it constantly on hand, and could not get along without it. It has saved us lots of doctor bills.

E. M. ADAMS,
Stanbridge East, Ont.

Refuse Substitutes.—Price 35c.—They're Dangerous.

DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS.

I take pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I was taken with Diarrhœa and severe Cramps in the Stomach. I secured a bottle of your medicine and had only taken a few doses when my trouble disappeared. In the future I will always keep it in the house ready for use.

MRS. M. JACKSON,
Normandale, Ont.

BABIES TEETHING.

Ever since my mother first knew of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it has always been kept in the house. She says that it always acts like magic, and especially when given to teething babies.

ESTELLA IRWIN,
Delta, Ont.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' 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

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

WEALTH FROM A WRECK.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

The most astonishing of wreck romances is without doubt that of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer 'Australia.' Just two years ago this splendid ship, which cost over £500,000 to build, went ashore at the mouth of Port Philip Bay, near Melbourne. They tried hard to get her off, but all in vain, so the wreck was put up to auction and knocked down to a Melbourne draper—Mr. Aikman—for the absurd sum of £290. He also purchased the cargo left aboard for another £60. He lost no time in getting divers to work, and the first thing that he discovered was a quantity of valuable cargo in the afterhold, which seemed to have been entirely overlooked. There were hardware, plated goods, enamelled dishes, and a set of band instruments, which latter in themselves were worth what he paid for the whole cargo. Next there were discovered ten tons of Muntz metal. This fetched £75 a ton, or rather more than twice what Mr. Aikman had paid for ship and cargo. Nine hundred tons of iron and steel were next recovered and sold for £10 a ton. After that came over two hundred tons of brass, nearly 2,000 tons of scrap iron and a lot of odds and ends of all descriptions, enough to fill a column of this paper if fully described. Suffice it to say, that the purchaser of the wrecked 'Australia' realized something approaching £180,000 from his fortunate investment.

SINGING IN HANDCUFFS.

(From the Duluth 'News.')

Only a few days ago a woman who had never been in a police court was called as a witness and saw for the first time the daily grist of prisoners who are sent to the jail or the workhouse. As she sat in the witness-room she heard some singing—good singing—and many of the pieces were hymns.

'Is there a church near here?' she asked, turning to one of the officials.

'No; that singing is by the prisoners.'

The visitor kept talking about the fact, evidently much impressed that the poor prisoners should feel like singing at such a time. Soon after the van drove up to the door and the choir began to file out to be loaded for their trip to the jail. The lady, who sat near the window, saw the line and, turning to an official, remarked:

'There they are; handcuffed and singing as if they were filled with joy.'

'That is almost an everyday occurrence,' remarked the official.

It is usually the old offenders that start the singng in the corridors of the court. They have been in the jail previously and there have learned some hymns during the Sunday service or elsewhere. The singing is contagious when they are packed closely in the cells, and nearly every prisoner joins in.

Honduras has large tracts of pine lands, which will ere long lead to the building of railways.

STERLING--SPOONS--SILVER

1.—Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons, (See Cut No. 1), bright silver finish or richly gilt. The handle is ornamented with coat-of-arms of each province, in fine hard enamel, or with enamel maple leaf for Alberta and Saskatchewan, whose coat-of-arms is not yet authorized. The great attraction about this spoon is that we will have the bowl HAND ENGRAVED TO YOUR ORDER, with any single name you choose—your surname—your Christian name—or the name of your town. This is a rare chance for residents in new districts to get a handsome Souvenir Spoon that they could not buy locally for any money. These Spoons, with Christian name engraved, would form a most ACCEPTABLE PRESENT for any one. When intended as a gift we will mail direct postpaid and registered to any address, with sender's card enclosed, if supplied. This spoon retails regularly at $1.25. One of these spoons given for new subscriptions to any of our publications to the value of $1.80

2.—Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoon (See Cut No. 2), with head of either King or Queen on handle, and bowl stamped with Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; silver finish or gilt as preferred. Retails at $1.25. One of these spoons is given for new subscriptions to the value of $1.80

No. 1 'Daily Witness.' 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.' 'World Wide.' 'Northern Messenger.' No. 2.

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

Home Department.

Then and Now.

I can remember, in the long ago,
How, when the evening shadows slowly grew,
I nestled closely, as I loved to do.
And begged a story in the twilight glow.
But when those mother accents, sweet and low,
Began some bedtime tale all strange and new,
I cried—Not that one! Let me listen to
The one you told last time—the one I know.

Was I so different in the days of yore?
I sit and dream anew the days of old,
Crying to Fate to send them back once more,
Distrusting what the future may unfold.
Tho' sweet the hope be of what lies before,
Sweet is the mem'ry of the tale that's told!
—Burges Johnson, in 'Rhymes of Little Boys.'

The Prodigal Brother.

(By L. M. Montgomery, in the 'Ram's Horn.')

Miss Hannah was cutting asters in her garden. It was a very small garden, for nothing would grow beyond the shelter of the little grey, low-eaved house which alone kept the north-east winds from blighting everything with salt spray; but small as it was, it was a miracle of blossoms and a marvel of neatness. The trim brown paths were swept clean of every leaf or fallen petal; each of the little square beds had its border of bigg, white, quahog clamshells, and not even a sweet pea vine would have dared to straggle from its appointed course under Miss Hannah's eye.

Miss Hannah had always lived in the little grey house down by the shore, . . . so far away from all the other houses in Prospect, and so shut away from them by a circle of hills that it had a seeming isolation. Not another house could Miss Hannah see from her her own doorstone; she often declared she could not have borne it if it had not been for the lighthouse beacon at night flaming over the north-west hill behind the house like a great unwinking, friendly star that never failed, even on the darkest night. Behind the house a little tongue of the St. Lawrence gulf ran up between the headlands until the wavelets of its tip almost lapped against Miss Hannah's kitchen doorstep. Beyond, to the north, was the great crescent of the gulf whose murmur had been Miss Hannah's lullaby all her life. When people wondered to her how she could endure living in such a lonely place, she retorted that the loneliness was what she loved it for, and that the lighthouse star and the far-away call of the gulf had always been company enough for her and always would be . . . . until Ralph came back. When Ralph came home, of course, he might like a livelier place, and they might move to town or up-country as he wished.

'Of course,' said Miss Hannah, with a proud smile, 'a rich man mightn't fancy living away down here in a little grey house by the shore. He'll be for building me a mansion, I expect, and I'd like it fine. But until he comes I must be contented with things as they are.'

People always smiled to each other when Miss Hannah talked like this. But they took care not to let her see the smile.

Miss Hannah snipped her white and purple asters off ungrudgingly and sang, as she snipped, an old-fashioned song she had learned long ago in her youth. The day was one of October's rarest, and Miss Hannah loved fine days. The air was clear as golden-hued crystal, and all the slopes around her were mellow and hazy in the autumn sunshine. She knew that beyond those sunny slopes were woods glorying in crimson and gold, and she would have the delight of a walk through them later on when she went to carry the asters to sick Millie Stair at the Bridge. Flowers were all Miss Hannah had to give, for she was very poor; but she gave them with a great wealth of friendliness and good will.

Presently a waggon drove down her lane and pulled up outside of her white garden paling. Jacob Delancey was in it, with a pretty young niece of his who was a visitor from the city, and Miss Hannah, her sheaf of asters in her arms, went over to the paling with a sparkle of interest in her faded blue eyes. She had heard a great deal of the beauty of this strange girl. Prospect people had been talking of nothing else for a week, and Miss Hannah was filled with a harmless curiosity concerning her. She always liked to look at pretty people, she said; they did her as much good as her flowers.

'Good afternoon, Miss Hannah,' said Jacob Delancey. 'Busy with your flowers, as usual, I see.'

'Oh, yes,' said Miss Hannah, managing to stare with unobtrusive delight at the girl while she talked. 'The frost will soon be coming now, you know, so I want to live among them as much as I can while they're here.'

'That's right,' assented Jacob, who made a profession of cordial agreement with everybody, and would have said the same words in the same tone had Miss Hannah announced a predilection tor living in the cellar. 'Well, Miss Hannah, it's flowers I'm after myself just now. We're having a bit of a party at our house to-night, for the young folks, and my wife told me to call and ask you if you could let us have a few for decoration.'

'Of course,' said Miss Hannah, 'you can have these. I meant them for Millie, but I can cut the west bed for her.'

She opened the gate and carried the asters over to the buggy. Miss Delancey took them with a smile that made Miss Hannah remember the date forever.

'Lovely day,' commented Jacob, genially.

'Yes,' said Miss Hannah, dreamily. 'It reminds me of the day Ralph went away twenty years ago. It doesn't seem so long. Don't you think he'll be coming back soon, Jacob?'

'Oh, sure,' said Jacob, who thought the very opposite.

'I have a feeling that he's coming very soon,' said Miss Hannah, brightly. 'It will be a great day for me, won't it, Jacob? I've been poor all my life, but when Ralph comes back everything will be so different. He will be a rich man and, he will give me everything I've always wanted. He said he would. A fine house and a carriage, and a silk dress. Oh, and we will travel and see the world. You don't know how I look forward to it all. I've got it all planned out, all I'm going to do and have. And I believe he will be here very soon. A man ought to be able to make a fortune in twenty years, don't you think, Jacob?'

'Oh, sure,' said Jacob. But he said it a little uncomfortably. He did not like the job of throwing cold water, but it seemed to him that he ought not to encourage Miss Hannah's hopes. 'Of course, you shouldn't think too much about it, Miss Hannah. He mightn't ever come back, or he might be poor.'

'How can you say such things, Jacob?' interrupted Miss Hannah, indignantly with a little crimson spot flaming out in each of her pale cheeks. 'You know quite well he will come back. I'm as sure of it as that I'm standing here. And he will be rich, too. People are always trying to hint just as you've done to me, but I don't mind them. I know.'

She turned and went back into her garden with her head held high. But her sudden anger floated away in a whiff of sweet-pea perfume that struck her in the face; she waved her hand in farewell to her callers and watched the buggy down the lane with a smile.

'Of course, Jacob doesn't know, and I shouldn't have snapped him up so quick. It'll be my turn to crow when Ralph does come. My, but isn't that girl pretty. I feel as if I'd been looking at some lovely picture. It just makes a good day of this. Something pleasant happens to me most every day, and that girl is to-day's pleasant thing. I just feel real happy and thankful that there are such beautiful creatures in the world, and that we can look at them.'

'Well, of all the queer delusions!' Jacob Delancey was ejaculating as he and his niece drove down the lane.

'What is it all about?' asked Miss Delancey, curiously.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

THE HARDEST FIGHT.

This grace of silence under trial is one of the most rare and difficult graces; but it is one of the most pleasing to God and most conducive to strength and beauty of Christian character. None of us loves to suffer and we all shudder at the sight of the probe or the amputating knife. But when the infinite Love is engaged in cutting out a selfish lust or cutting off a diseased limb, our duty is to submit. Ah! the battle-field often requires less courage han the hospital! The onset of service, with drums beating and bugles sounding, does not so test the mettle of our graces as to be thrown down wounded, or to be commanded to lie still and suffer. To shout a battle cry at the mouth of the cannon is easier than to put our hands on our mouths and be silent because 'God did it.' If he is silent as to explanations of trying providences, let us be silent in our final submission. God knows what is best for us; that is enough.
—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D.

COUSIN ELIZABETH'S SLEEPING POWDERS.

Miss Elizabeth Wendell was a frail little body of delicate health, and nervous, and any unusual bit of excitement or effort overtaxed her.

A number of cousins were making a week-end visit, and the house had been full of gay chatter all day long. Miss Elizabeth had been a sufferer for years, and she knew well how to run away for a few minutes at a time to gather strength, for she liked to enter heartily into all the good times without casting a shadow over them. However, the day had been a good deal of a drain on her, and at nine o'clock, with strained face and tremulous lips, she asked to be excused, and bade them good night.

They looked at each other in consternation as she left the room. 'What a shame! She's used up again,' thy said. One of the cousins stole out to the kitchen and put on the kettle. A few minutes later, with a little hot water bag, freshly filled, she knocked at Miss Elizabeth's door upstairs.

The calm voice which answered her knock surprised her, and she pushed open the door. There sat Miss Elizabeth on the edge of her bed, wrapped in her bath room, evidently reading her Bible.

'Why, cousin Elizabeth,' exclaimed the young woman, relieved to find her looking so comfortable, 'you ought to be in bed this minute! What are you reading the Bible for, when you're so tired? I thought you did that in the mornings.' And she shook her playfully.

'I do, dearie, always,' returned Elizabeth Wendell, 'before breakfast. I'm only taking a sleeping powder now. There's nothing like the good old Book to rest me when I'm overwrought. It is my quieting potion, and "when He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?" See the refreshing bit I've lighted upon for to-night, "Without were fightings, within were fears. Nevertheless, God, that comforteth those that are cast down, comforted us." You don't know how that soothes me and puts to rest all the turmoil that nerves have made. I shall sleep now like a a baby.' Her eyes, though full of tears, had lost their distracted look' and the strained lines were all smoothed out of her face.

The younger cousin, without a word, kissed her, and went down stairs, thinking.—Australasian 'Christian World.'

With the Children.

THE FARMER AND HIS BOY.

(From the German of J. Sturm.)

The farmer stands beside his field
And frowns, and mutters as he gazes,
'A wretched crop this stuff will yield
Which now with weeds and poppies blazes.
Yet sowed I only clean good seed;
The Evil One has done this deed.'

Then, bearing on his arms a load
Of poppies, cockles, and like treasure,
His little lad comes down the road
With eyes that shine and dance with pleasure.
'Look at them, beautiful and tall,'
He cries, 'and God has made them all.'
—H.F.

THE FATHER.

The father is the appointed head of the family. He may rule by love, but it is his right and duty to rule; and to him, as the monarch of that little State, must be the last appeal. Hence he appears before his children invested with authority—that Divinely-appointed representative of law—and if he worthily sways the sceptre over his realm, he develops in his children some of the most desirable traits of character. If love is one of the elements of family happiness, order is another; and it is his, in the last appeal, to support order. If the sympathies and affections of children should be developed, so should their spirit of obedience to rightful authority; and it is his to develop that spirit. It is undoubtedly desirable to raise the mother's authority to the highest degree; and when the father is what he should be, and does what he should do, she stands invested in the eyes of her children with a power combining indirect reverence for the father, who appears only to sustain the maternal rule, with direct obedience to her own gentle fondness.—'Christian Age.'

A MISTAKE.

Many a father who has won his way from poverty to riches by hard and grinding toil makes the mistake of deciding that his boy shall not know the drudgery of daily routine and brings the lad up in idleness, with all the pocket-money he can spend. Attention has lately been called to such a one, now awaiting trial for murder, whose father gave him a thousand dollars a month while he was still under twenty-one and a pupil in a boarding-school. It is not surprising that he fell on the pathway paved for him with slippery gold pieces.—'Youths' Companion.'

I have often said that most of the sins of youth spring from inability to use rightly the leisure hour.—F. A. Atkins.

'Tis easy to resign a toilsome place,
But not to manage leisure with a grace.
Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.
—William Cowper.

VACATION OPPORTUNITIES.

Usually it is the fussed over, too-much directed child who hates to work. If a mother can interest her boys and girls in some truly useful task she often adds more to their happiness than by indulging them in every whim of idleness. The boy who has been taught to broil a steak and make a pot of good coffee, and the little girl whose small hands are skilled to provide fluffy tea biscuits and just-right boiled eggs, have both gained in character because of the sense of self-reliance and ability to be useful to others. Now that bread-making machines are practical and give expellent results, children need not be very mature before they can undertake supplying the family with the best of fresh loaves. Many expert trouser pressers are to be found among lads but just promoted to the dignity of long pantaloons, and why not skilled laundresses among the dainty misses who love delicately-colored muslins and fragile blouses? Every one knows how perishable are laces and lawns and cobwebby needlework under the raw strength of coarse-handed labor. To to-day's satisfaction may be added the life-long gain of being complete mistress of any one of the necessary processes of housekeeping, and mothers should not forget how thankful they have often been for every early encouragement toward learning to do useful things well.—'Congregationalist.'

IN THE COUNTRY.

Here in the country's heart,
Where the grass is green,
Life is the same sweet life
As it e'er hath been.

Trust in a God still lives,
And the bell at morn
Floats with a thought of God
O'er rising corn.

God comes down in the rain,
And the crops grow tall;
This is the country faith,
And the best of all!
—Selected.

Health Hints.

TO STAY-AT-HOMES.

A change of air and scene is very desirable, but all of us cannot have these luxuries. Luxuries they are, though there has grown up an idea that they are necessities. Let those of us who perforce stay at home console ourselves with two reflections. First, that our forefathers never dreamed of shutting up and leaving their homes for weeks at a time, and yet they lived in comfort and died at a ripe old age. Second, that whether we get through the summer comfortably or not depends much more on ourselves than on our surroundings. A nervous, fretful woman will let the heat wear her out quite as much at the mountains or seashore as if she had never left home. A serene habit of mind and determination to make the best of things will carry one triumphantly through the hot days and over the weary nights, even if they must be spent among bricks instead of by rolling waves or rustling trees.—'Harper's Bazar.'

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Fresh air in plenty prevents consumption.

Outdoor work is vastly better than any sort of indoor work.

Keep the feet dry and warm.

Choose sunny rooms. Dark, damp or crowded rooms are bad.

Before moving into a house that has been vacant, have it thoroughly disinfected.

Breathe with deep, long, full breaths taken through the nostrils.

Eat simple, well cooked foods—eggs, oatmeal, rice and vegetables with plenty of bread and butter, milk and fruit.

Do not spend money for quack medicines or cures.

Daily bathing is good. A cold slap bath over the chest in the morning with vigorous rubbing with a rough towel is excellent for weak lungs.

Remember that consumption is always curable if taken in time, that it is always preventable by plain living and by breathing pure air day and night.

What will prevent and cure consumption will prevent or cure colds, coughs, pneumonia and all diseases of the air passages.—'Detroit News.'

AN UNSANITARY INSTITUTION.

Did you ever think what a very unsanitary institution the family vaseline bottle is? If you haven't just keep your eyes open. See Bobby dip in his finger, get out a dab and grease his sore foot, and maybe dip again because he didn't get enough the first time. Very probably the next individual will dip and get some to anoint his chapped lips. Disgusting, but a fact. Try, when you buy the next jar, tying to it substantially one of the little tin spoons children get with peddler ice cream, and placing handily an odd saucer. Explain their uses, and insist upon their observances.—Mrs. Wright, in 'Homestead.'

Home Work Room.

SEWING CONVENIENCES.

A lapboard with a yard measure marked on the top is a great convenience. Set it up back of the low sewing-chair, but in easy reach. From one arm of this chair hang a small, sompact pincushion cram full of sharp, clean pins and big-eyed basting needles. From the other suspend a small closed box with a slit cut in the lid and the end of a reel of basting cotton pulled up through the slit. Basting cotton has even more than the thimble's knack of losing itself. It is a wary seamstress, indeed, who gets around both. Small things, as yokes, straps, gussets, and so on, have the same propensity. The white sheet on the floor effectvally balks it. Further, it helps the eyes by diffusing and prolonging a soft equal light. Incidentally it saves the carpet or the floor from lint and makes the occasional brushing so much easier. There are just two more absolute sewing-room requirements—a covered wicker basket for scraps, bundles, and general odds and ends, and a light but commodious waste basket.

For the Housekeeper.

SHE'S A WISE WOMAN

Who keeps in mind that a little credit is a dangerous thing.

Who is able to mend both her husband's clothes and his ways.

Who has learned the paradox that to have joy one must give it.

Who can tell the difference between her first child and a genius.

Who acknowledges the allowances made by her husband by making allowance for him.

Who appreciates that the largest room in any house is that left for self-improvement.

Who can distinguish between the laugh of amusement and the one meant to show off a dimple.

Who gets off the trolley car the right way—though she runs the risk of being arrested as a man in disguise.—'Tom Watson's Magazine.'

Household Hints.

If you have been tormented by the blowing about in your backyard of papers which have been put outside to burn, and have not caught fire from the heap as they should try the plan which the residents of a Long Island town, where the village laws are strict regarding such things, have devised. A piece of coarse wire netting from 1½ to 2 yards long, and perhaps 27 inches wide, is joined together at the ends; when papers have to be burned, the netting ring is set in the back yard in some out of the way spot, and the papers are packed into it. Then they are set on fire at the bottom, and they burn through quickly and neatly, with none left to blow about and look untidy.

If chamois skin is wrung out of soapy water without rinsing, it will be soft and flexible when dry, instead of stiff.

Half a lemon dipped in salt will be found quite as serviceable as oxalic acid in cleaning articles of copper and brass.

An olive placed in each bouillon cup before pouring in the bouillon will give to the liquid a pleasing flavor.

One of the best known agents for cleaning, and restoring the color of piano keys is alcohol. Dampen a soft cloth with alcohol and wipe off the keys, rubbing with the grain. Dry with a soft linen or flannel cloth. If piano keys are exposed to the sunlight occasionally they will keep their color much better.

Never have your rugs or carpets beaten by hand if you can avoid it. Send them to a steam carpet cleaner. The newest and best carpets suffer by being beaten, even if they do not show it immediately, for the beating strains the threads, loosens the warp, and starts general disintegration.

Famous English Dishes.

'WEAL AND 'AM PIES.'

A Buffalo woman travelling in England, whose devotion to cookery is only second to her love of travel, is amusing herself by sampling and obtaining the recipes of some famous and characteristic dishes. She has hot found them all as appetizing to taste as they are interesting to read about. The glamor of romantic and historical association which hovers over them has not added to their flavor in some cases. Nevertheless, she enjoyed a single consumption of them, as novelties, if nothing more. And some of them were very good, indeed.

Starting early one beautiful July morning, she took the train from London to Hampton Court. After a visit to the palace and a stroll through the great garden, with its famous maze, she boarded an omnibus, on the top of which she rode through Bushy Park to Richmond. Bushy Park is an immense domain of 1,000 acres belonging to the crown. It is full of noble old trees, through which the red deer are wandering, so tame that one can almost touch them. The road winds under the shade of the trees, many of them huge horse chestnuts. When the park is passed there is another ride under fine old cedar trees till Richmond is reached.

She writes: 'We went to the old Star and Gaiety Inn and took our seats on the terrace, which overlooks a lovely lawn sloping down to the Thames. Of course, the first thing we did was to order tea and maids of honor, the little cakes which have always been associated with Richmond and which Queen Elizabeth invented. Then, while we were waiting for the order naturally we hummed 'The Lass of Richmond Hill' and thought of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, who so often used to come here.

'Perhaps you would like to know how the cakes tasted. They were much like our lemon tarts and were really very nice. By judicious bribery I managed to get the recipe. Here it is:

'Beat two eggs, add one quart of milk and the juice of a lemon. Set in a pan and skim off the curd. Drain it, mix with yolks of four eggs, beaten with the grated rind of the lemon, some sugar to taste—the lemon can be rubbed on it in two lumps—a little cinnamon and nutmeg, six ounces currants and two tablespoons of water. Mix well and fill shells of puff paste. Bake twenty minutes.

'Spending the week-end at Rowsley, the most charming little hamlet in Derbyshire, we ate for the first time the traditional English crumpets. They were delicious, although I must confess that a part of the pleasure may have been the environment. The Peacock Inn, where we staid, is an old manor house, several hundred years old. It has latticed windows, opening like doors and framed in jasmine vines. A huge old garden and lawn swept down to the junction of the Wye and Derwent rivers, two beautiful streams, which go tumbling and rippling along with most musical murmur. On a little bench and at a table under the trees we drank the excellent tea and ate the warm crumpets, while the birds sang and twittered about us. The scene was ideal, and perhaps this gave added zest to the food. Anyway, we shall never forget how it tasted. This is the way the cook made these crumpets:

Mix one pint of milk, heated warm, one ounce butter, one egg, some salt and flour to make a batter. Add one quarter pint fresh yeast. Cover and let rise fifteen minutes near the fire. Bake in large muffin rings. Serve hot, cut in half and buttered, for supper or 5 o'clock tea.

'One more famous dish, and that is enough for this time. Walking up High street in Oxford we saw over a little restaurant the sign, Boffin's. Of course, the first thing that came into our minds was the "weal and 'am pie," which Silas Wegg described as werry mellerin' when he used to read aloud the Rise and Fall off the Rooshin Empire to Mr. Boffin. We rushed in, for it was lunch time, and simultaneously asked for "weal an' am" pies. Alas, for tradition! Boffin had none on hand, and we went away greatly disappointed. Later and elsewhere we did find some very edible veal and ham pies, which they call Melton Mowbrays. Sometimes they are quite like our meat pies. In one place we found this very elaborate way of making them: Slice one quarter pound of ham very thin and cut two pounds of veal into strips. Cover it with boiling water; then, setting the ham aside, add the veal bones and some herbs and cook one hour. Remove the meat, return the bones to the broth, and add salt, pepper, a bayleaf summer savory, thyme, parsley, a slice of onion and a carrot. Boil this slowly two hours till it has boiled down to one half pint. Strain and set aside. Make some forcemeat of bread, herbs and yoke of eggs into eight balls. Fill a dish with layers of ham and veal, with the balls around the sides. Add half of the broth, cover with the forcemeat paste and bake an hour, being careful not to touch the edges or they will not rise. Leave a hole in the middle, and when baked pour in the rest of the broth. Serve hot or cold. This is a fine old dish.—Buffalo 'Courier.'

Selected Recipes.

BROILED EGGPLANT.

Peel the plant and cut into half-inch slices, roll in flour, put into a pan which has already been supplied with melted butter or sweet oil if preferred. Let broil, turning as needed, for five minutes. Take off and serve with a gill of maitre d'hotel sauce.

FRIED WITH CHEESE.

Peel the plant, cut into quarters lengthwise, scoop out the seeds and cut into convenient lengths. Rub garlic over the stewpan and put in a large lump of butter, melt it, then lay the strips of eggplant, season with salt and pepper, a small quantity of nutmeg, grated, and shake them all over the fire. Before the eggplant is quite cooked, add grated Parmesan cheese and more butter if necessary. When quite tender turn the eggplant into a hot dish and garnish with buttered toast.

BOILED EGGPLANTS.

Remove the skin, cut into moderate-sized pieces, put into a saucepan of boiling water, pinch of salt, little parsley and an onion. Boil until tender. Prepare sauce as follows: Place one ounce of butter into a small stewpan with one-third of a tablespoonful of flour and mix it over the fire, then stir in a small bottle of catsup and keep on stirring until it boils, season with salt and pepper. When cooked drain the water off and serve with the sauce.

Advertisements.

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For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Ewing, principal of the Lahore Mission College, India, says:—'If there be any students of the seminaries who are hesitating through some vague dread of "burying themselves" in a field unworthy of their gifts, let them without delay enter upon the fullest conviction that this is not the place for them. But if there be men pre-eminent in scholarship and distinguished by their love for Christ, who seeks an opportunity which will call for the best that they possess or can hope to gain, there is the loudest possible call for them to take their place in this land.'

The generous offer of Sir George Williams' sons to hand over their father's house, 13 Russell square, to the National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s, as the future headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. movement, was accepted at a meeting of the Council, held on July 6, at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Lord Kinnaird. This house, in which Sir George resided for upwards of a quarter of a century, will provide excellent accommodation for the many departments of the Council's work, as well as a suitable centre for the various kindred societies affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. organization. It is also well-placed as a central rendezvous for Metropolis Y. M. C. A. workers, as well as those coming to London from the country and abroad.

Encouraging news comes from the missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Damascus concerning an interesting spiritual movement among the pupils of the Jewish and the Gentile mission schools. Mr. Fransen, an American minister, visiting foreign mission stations in various parts of the world, held some meetings in Damascus for the deepening of the spiritual life. He addressed the senior pupils in some of the Presbyterian schools, as well as several public meetings held in the church, and a deep impression was made. The senior pupils of the Jewish boys' school attended, and two of them were brought to an open confession of Christ, while all were deeply moved. Then a general spirit of inquiry came over all the boys of that school, and many came to the teacher to have the Scriptures explained to them, so that it became apparent that the Spirit of God was at work in their hearts.

At the same time, distinct avenues of approach to Jewish men, hitherto almost unreachable, were opened. Jewish men asked directly for the services of a Bible reader. An equally encouraging spiritual movement is taking place among the boys in the Gentile boys' school at Damascus. One of the Moslems was deeply touched, and the lads made a little meeting among themselves twice a week for Bible reading, prayer, and to hear short religious papers written by one or two of their number. In the Gentile girls' school a similar movement is going on at present. Thus long, patient, devoted, and prayerful sowing of the seed of the Word among Jews and Gentiles at Damascus is being rewarded.

THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT GENEVA.

(Cable Report in 'C. E. World.')

Saturday, July 28.—World's Christian Endeavor delegates are assembling in large numbers. Twenty-five nationalities and more than fifty Protestant denominations are represented. The exercises began last evening with a reception to speakers and others in a beautiful park and pavilion provided by the city of Geneva. This evening the first public gathering, a welcome meeting, in which representatives of many countries responded to an address of welcome, was followed by an impressive praise service.

Monday, July 30.—Yesterday Christian Endeavor services were held in all the Protestant churches of Geneva, in English, French, and German. Dr. Clark preached in St. Peter's Cathedral, Calvin's old church, on 'Lessons from the Life and Doctrines of Calvin for young people of the twentieth century.' To-day the convention subjects were in the morning: 'Jesus Christ: what he has done for us,' and in the evening, 'Alcohol a national and universal curse.' In the afternoon was held a remarkable meeting in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Christian Endeavor. Twenty-five representatives of as many different countries, in which are found nearly four million Endeavorers, responded at the roll-call, with a message in their own tongue, and a verse of their national anthem, and presented their national flag. It was an inspiring sight. In the evening Mr. George B. Graff, of Boston, gave a stereopticon lecture on 'World wide Christian Endeavor.'

Tuesday, July 31.— To-day at the World's Christian Endeavor Convention national rallies were held in many churches and halls. The topic of the morning session was, 'Jesus Christ: what he will do with us?'

Wednesday, August 1.—The World's Christian Endeavor Convention closed with some remarkable consecration meetings, held in several halls. Representatives of many lands, with deep earnestness, devoted themselves to the work of Christ and the church through Christian Endeavor. A largely attended Esperanto meeting was held in the afternoon, and much interest was manifested in the new universal language, many Endeavorers of different countries already being adepts in it. Much attention was given to the subjects of peace, international brotherhood, and good citizenship. In the evening the lake was illuminated by the city of Geneva in honor of the visitors. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight, such as is seen but rarely.

Mr. Amos R. Wells, of Boston, conducted a 'School of Methods,' each day of the Convention. The Rev. Francis E. Clark was honorary president of the Convention.

The testimony from people of all lands is universal as to the great success of the meetings, and to the value of Christian Endeavor in every country, India, Egypt, China, Japan, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and every country in Europe, as well as America, have been represented in the Convention.

A FRIEND OF THE MOORS.

('The Christian.')

The late Mr. Budgett Meakin in his book, 'The Land of the Moors,' gives this very striking testimony:

'Although I have visited every country of Europe, every kingdom of Asia save Afghanistan and Thibet, all those of North Africa, and nearly all in North America, I have never found it needful to use any form of strong drink. . . . I never met a wine-drinker who enjoyed better health.'

In 1882, when Morocco was much less known and talked of than it is to-day, Mr. Meakin, sr., resorted thither in search of health. His eyes were soon opened to the terrible extent to which the natives were oppressed by the Kaids and others in authority, and he did what he could to ameliorate the state of matters. Into this work his son also threw all his energies, making a special study of the manners and customs of the people, and mastering their language to such an extent that he was, during his long and frequent travels in Morocco, often mistaken for a native.

In order to acquaint himself with every detail and phase of Moorish life and relgion, during his travels he used to dress as a Moor, and thus was able, although thereby risking his very life, to enter the mosques, shrines, etc., when otherwise this would have been impossible. He believed that hidden away in the great library of Fez would possibly be found some of the very early Biblical manuscripts.

Mr. Meakin's literary work began in 1884, when he became sub-editor of the 'Times of Morocco,' an excellent journal, which always upheld the right. He afterwards assumed the entire control of the paper, which, amid much opposition, was ever the friend of the oppressed native. His first published work—'An Introduction to the Arabic of Morocco' (1891)—was an endeavor to supply a great need in Morocco, and was brought out during his stay in Tangier. Ever since it has been in demand, and has proved of great service to missionaries, travellers, and commercial men.

Space forbids giving details of the part he took in helping falsely imprisoned natives, releasing slaves, and in many ways seeking the welfare of the people in whose land he lived, and whom he loved. In 'Life in Morocco' he gives a harrowing account of the terrible slave trade still carried on in the land. He had often seen slaves, both men and women, sold openly in the markets of the interior, and by his pen he constantly carried on a campaign against this infamous traffic. His own words, concerning the people, when writing in later years, were:—

'I like the Moors, with all their faults, and am not ashamed to confess it; and I would enjoy the opportunity of once more mixing with them in the same congenial style.'

In his travels and his home life in Morocco, although not a missionary in the accepted sense of the word, he never failed to witness for his Master, and whenever opportunity presented itself, he endeavored to show to the Moslems the truth of Holy Scripture. He was specially interested in the dissemination of the Word of God, and he used to travel with the late Mr. Mackintosh, the agent of the Bible Society, at Tangier. The natives themselves always looked up to him, and, when in trouble, would go to him for advice.

Those who knew him best—not only his English friends but natives as well—loved him most, because they found out his sterling worth. He was a true friend, and those of us who knew him most intimately will always feel a blank now that the Lord has taken him home. He was deeply interested in the progress and work of the North Africa Mission, and followed it closely from its foundation—having been in Morocco before its first missionary went there. His house was always open to the workers, and many were the enjoyable gatherings in that hospitable home.

After his return to England he devoted his time chiefly to completing his works on Morocco. He had very little printed data on which he could rely for information, so that the contents of his volumes are chiefly from his own notes made on the spot. He also lectured extensively, and contributed articles to periodicals on the subject of Morocco, his aim being the creation of a sympathetic interest in that little-known country; and his efforts have not been fruitless.

This literary work had been a great strain upon our friend, so for rest and study of another kind he went for a trip round the world, which lasted for over two years. His thoroughness and capacity for retention of facts was shown on his return to England in 1896. He came back with such a mass of information from some of the less known countries in Central Asia especially, that he was invited to lecture before some of the large British societies. Turkistan, Japan, and Korea entered specially into his studies; and many hitherto unknown facts concerning these lands and their peoples were brought to light. When he settled down once more to his literary work, 'The Moorish Empire' (1899) gave for the first time anything like a complete history of the kingdom of Morocco. The historical chart in the work is a marvel of patience and perseverance, which was always a distinguishing trait in his character. Then came 'The Land of the Moors,' dealing with the natural, physical, and political features of the country; and the following year brought to light 'The Moors,' a fascinating book, which gives the best account of the people of Morocco from almost every point of view. He knew the Moors and their land better than any other European, and the details he gives concerning them from their earliest days prove the knowledge he possessed to be unique. The three volumes named form a standard work on Morocco, which has been reviewed by the Press in most eulogistic terms.

In recognition of his studies of Islam, he had conferred on him by the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Medjidie. In the autumn of 1905 he published a lighter work, entitled 'Life in Morocco and Glimpses Beyond,' which to a more casual student of the country is of much interest.

THE BOY AND THE PRAYER MEETING.

(By William McCormick, Reading, Pa., in the Boston 'Congregationalist.')

Plainly something was wrong. There was discontent here and there. Unuttered perhaps, but still obvious as the dawn of day.

It framed itself in words presently. One boy was bold enough to speak right out.

'I don't see why I can't lead a meeting,' said he. 'I've belonged to the club longer than Tom. And I'm more regular than Dick. And I'm bigger than Harry. And you've got 'em all down.'

Tom and Dick and Harry were looking very much pleased over something. And so were a score of others like unto them. It was the rest who were discontented.

It was a working boys' club of eighty to one hundred members. The sorrow was genuine and hearty; the elation offsetting it was magnificent.

It was all about the Sunday morning prayer meetings. The schedule of leaders had been announced for the next six months. Alas, there were but twenty-six Sundays! The adult boss of the affair was in sore straits. How could he crowd fifty would-be leaders into twenty-six leaderships? Plainly, he couldn't. He could but weakly try to explain.

'But John,' he was saying, 'you led a meeting last October. And this half year we have tried to give the leadership to new fellows who never led before. And you, Mike,' for Mike had butted in, too, with a plaintive Why?—'you're a school boy, and as there are not enough Sundays to go round we're not giving any of the school boys a chance. You know this is a working boys' club, and you little bunch of school boys are here by special privilege. Now, after a while, perhaps, next August or September'—

But Mike was no better satisfied than John.

'Why, here you've got Bill Parsons down to lead. He's only a school boy.'

Whereat the boss coughed uneasily. It was a fact. Bill had been given a place because he was a saloon-keeper's son. He tended bar sometimes, and his readiness to lead a religious meeting had seemed to the boss worthy of encouragement. It was inconsistent, he knew; and he didn't dare say right out that if Mike's father had only kept a saloon, too, things would have been different. He could only stammer out a little explanation to the effect that Bill was nearly fifteen, and he played the brass drum in the drum corps, and he made the club fire sometimes, and he had stopped smoking cigarettes lately, and so there was an exception in his case.

There are some explanations that do not explain. And the boys whose names did not appear among the lucky twenty-six leaders went home feeling that something was wrong with that club and that life was but a vain and fleeting show.

These were typical working boys from the families of typical working men. Their ages ranged from thirteen to seventeen, and their weekly wages from $2 up to $6 or $7. They were illiterate, mostly. Probably not one in the lot had ever reached the grammar grade of school. Some had left school before getting into the secondary grade.

They were a rough looking lot. It was a week night. They had been playing basket ball or parcheesi or parlor croquet or tag in the rude shed that was their club house. There was not a collar among them. A good many faces were not strictly clean, and the grime of some of their hands might have struck one as disreputable.

There was no comeliness about them that one should desire them. But they fairly represented the six or seven thousand boys of kindred age and estate who dwelt in their town; boys who worked at box factories or hat factories, lock factories or stove factories, or some of the other numerous factories that made up the industrial life of their community.

There may have been one or two office boys among them, or a messenger boy or an errand boy. For the most part they were boys who worked in shop or mill from 7 a.m., till 5 or 6 p.m.; who were their own bosses mainly; who had little or no religious instruction at home; who were free from moral influence save such as they picked up by accident; to whom the Bible was a sealed book, for the breaking of whose seal they had no ambition or curiosity. It was about the only thing in the world they wouldn't enjoy breaking, including a few teachers' hearts and most of the Ten Commandments.

The Sunday morning meetings were strictly their own. There was a little exhortation for ten or a dozen minutes by some adult outsider. But the rest was made up of their own responsive readings and their own prayers on their knees, with half a dozen hearty hymns interspersed.

They prayed for some queer things, though none but a ribald outsider would have thought of smiling at them. That their baseball team might win its next game, for instance; and that the landlord wouldn't make them move out, as he threatened to do.

The utterers of the prayers were not saints in a strict and formal sense. Perhaps they had never prayed in their lives up to several months ago. Probably they still indulged once in a while in the old-time habit of profanity. And maybe their ideas of Sunday keeping were not strictly orthodox. It was just a beginning; that was all. But it was quite ordinary for a dozen or eighteen or twenty-five of them to pour out a hasty, breathless quarter-of-a-minute prayer, after the adult exhorter had gotten through with his practical talk.

'I suppose you recruited these boys of yours from your church,' I remarked to the boss. 'But how did you do it?'

Whereat the boss smiled grimly: 'Some of these boys have gone from their club to the church. Not a single one of them has ever gone from the church to the club. We have some boys in our church—a few. Some of them are working boys, too. But they're not the material for a boys' club. They don't mix with these others. They have been carefully nurtured and dutifully trained. And the consequence is they would no more think of coming to one of these Sunday meetings and kneeling down in prayer than they would think of walking from New York to Chicago before breakfast.'

I suspect that the boss is a cynic. I'm sorry. He ought not to be. But there's the fact. Boys from the corner and the curbstone, who loved not the church nor regard the Sunday school, are holding their boys' club services which boys of better breeding and gentler parentage wouldn't lay their hand to. The big boy in the average Christian Endeavor Society is a rara avis. Here were big boys tumbling over each other in their eagerness to announce the hymns, to read the Bible chapter, to lead a prayer and to perform all the other functions of a prayer meeting leader save only this: 'exhorting' and 'testifying' were barred out. Though not by edict; for none of the eager ones had ever shown any disposition to testify or exhort. 'And I'm hoping,' said the boss, grimly again, 'that they never, never will.'

Why have I written this? Not to show any one's failure or point out any one's success; but because the boss put it this way:

'Invite those boys to come to your Christian Endeavor Society; sandwich them between some girls; urge them to "join;" and you'll scare them out of the place. They'll go round ten blocks to avoid meeting you next time.

'But give them a meeting of their own apart from the church, in their own rusty quarters, with no conventional rules as to such absurdities as collars and neckties, soprano solos and young lady organists, and the evolution of a Christian Endeavor Society for working boys will be easy. At least, I found it so.'

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

A CRITIC ASTRAY.

('Missionary Herald.')

For singular misapprehension of facts and for unreasoning denunciation of missionaries in their work we have seen nothing of late comparable to an article in the June number of the 'North American Review' by a newspaper writer residing in Washington, entitled, 'Our missionaries and our commerce.' This writer starts with the statement that a rapidly growing hatred to foreigners in China is approaching its climax, and that 'a most touching spectacle is the fact that missionaries are trying to explain this movement, as if they were not responsible for it.' The writer admits that 'one would suppose that persons who have spent long years among the so-called heathen would by this time, have acquired a clear understanding of their attitude, their standards, and springs of thought.' Certainly, one would so suppose. But the writer is not that one. He supposes and is bold enough to say that American and English missionaries 'are more hopelessly bewildered by the situation than even the spectator who contemplates it from a distance.' Two or three points upon which the article lays particular stress can be met briefly and squarely.

With all due respect to their critic, we emphatically deny that there is anything like bewilderment on the part of the missionaries in China as to the present situation. The bewilderment is elsewhere. Taken as a class, the missionaries are men not only of integrity but of intellectual abilities above the average—a very large percentage of them being graduates of the best institutions of learning of Great Britain and America. Many of them have resided for a score or two of years among the Chinese, familiar with their modes of thought, their language, and their social customs, knowing the higher classes as well as the common people. They are neither bigots nor fanatics. They are not mere theorizers; they are practical men who have given their lives with no ulterior motives or selfish ends to a cause they deem good. It is absurd for any onlooker at a distance to disparage their testimony as to facts which have come under their observation and are a part of their experience. Now the concurrent testimony of hundreds of these men who have resided in China for decades directly contradicts the assumption of the article in question, and there is a growing hostility toward missionaries in China, and that the unrest among the Chinese is due to the missionary propaganda which has been conducted among them. Sane men know when they are opposed and discredited and out of favor; but these missionaries, as a class, testify that they were never better treated and never less objects of suspicion than they are to-day. From northern Chihli down to southern Kwangtung they say that the mass of Chinese are not filled with resentment towards the preachers of the Christian religion. The critic argues that it is natural and even inevitable that the Chinese should attribute to the missionary the blame for the ills they now experience or fear. It must be so, he says. But hundreds of voices reply, 'It is not so.' Whom shall we believe — the men who are daily conversant with the Chinese in all the walks of life, or the spectator who lives thousands of miles away?

But some one may suggest that these missionaries are so occupied in the work they are doing that they do not adequately measure the strength of the tides surging around them. Are they ignorant that vast and rapid changes are in progress in China? By no means. They are measuring these movements in a very thoughtful way. Some of them took in the situation prior to the Boxer uprising months before the diplomatists understood the case, and their forecastings were remarkably justified by the events which followed. These missionaries are not blind to the fact that there is a growing unrest throughout China—a condition which is the outcome of so many causes that it is simply puerile to ascribe it to the presence of Christian missionaries. It is unquestionable that the missionary enterprise has had much to do with the awakening of China, but there have been concurrent forces which have contributed to that awakening, all of which are responsible for the new stir of life within the empire. It is needless to particularize these causes. Among the principal ones were China's defeat by the forces of her despised neighbor, Japan, a dozen years ago, and later the yet more marvellous defeat of Russia by the same despised neighbor. These tremendous conflicts, to which should be added the capture of Pekin by the allied powers in 1900, have roused a sleeping giant. Reform in army, navy, and in education became inevitable, involving the introduction of western arts and sciences. All this new life has come into contact with the old conservatism and there is ferment all through the mass. Minor causes are also at work. Newspapers are disseminating information, taxes are increased, hostility to the Manchu dynasty is deepseated and growing. To some extent the treatment of the Chinese in the United States has aroused indignation, as have the concessions to foreigners for the building of railways. Intelligent men recognize various causes for the unrest. Doubtless the presence of foreigners is to some extent, and especially in some sections, a disturbing element, and missionaries and other outsiders are at first regarded with distrust. But unlike other classes of foreigners, the missionaries stay on from year to year, and by their upright lives, by their services to the sick and famine-stricken, capable of reorganizing their friends. While there may be in every community an ignorant and fanatical element ready for an outbreak, the great body and their loving ministries to all classes, they soon disarm suspicion and win the hearts of the people among whom they dwell. This process is going on constantly and rapidly. The Chinese as a body are not so stupid as to be influenced by the calumnies of foreigners, when they recognize the difference between the Chinese who hate the missionaries and is the grossest exaggeration on the part of the writer of the article representative of American aggression and the most potent inspiration of the Chinese grievance. It may be well to remember here the utterance of the Imperial High Commissioner of China, Viceroy Tuan Fong, when, in substance, he repeated many times while in America: 'They (the missionaries) have borne the light of Western civilization into every nook and corner of the Empire. The awakening of China, which now seems to be at hand, may be traced in no small measure to the hands of the missionary. For this service,' the Viceroy added, 'you will find China not ungrateful.' Similar testmony from scholars and high officials of the Empire could be quoted at great length.

It may be noticed in passing that the writer of the article incidentally recognizes the fact that many causes have contributed to the hostility of other nations to the United States. The boycott on American goods, he admits, may have been inspired by the reports of the indignities committed upon Chinese in the United States, and is the manifestation of just resentment for the treatment their countrymen have received in America. But he must hold the poor missionary in some way responsible for this, and says that when the Chinese 'hear that their own people have been wronged, insulted, and oppressed in foreign lands, they see in the missionary within their gates the one visible advocate and inspiration of the outrage.' He acknowledges that this is an unjust inference of the Chinese. We submit that the Chinese are not so unjust as is this critic. They know that the voice and pen of every American missionary within the Chinese Empire have been constantly engaged in denunciation of this ill treatment of their countrymen, and in efforts to revise the treaties and secure the rights of these emigrants. It is a pure figment of the imagination to say that in the thought of the Chinese the American missionaries are confounded with the 'sand-loters' of San Francisco.

A similar reply may be made on the point made against the missionary on the matter of 'exterritoriality,' which has been the cause of much irritation between our own and other natons. An uninformed reader of the article would imagine that the scheme of 'exterritoriality' was devised by and for missionaries resident in non-Christian lands. Whatever may be said for or against the scheme, missionaries have had little to do with it except to oppose it and to seek its abolition. They have never been forward to claim rights under the treaties which granted exterritoriality, and they have uniformly sought the earliest possible revision of treaties granting such rights.

Passing by some minor matters, we will refer to but one other secton of the article which complains that our commerce has been injured by the establishment of so many American consulates in districts where their chief duties were the protection of American missionaries. In support of this allegation quotations are made from consular reports from Asia Minor and from China, from which it appears that there are a number of consuls stationed at points where the American population is composed chiefly of missionaries and their children. From Turkey reports are made from eight consulates, and the critic affirms that this record 'could be extended indefinitely.' Hardly indefinitely, for there are only two other consulates in Turkey, namely, Constantinople and Smyrna. Some of the eight that are mentioned, like Bassorah and Samsoon, are petty offices, where only consular agents are employed. It is true that at several of these Turkish consulates missionaries from America are the principal parties concerned. The latest report from the Department of State of the United States shows that we have in all the world sixty-one consulates general, 245 consulates, and twenty-five commercial agencies—in all, 331; and it may be remarked that a somewhat large percentage of these officials are stationed at points where American interests are not very prominent. Wherever Americans are settled for legitimate business whose interests require protection a consul is usually appointed. If these Americans are engaged in trade, selling or buying goods, there is no question as to the propriety of consular supervision. Is there any just reason why Americans who are selling sewing machines or kerosene oil or tobacco, or are buying rugs or curios in a town of Asia Minor, should have consular supervision, while a score or two of the American men and women who have settled in another district of the same country for the purpose of carrying on hospitals, dispensaries, or schools, and are engaged in a work in which the thought of beneficence takes precedence of the thought of making money, should be denied such supervision? It is not to be said in the one case that the government is engaged in trade in machines or oil or rugs, or in the other case that it is preaching the gospel. Not at all. It is simply a matter of the protection of American citizens who are engaged in legitimate enterprises and who are entitled to the protection granted by all civilized nations to their citizens abroad. As little occasion as our missionaries have, speaking comparatively to seek the services of consuls, there is no occasion to apologize for their doing so, as if their calling gave them less title to receive such protection than if they were miners or manufacturers or dealers in cosmetics or rum.

But we have said quite enough in regard to this article. The asserton that our missionaries are injuring our commerce is simply preposterous and is not supported by the facts stated, for the simple reason that they are not facts. The critic knows neither the missionaries nor the Chinese. Had he known the latter, even superficially, he could never have written: 'Perhaps our evangelists do, here and there, convert a heathen, in the true meaning of the terms.' Evidently he has never heard the story known all over the Christian world—the story of the magnificent heroism of hundreds of Chinese converts during the Boxer rebellion, men and women who endured martyrdom for their faith with a steadfast devotion unexcelled in any age of the church. Having so utterly misapprehended the people about whom he is theorizing, it is no wonder that this critic's conclusions are to such an extent, and often so ludicrously, contrary to fact, fact.

BEARDS AND CREASED TROUSERS.

Those men wearing beards will have them clipped torpedo fashion.—Order to the Naval Volunteers.

'A torpedo beard,' explained an expert, 'is a beard clipped to a point—a sort of stubby Vandyke beard—and is the official beard of the navy. Just now the torpedo beard is becoming more popular—in fact, it is the only beard that smart people wear.

'The flowing beard is hopelessly out of fashion, and is usually worn only by people who have reached that stage of life when they have ceased to crease their trousers.'—London 'Daily Mail.'

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. Retails at $2.00.

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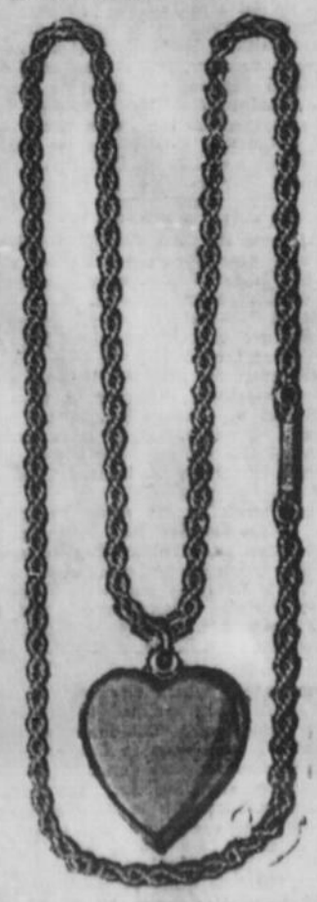
N.B.—For 15c per letter in cash, or for $1.00 more worth of new subscriptions, we will have the Locket engraved with handsome script monogram of not more than two or three letters.



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BRITISH COLUMBIA BEST

Viennese Doctor Looks for Tremendous Development Beyond Alberta

SAYS THE SOLUTION OF THE LABOR QUESTION IS THE IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE.

'Canada!' he said with enthusiasm. 'Why, Canada is such a glorious country, so immensely rich in natural resources, that no mismanagement, governmental or otherwise, could ever spoil it.'

These were the words used to a 'Witness' interviewer at the C. P. R. offices this morning by Dr. Maurice Baumfield, special correspondent of the famous 'Neue Freie Presse,' of Vienna, who has spent the last three or four months in exploring Canada. His primary object has been to write special articles for his paper describing the country, and he has made particular inquiries into the question of immigration, upon which he will present a report to the Austria-Hungarian Government on his return.

'In my report to the government,' he said, 'I shall strongly recommend this country as a field for the settlement of our emigrants. Do you know that no fewer than 285,000 of our people from Austria and Hungary have gone to the United States? I have a feeling that it would be much better for them to come here, where there are such splendid prospects for them. The Canadian people whom I have met have told me that the Galicians and Hungarians make excellent farmers and railway men. As an instance of the success which has attended my countrymen in Canada, I may tell you that I met a Galician at Star, 35 miles out from Edmonton, who came to Canada, as he himself told me, eight years ago without so much as ten dollars in his possession. To-day he has $6,500 worth of machinery, all paid for, he owns three quarter sections of land, he has a nice house, 80 horses, more than 150 head of cattle, and I do not know how many hundred pigs, fowls, and so on. He is a very simple-minded and industrious man. Although this may be an exceptional case, it shows what the Galicians can accomplish here. He told me that he estimated he was worth at least $35,000.'

Dr. Baumfield has journeyed from one end of Canada to the other, and has not only investigated the communities close to the main line of the C. P. R., but has driven far out into the remoter settlements. He expressed the unhesitating belief that the province which has the greatest future before it is the Province of British Columbia.

'It is indeed a marvellous province,' he remarked—'Marvellous in beauty and in natural wealth. Not only is it a mining and forest country, but it has excellent agricultural regions yet awaiting development, and particularly if you go farther north towards the Peace river.'

The doctor was prodigal in his praise of the scenery of British Columbia. He took about four weeks to go through the Canadian Alps, and he was particularly struck with the wonderful beauty of the Valley of the Ten Peaks, with Burgess Pass, near the Yoho Valley, and with the Cougar Valley, near where the Caves of Cheops are situated.

'It is in this latter valley,' he said, 'that you get a really adequate impression of what the glaciers are like. You can look away far into the distance and see, yes, hundreds of miles of glacier. The glacier at Glacier Station is, too, very fine. I will not say it is as fine as the one at Glacier, in Switzerland, but the surroundings are far beyond those in Switzerland for grandeur.'

He had much to say about the good quality of the farming land in the prairie provinces, and particularly admired the great irrigation scheme which the C. P. R. is carrying out near Calgary. That scheme, he thinks, is destined to make Calgary a great city, and Edmonton, he thinks, will be a city just as great.

'I cannot say which city will be the greater, but I am inclined to think it will be Edmonton. The finest agricultural land I have seen in Canada is in that district—land that does not require irrigation or anything else. If anyone had been rash enough to have said ten years ago that the wheat belt extended that far north, he would have been laughed at, but many people have told me that there is quite as good country for four hundred miles north of Edmonton, and that wheat is already being grown successfully that far north.

'And now I will tell you what is the greatest problem you have to face in this country. It is the labor problem. The need of labor here is universal. Everywhere people are saying we would do this or we would do that if we could get the men, but we cannot get them. I think the solution lies in not restricting your country to European and American immigration. You should let in the Japanese. The labor people need have no fear that they would lower the standard of wages, for they are not like the Chinese, who do work at any price. They make excellent laborers, and they would to a great extent set free the people of European origin for a better class of work, and assist immensely in the development of this splendid country.'

CHINESE BARRED FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

C. P. R. WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO RETURN THOSE NOW DETAINED AT SYDNEY TO CHINA.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—It has transpired that the detention at Sydney, C.B., of some thirteen Chinese, who were bound for Newfoundland, is due to the fact that on the day this party were to have taken boat from Sydney across to the Island, the Newfoundland Government have put into force a tax of $300 upon all Chinese immigrants. The Celestials have not this much money. They cannot remain in Canada, because to do so would cost them $500 a head, so the chances are that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be under the necessity of shipping them back to China.

A Newfoundland act of parliament passed some time ago placed a poll tax on Chinese immigrants. This was only to go into effect on the proclamation, and in this case its sudden enforcement has caused a serious injustice. The thirteen Chinamen now at Sydney had travelled all the way from the Orient and were within forty miles of their destination before they ever heard of their entry to Newfoundland being conditional on the payment of a large fee. It seems that the companies operating the iron mines at Belle Isle, near St. John's, were desirous of securing Chinese labor for their mines, it being impossible to get men enough among the islanders to keep up with orders. Evidently the Island Government did not want to have a Chinese question on its hands, and so put the prohibitive poll tax that will effectually shut the yellow man out.

MR. FIELDING UNSEATED

ON THE GROUNDS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES BY AGENTS.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 17.—The election of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, as the parliamentary representative for Queen's-Shelburne, is voided. So decided Chief Justice Weatherbe and Mr. Justice Russell, who have been sitting at Liverpool for three days conducting the election trial. The election is voided on the ground of corrupt practices by agents.

Mr. E. M. Farrell, Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature, whose name was mentioned prominently in the case, has been absent from Liverpool for several weeks, and could not be served with a subpoena, but, notwithstanding this, the court has come to the conclusion that there was evidence enough to unseat Mr. Fielding.

The taking of evidence was completed yesterday. On the opening of the court this morning, the Chief Justice asked to hear counsel as to the agency of Mr. E. M. Farrell. It was then contended that Mr. Farrell was not an agent within the act, that he was not in the riding during the election, and that the evidence did not disclose any corrupt act on his part.

Mr. J. J. Ritchie replied on behalf of the petitioner, urging that agency had been fully shown by men who had acted corruptly on Mr. Fielding's behalf.

The court then adjourned till nine o'clock to-night, when the decision was given that the election was void on account of corrupt acts by agents. The personal charges under which it was sought to disqualify the Minister of Finance, had been withdrawn.

The vote in the election, which was held on Nov. 3, 1904, was as follows:—

W. S. Fielding, Liberal	2,302
James J. Ritchie, Conservative	1,917
Majority for Fielding	385

MR. TURGEON FOR OTTAWA

WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED TO VACANT SOLICITOR-GENERALSHIP.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The current impression here seems to be that the Hon. Adelard Turgeon, who has been a member of the Quebec Cabinet for the past nine years, will enter Federal politics in the fall, succeeding to the vacant solicitor-generalship. Mr. Turgeon is admitted to be one of the most effective platform speakers among the French-Canadian Liberals, and his transfer to the Federal arena would undoubtedly add to the government's strength in Quebec.

GENTLEMANLY BURGLAR

SMARTLY ARRESTED BY DETECTIVE LEHUQUET AT MONTREAL.

Detective Lehuquet on Thursday night arrested John Woods, described as one of the cleverest housebreakers in the country, on a Montreal street car. A number of burglaries have recently been committed in the city, and suspicion fell upon Woods, who had been in the hands of the police before. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in finding the man until Thursday night, when Detective Lehuquet saw him pass on a St. Catherine street car. The officer followed him up and effected his arrest. Woods admits having broken into three city residences. He is a man of good address, and at the time of his arrest he had taken rooms at the Place Viger Hotel, where he was posing as a gentleman of means. He has been remanded for trial.

DYNAMITE ON TRAIN

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE ON C. P. R. CAR AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20.—On entering a Canadian Pacific Railway passenger car at the Union station yesterday, a switchman named Mitchell found four sticks of dynamite, each eight inches long, and seven fuses, with caps attached lying on the car floor. No one was in the car at the time. Mitchell laid the sticks and fuses carefully aside until he could report. When he returned to the car the sticks and fuses had disappeared. There is no explanation of the finding or of the subsequent disappearance of the explosives.

THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY GOES TO NORWAY, THEN TO DENMARK.

London, Aug. 18..The Queen left here to-day for Norway, where she will visit her daughter, Queen Maud, after which she will go to Denmark and spend her usual holiday with her brothers and sisters, the trip being made on the British royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert.'

Copenhagen, Aug. 19.—The Dowager Empress of Russia, who intended to visit Copenhagen at the same time as Queen Alexandra, has abandoned the idea of visiting Denmark this year on account of the situation in Russia. The general opinion here in all circles on Russia is very pessimistic.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER — At No. 67 Greene avenue, Westmount, on Aug. 9, 1906, the wife of Percy Alexander, of a daughter.

JENKINS.—At 1031 Wellington street, on Aug. 8, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Jenkins.

ROBERTSON — At North Georgetown, on Aug. 15, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Robertson.

ROSS — At Huntingdon, on Aug. 12, 1906, the wife of Fred. Ross, of Powerscourt, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—WADE.—On Aug. 15, 1906, at Christ Church, New Liverpool, Que., by the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Gershom Davie Anderson to Gladys H., second daughter of E. Harper Wade.

BEBEE—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Abinger, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, John Wesley Bebee, of Vermachar, Ont., to Lizzie Jackson, daughter of Mr. Alexander Jackson, of Abinger, Ont.

CURRIE—KING.—At the United Presbyterian Manse, Galt, Ont., on Aug. 15, 1906, by the Rev. A. G. King, D.D., father of the bride, Margaret Jane, to Dr. Alexander William Currie, of New York City, N.Y.

CARPENTER — WEBSTER — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Aug. 15, 1906, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Mary Margaret A., daughter of John A. Webster, of Gananoque, Ont., to Wm. Grant Carpenter, of Bowmanville, Ont.

CLEMENTS — HUGHES — On Aug. 14, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James L. Hughes, Balmy Beach, Toronto, Miss Helen Mary Hughes to Mr. Walter E. Clements, of New York.

CRAIGIE—SHAW. — At the Methodist Church, Port Credit, Ont., on Aug. 13, 1906, by the Rev. G. S. Smith, James Craigie to Rosetta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James R. Shaw, Port Credit.

COULTES—MACCRIMMON. — At the residence of the bride's parents, Ripley, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1906, by the Rev. R. McLeod, Miss Jean MacCrimmon, eldest daughter of D. A. MacCrimmon, M.P., to Edgar S. Coultes, D.D.S., of Philadelphia, formerly of Bluevale.

DUCKWORTH — COMPTON — On Aug. 2, 1906, at Christ Church, Albany street, London, England, by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O., Sub-dean of Westminster, and uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Forbes Duckworth, M.A., Dean of Trinity College, Toronto, Canada (brother), Francis Robinson Gladstone Duckworth, youngest son of Henry Duckworth, J.P., Chester, to Ethelwyn, only daughter of the Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A., Headmaster of Dover College.

FOWLER — JOHNSTON — At the home of the bride's father, on Aug. 15, 1906, by the Rev. L. M. England, B.A., Wm. J. Fowler, son of Page P. Fowler, of Dalling, to M. Clare Johnston, daughter of John B. Johnston, of Marlboro, Que.

LOUGH — WALBRIDGE — On Aug. 15, 1906, at the Methodist Church, Mystic, P.Q., by the Rev. John D. Ellis, Helen Walbridge, to the Rev. D. A. Lough.

McGUIRE—McBRIDE.— On Aug. 10, 1906, at the Methodist parsonage, Calgary, by the Rev. G. W. Kerby, Miss A. McBride, of Carp, Ont., to V. W. McGuire, of Lethbridge, Alta.

McLAREN—DAVIDSON.—On Aug. 15, 1906, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 95 Henderson ave., Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Agnes Dakers Davidson, eldest daughter of the late James Davidson, to John McLaren, of Vancouver, B.C.

MILTOR — MORGAN — In Toronto, on Aug. 13, 1906, by the Rev. W. D. Ballantyne, B.A., Margaret A. Morgan, daughter of the late George Morgan, of the city of Quebec, to William George Miltor, of London, England.

OVEREND—PLEWMAN. — At the residence of the bride's parents, 102 Seaton street, Toronto, on Aug. 15, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Chambers, Miles Arthur W. Overend, eldest son of Mr. M. A. Overend, to Annie Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. Richard Plewman, both of Toronto.

ROBERTSON—PRITCHARD. — At North Wakefield, P.Q., on Aug. 14, 1906, Agnes M., daughter of Mr. Joseph Pritchard, to Mr. E. C. Robertson, of Almonte, Ont.

ROBERTSON—RYAN. — On Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Ryan, 44 Homewood avenue, by the Rev. G. A. Rix, of Orangeville, Ont., Charles Stuart Robertson to Edith Laura Ryan, both of Toronto.

SAUNDERS—STANTON.— At Barriefield, Ontario, at St. Mark's Church, on August 16, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Nimmo, Miss Daisy Louise Stanton, of Barriefield, to Samuel Arthur Saunders, of Kingston.

SCOTT — HURD — At Saskatoon, Sask., on Aug. 3, 1906, by the Rev. M. M. Bennett, Daniel Amon Scott, of Arden, Ont., to Edith Lydia Hurd, of Dominion City, Man.

SHAW — WHITE — At the residence of her sister, Mrs. George B. Meadows, No. 6 Sussex avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 16, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. E. Hooper, May Kent White, youngest daughter of the late S. P. White, Esq., of Kingston, Ont., to John Frank Shaw, of Little Fork, Minnesota, U.S.

VOSBOURGH—KELLOGG.— At Campbellford, Ont., on Aug. 15, 1906, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., George Wellington Vosbourgh to Harriet Mellissa Kellogg, both of Campbellford.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At Tiverton, Ont., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906, Margaret Kennedy, beloved wife of the Rev. John Anderson, and mother of Rev. Jas. A. Anderson, B.A., of Goderich, and the Rev. J. Duncan Anderson, B.A., of Beauharnois.

BERRY — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Aug. 13, 1906, Hannah Rogers, beloved wife of William Berry, of Lachute, Que.

CANDLISH.—Departed to be with the Lord, on Aug. 14, 1906, Henry Candlish, sr., aged 73 years, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

CRAWFORD — At 100 Plymouth Grove, on Aug. 16, 1906, Isabella Roy, in her 76th year, beloved wife of William Crawford.

DEWAR—At the home of John Campbell, Dalesville, Que., on Aug. 13, 1906, Catherine Dewar, in the 79th year of her age.

DUNLOP — In Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1906, Robert J. Dunlop, aged 82 years.

DUNSCOMB — At Cap a l'Aigle, Que., on Aug. 9, 1906, Alice Maud Anderson, daughter of the late John William and Caroline B. Dunscomb, of Quebec.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at her residence, near Leamington, Ont., in her 70th year, Ann Whealy, widow of the late Ralph Foster.
Huntingdon (Que.) papers please copy.

FRASER.—At Lancaster, on Aug. 20, 1906, Duncan Fraser, aged 70 years and nine months.

GODDARD.—At Frost Village, Que., on Aug. 11, 1906, Mary Perkins, widow of the late Albert Goddard, in her 70th year.

HALL — On Aug. 14, 1906, at the residence of her nephew, James Hall, 259 Queen street west, Toronto, Elizabeth Helen Robson, widow of the late James Hall, Esq., of Brockville.

HARMER — At his late residence, Mosgrove, Nepean, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1906, Frederick William Harmer, in his 84th year.

IRWIN — In this city, on Aug. 18, 1905, at the General Hospital, Ellen Irwin, daughter of Mrs. Hyndman Irwin, 82 Amherst street.

KANNAWIN.—At the family residence, Shelburne, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1906, Robert Kannawin, in the 69th year of his age, father of the Rev. W. M. Kannawin, of Woodville, Ont.

LAWLOR — At Quebec, on Aug. 12, 1906, at the age of 44 years and 8 months, Mr. Timothy Lawlor, husband of Dame Eulda Dussault.

MACPHERSON.—At Windsor, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1906, suddenly, Margaret Anna, wife of Frank H. Macpherson.

McCUAIG — At Cote St. George, Dalhousie Station, P.Q., on Aug. 17, 1906, Mrs. Sarah Morrison, aged 94 years, relict of the late John McCuaig.

MORRIS — At Sandy Cove, Lake Simcoe, Ont., on Aug. 15, 1906, Annie Ridout Morris, youngest daughter of U. I. Morris, Huron street, Toronto.

PASSMORE — On Aug. 14, 1906, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert McKay, 650 Church street, Toronto, Isabella Henrietta Passmore, widow of the late F. F. Passmore.

REDLICH.—At Ottawa, on Aug. 15, 1906, at Fernbank, Carolina Stuhlmiller, beloved wife of Jos. Redlich, aged 33 years.

SAUNDERS — On Aug. 11, 1906, at Notre Dame du Portage, Kate H. Saunders, widow of the late W. B. Saunders, of Toronto, aged 74 years, mother of Mrs. J. Dixon, 89 James street, Ottawa.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906, James Smith, late conductor G.T.R.

SOULE — At Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 16, 1906, Walter Soule, in his 57th year.

STONEBURG.— In East Toronto, Danoforth road, on Aug. 16, 1906, Nellie, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stoneburg.

TETREAU.—On July 23, 1906, at Moffatt, Sask., Janet McArthur, beloved wife of Joseph Tetreau.

WOODS.—Peacefully passed away, at Toronto, on Aug. 15, 1906, Ann Virtue, widow of the late Robert Woods, aged 85 years.

YORK — At his residence, Spring Hill, Ont., James York, in the 50th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM.

GLENNON.—In affectionate memory of John J. Glennon, who passed away on August 20, 1901, and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery Aug. 22, 1901. 'Until the day break and the shadows flee away.'

LEDINGHAM — In loving and affectionate remembrance of Lizzie Ann McEwan Ledingham, who died in Ottawa, on July 14, 1895; also, Robert William Ledingham, who died in the General Hospital, Montreal, on Aug. 14, 1900.
'Never shall their memory fade,
Loving hearts will always linger
Round the grave where they are laid.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

RENEWALS.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal subscription for August, are reminded to have the renewal mailed in good time, and so avoid any interruption in the receipt of their paper.

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