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LORD SALISBURY RESIGNS

Mr. A. J. Balfour now Premier of Great Britain.

NEWS COMES AS A SURPRISE TO EVERYBODY.

London, July 14.—The following communication was issued from Downing Street last evening: 'On Friday last, the Marquis of Salisbury had an audience with the King and tendered his resignation, which was graciously accepted by His Majesty. His Majesty subsequently communicated with Mr. Arthur Balfour, who forthwith had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour having then consulted with other members of the ministry, was received by the King on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, and accepted the post of Prime Minister, vacated by Lord Salisbury.'

The Court Circular issued last night gives the King's account of the change in the Premiership. It says: 'The Marquis of Salisbury had audience of the King on Friday and tendered his resignation as Prime Minister and Lord of the Privy Seal, which was graciously accepted by His Majesty. The King yesterday summoned the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and offered him the post of Prime Minister, vacated by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour accepted His Majesty's offer.'

The 'Times' says that after Mr. Balfour had received the King's message, he immediately drove to the Colonial Secretary's house and saw him in his sick room. 'We are in a position to state,' adds the 'Times,' 'that he was met in the most cordial manner, and that Mr. Chamberlain realized that Mr. Balfour was the natural successor to the Premiership, and assured him of his entire support.'

NOT DUE TO ILL-HEALTH.

The 'Daily Mail' declares that even late on Sunday night some members of the government did not know of the resignation of Lord Salisbury. A large number of members of the House of Lords and House of Commons were in complete ignorance of the change until they received notices to attend a meeting of the Conservative party at 12.30 to-day. The 'Mail' says that Lord Salisbury's resignation was not due to ill-health and that he is much stronger now than at any time since last winter.

The 'Times' says that the King consulted Lord Salisbury in regard to the man most fitted to succeed him. Mr. Balfour's claims are universally recognized. He has led in the House of Commons the last seven years and commands its confidence to a very unusual degree. The loyalty of his own party is now immense. The majority has never wavered while he enjoys the confidence, regard and almost the affection of his political opponents. There is no other man in the House, who, in those respects, can approach him. Mr. Chamberlain has very high claims on the Premiership. More than any other man he has stood for the government in the eyes of the world. Beyond all others he decided the fortune of the Empire when it was menaced by disruption at the very centre by Mr. Gladstone. Since the formation of the Unionist party none has fought its battles so powerfully, but Mr. Chamberlain has never shown the smallest ambition to lead in the House of Commons. He has never been a candidate for the Premiership. It ought to be known once for all that between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain there are the strongest bonds of mutual admiration and regard.

The 'Times' hints that the country looks to Mr. Balfour to display great vigor. A brief communication will be made to both Houses this afternoon of the transference of the Premiership. The office of Prime Minister is not a salaried one, and it can be held along with another office. Therefore, it is probable no debate on the matter will arise.

The 'Times' expects that Mr. Balfour will remain in the House of Commons, and that the Duke of Devonshire will lead in the House of Lords.

The King has asked Lord Salisbury to accept some signal honor in return for his great services to the state and it is possible that he will be raised to the dignity of a dukedom. Queen Victoria on at least two occasions proposed to make him a duke, but his name has not appeared in any of the honor lists for a great many years. The retiring statesman has for weeks past been in failing health and it is believed that his physicians urged upon him the necessity of withdrawing at once from the turmoil of political life, otherwise he would probably have delayed his resignation until after the coronation ceremony next month. It is assumed that in accordance with custom the members of the Cabinet will formally place their resignations in the hands of Mr. Balfour so that he may be free to make any change, if he should think it desirable or advisable.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SILENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier courteously declined to be interviewed with reference to Lord Salisbury's resignation. Sir Gordon Sprigg left London on Saturday. Sir Edmund Barton is spending the week out of London and Sir Richard Seddon was the only colonial premier who would express his views in any detail. The New Zealand statesman said he knew that with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office there would be no change in the policy of the government with regard to the colonies which has been for the good of the Empire.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

The 'Telegraph' says that as soon as Lord Salisbury was assured that his desire for rest could not retard the King's recovery, he formally tendered his resignation. It was accepted with many expressions of regret. A message was immediately sent to Mr. Balfour, whose first act was to visit Mr. Chamberlain, who declared his most cordial readiness to serve under him. Mr. Balfour then visited the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, whose answer was similar to Mr. Chamberlain's. After consulting with other members of the cabinet Mr. Balfour was justified in accepting the premiership. A Chamberlain administration would be an impossibility at the present time for many excellent reasons, first because loyalty, mutual admiration and affection between him and Mr. Balfour made rivalry impossible. Mr. Chamberlain has made no secret of his inflexible determination not to accept a post which by seniority belonged to Mr. Balfour, and secondly because for a long time Mr. Chamberlain cannot be spared from the Colonial Office, where he has done more than all his predecessors put together to weld all



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, THE RETIRING PREMIER

Britons into one great harmonious family. No technical promotion could raise Mr. Chamberlain to a higher position than he occupies at this moment in the hearts and minds of his countrymen.

The 'Standard,' a regular Conservative organ, says there is no hint of intrigues or personal friction, which often attend a change in the premiership. Mr. Balfour's leadership is readily accepted, even by those who might reasonably regard themselves as competitors for the vacant place. Mr. Chamberlain has generously and patriotically effaced his own aspirations, and is content to remain as Mr. Balfour's able and efficient lieutenant. It is a right and wise decision. Yet a minister of Mr. Chamberlain's genius who has attained so commanding a position, not in Great Britain alone, but throughout the empire, whose policy has just been so triumphantly vindicated, and who stands at the very pinnacle of success and achievement, might almost be excused for declining to rest satisfied with any place lower than the highest. It is much to Mr. Chamberlain's credit that he yielded to superior claims. He has added to the weighty obligations under which he has already laid his countrymen. He has shown, not for the first time, that he can prefer national interests to gratification of personal aims.

FEELING IN LONDON

VARIOUS OPINIONS EXPRESSED AT THE POLITICAL CLUBS.

London, July 14.—At the political clubs last night various opinions were expressed regarding Lord Salisbury's retirement and Mr. Balfour's accession. The Liberals and Nationalists generally expressed relief to find that Mr. Balfour, not Mr. Chamberlain, was to be the new premier; but a small section of both Conservatives and Liberals were in no way reconciled to the idea of the 'perpetuation of the Hotel Cecil,' as the change from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Balfour is called, and openly regretted that Mr. Chamberlain had not been appointed or a compromise found in the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P., in an interview last night, summed up the situation in connection with the resignation of Lord Salisbury and the appointment of Mr. Balfour, as follows: 'The resignation of Lord Salisbury was expected in connection with the coronation of King Edward, but when the coronation did not take place there grew up an idea that perhaps the Premier's resignation was indefinitely postponed. Old men cling to power, and it was supposed that Lord Salisbury was not free from the weakness of so many others. This prospect did not quite satisfy his colleagues. Lord Salisbury's health has been notoriously indifferent, especially since the death of his wife.'

'Probably his resignation now has been influenced partly by the desire to make sure of the succession being in the Cecil family, and still more with a view to preventing the accession of Mr. Chamberlain. No man could be more adverse than is Lord Salisbury to supreme power being in the hands of the Colonial Secretary. Though they had been made political bedfellows by necessity, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain remained apart and are secretly hostile to each other. In addition the accession of Mr. Chamberlain might involve the immediate dismissal of Lord Cranborne (under secretary for the Foreign Office), and the Earl of Selborne (First Lord of the Admiralty), one the son and the other the son-in-law of Lord Salisbury, and it must also have meant such a paling of the star of Mr. Balfour as to practically destroy his prestige. It is doubtful, in any case, whether the rank and file of the Tory party would have accepted Mr. Chamberlain willingly. They use him, but they do not like him. There is a certain section of young Tories who do not love Mr. Balfour, thinking him slack, decadent and lethargic, but he is still the darling of the straight Conservatives, and his appointment would be even more popular with his political opponents than with his political friends. Despite his many faults, Mr. Balfour remains the most popular figure in the House of Commons, and his very faults help him in this respect. If he be indolent, he is also courteous, tolerant and broad-minded, and he will not insult other nations, as Mr. Chamberlain has done. His tongue is well under restraint, and he has all the instincts of a gentleman.

'I regard the change as beneficial to Ireland in the long run. Mr. Balfour has had much experience of Ireland, and, though he is not yet a home ruler, all his old animosity has disappeared and he is just the man to propose a solution of the long outstanding difficulty. But Mr. Balfour does not come into office at a very happy moment. The Educational Bill, which he is piloting through the House of Commons, arouses tremendous religious passions on both sides, and it is doubtful if he will be able to carry it through without such concessions to his political opponents as will exasperate some of his own political friends. The aftermath of the war also has come, and the majority of the government, though large, is wanting in cohesion. But it is useless speculating further; the unexpected is always the dominant factor in England's politics.'

PRESS COMMENT

NEWSPAPERS UNANIMOUS IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO LORD SALISBURY.

The newspapers are unanimous in paying tributes to Lord Salisbury's personal character, but are divided as to whether to expect new departures in policy to follow the resignation. Much depends on whether Mr. Balfour will go to the House of Lords.

The 'Morning Post,' commenting editorially on the resignation, says that in the management of British external affairs Lord Salisbury enjoyed to an unusual extent the confidence of his countrymen and those who have represented foreign nations. He had to watch the phases of the ever-changing, ever-important Eastern question, and on more than one occasion to exercise tact and penetration in the preservation of good relations with our American kinsmen. He, by universal admission, was an intellectual giant among his colleagues. He was the last leader of the Victorian age. With King Edward's accession we have entered a new era and new problems.

The 'Post,' which is the chief organ of the Young Conservatives, confines its eulogy to Mr. Balfour, saying that in the House of Commons he gained widespread personal regard and affection by his good temper.

The 'Daily Mail' says that Lord Salisbury is succeeded by a distinguished member of his own family. So long as Mr. Balfour enjoys the warm support of Mr. Chamberlain, his position will be sure. As Chief Secretary for Ireland he showed courage and immense force of character, and in the most critical period of the South African war, he rose to the emergency and forbade the abandonment of Ladysmith.

The 'Chronicle' says it was clear that Mr. Chamberlain's present chances for the Premiership were impossible. The Conservatives could not accept him because he would not satisfy their demands on religious education. Another thing against him was the strenuousness with which he always encountered his opponents on any question. There have been too many violent indiscretions in his career. He is too much at variance with the ideas of the Conservative party to step into the office Lord Salisbury has vacated.

THE UNIONIST PRESS PLEASED.

New York, July 14.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' says the Unionist papers this morning speak highly of Mr. Chamberlain's patriotism in yielding to the superior claims of Mr. Balfour. The 'Standard' says that a minister of Mr. Chamberlain's genius who has attained so commanding a position, not in Great Britain alone, but throughout the Empire, whose policy has just been so triumphantly vindicated and who stands at the very pinnacle of success and achievement might almost be excused for declining to rest satisfied with any place lower than the highest. Liberal as well as Unionist papers agree that Lord Salisbury has earned a rest from his labors.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER RESIGNS.

London, July 14.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach is the ninth baronet, and was born in 1837. He succeeded his father in the title in 1854. Sir Michael was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M. A., afterwards receiving the honorary degree of D. C. L. He entered parliament in 1864 as member for East Gloucestershire, which riding he represented continuously for twenty-one years. Since 1885 he has sat for West Bristol. His official life began in 1868 as Under-Secretary of the Home Department, and Secretary of the Poor Law Board. He became Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1874, Secretary for the Colonies in 1878, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1885, again Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1886, President of the Board of Trade in 1888, and entered upon his second term as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1895. Sir Michael is a P. C., a J. P., a D. L., and High Steward of Gloucester, is a member of the Athenaeum and Carlton Clubs and owns an estate of about four thousand acres. His principal seat is Coin St. Aldwyn's, Fairford, Gloucestershire. Lady Hicks-Beach is a daughter of the third Earl Fortescue.

THE NEW PREMIER

ADDRESSES THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY.

London, July 14.—Perhaps never has a change of premiership been effected with so little dislocation to business, either public or private, as accompanied the transfer of the seats of office from Lord Salisbury to the Hon. A. J. Balfour. The occurrence has no effect whatever on the Stock Exchange. The only other change in the Cabinet thus far announced is the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, though others are foreshadowed.

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first meeting of his followers at the Foreign Office to-day, informed them that he could not count on the continued assistance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, but could count on the latter's good wishes.

The public showed little interest in the party meeting, which was summoned for noon and the members of parliament gathered in Downing street almost unnoticed.

The new Premier, when he entered the conference room of the Foreign Office, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Londonderry and others, received quite an ovation, all present standing and loudly cheering him. When Mr. Balfour rose to address the meeting all again stood up and cheered the new chief. So soon as quiet was restored Mr. Balfour referred to the loss of the services of the chief who for nearly fifty years had been engaged in active political life. No one, he said, would grudge him his well-earned repose, though his loss was irreparable.

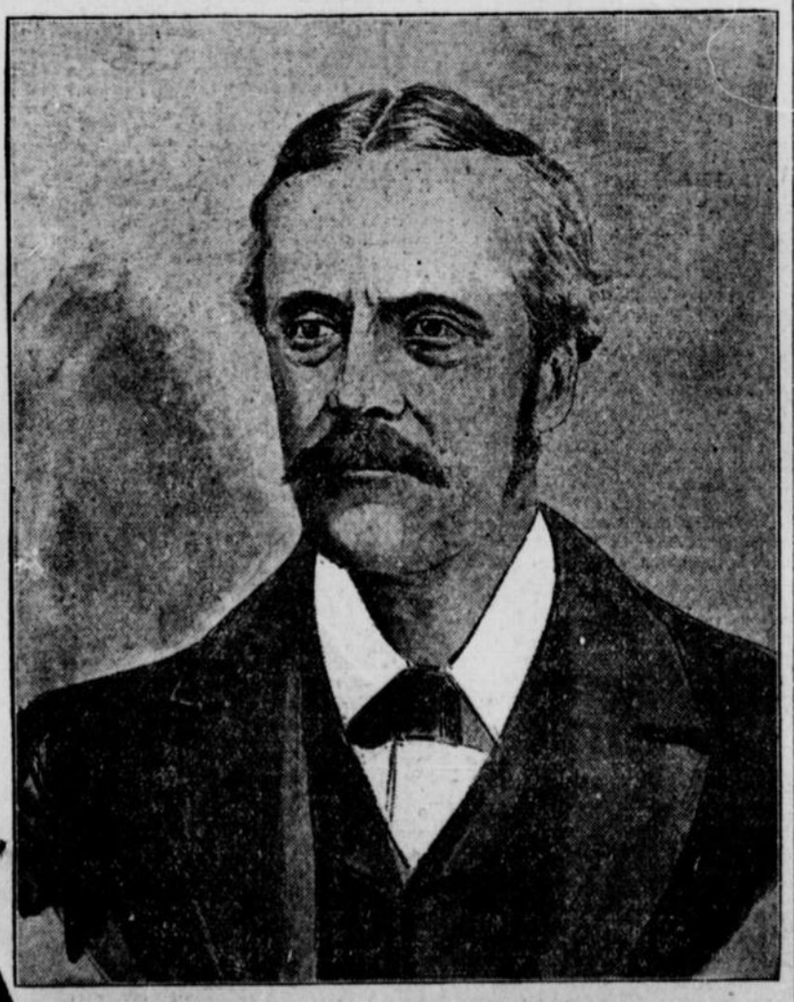
'I do not flatter myself,' proceeded the premier, 'that the gap he has left can be filled. But the place he has left must be occupied, and it is because the King has desired me to do my best to take that position that I have asked you to meet me to-day. I have accepted a great task and a heavy responsibility, certainly from no overweening belief in my own capacity, but because I am sure, or, at least, have every reason to believe, that in attempting to carry on this work I will have the most important qualification a leader can have, namely, the regard and confidence of those with whom he works. I cannot now promise myself that I shall have the continued assistance of all my colleagues. One of the most prominent of them, with whom I have been associated all my political life, and who has occupied and serves to occupy the highest post in the House of Commons and State, has told me that I cannot count upon his further assistance. I mean the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But, though I grieve to say I cannot count with any assurance on his further assistance, I can count with absolute confidence on his good wishes in the labors that are before us.'

At this juncture Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, amid applause, signified his assent by crying heartily: 'Hear, hear.' 'For myself,' continued Mr. Balfour, 'I have nothing to say. For all the members, or at all events to the members of the House of Commons who are listening to me, I have no secrets and no surprises. You have known me so well and so long that even were I disposed to dwell on this thing there is nothing I could say which could or ought to alter the judgment already long ago formed. But if I have nothing of a personal nature to say at the present time neither have I any pronouncement to make. Changes there must be, consequent on the great change which we have met here to deplore. But this is not the occasion on which either to discuss them or even think of them. As for the question of policy I need hardly tell you that the policy of the Unionist party remains now what it has always been. We have lost the services of a brilliant advocate of our cause. We have lost a man around whom the sentiments and emotions of the party have for many years crystallized. Nevertheless, I feel we would do wrong to despair; do wrong to have even the faintest misgivings in regard to the future of the cause he has so long and so well upheld. If we preserve the unity in the future which has never been wanting in our ranks in the past the inherent vitality of our cause will make up for any weakness in the arms which have to sustain it.'

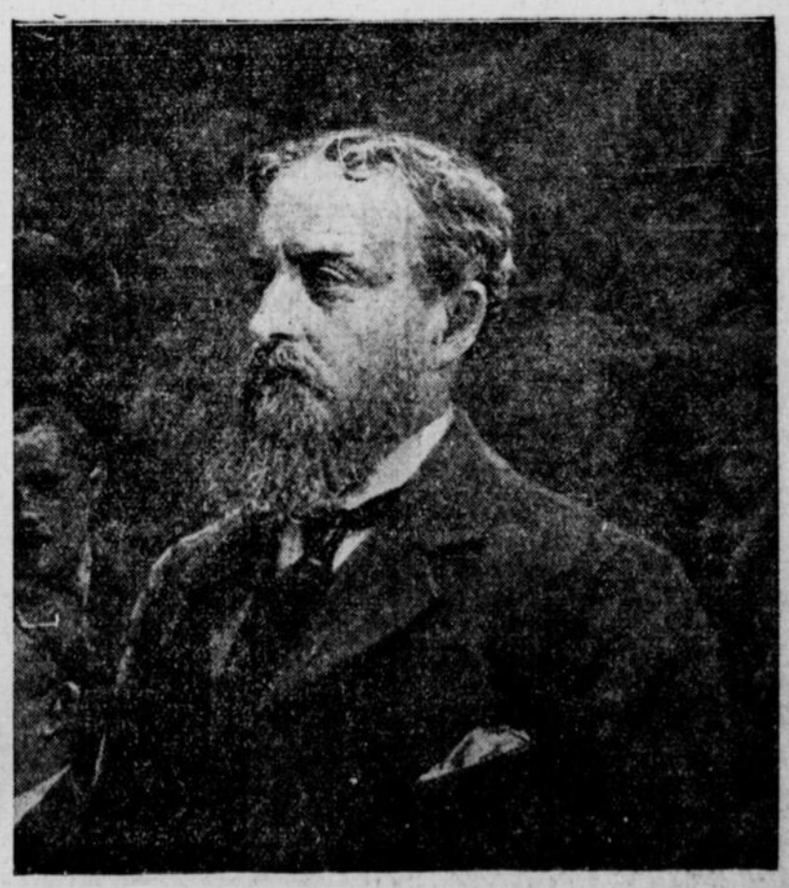
After a warm tribute to Lord Salisbury by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach rose and said there was no one whom he would more gladly and readily have accepted as leader of the party than the man he had followed as leader for more than seven years. But Lord Salisbury's retirement was a break with the traditions of his past political life. Two years ago he had begged for personal and not for politcal reasons, to be relieved from office; but he had consented at Lord Salisbury's instance to retain it to the end of the war. He now felt that the moment had come when such poor services as he could render could no longer be necessary to the country. Mr. Balfour had been good enough to express a strong desire that he should continue to act with him as his colleague, but admitted that the circumstances mentioned required consideration.

Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain, (financial secretary to the treasury), said his father wished him to say how greatly disappointed he was at the fact that he could not be present to welcome Mr. Balfour to the leadership, and say with pride and pleasure he would give all the assistance in his power. Turning towards Mr. Balfour, the speaker continued:—'My father bids me to say to you, Mr. Balfour, that you will find in him a colleague equally attached to you by private friendship and public regard, and that in offering you his support he feels he may speak also in the name of the

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MR. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, THE NEW PREMIER



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, RETIRING CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

A HUSTLER

(Morris Wade, in 'New England Homestead.')

It was prophesied when Ellis Ripley married pretty Eunice Dryden that he would 'make things lively' on the old Dryden place, for the young couple were to live on the old and neglected farm that had come to Eunice from her inefficient and shiftless father, who had never, so his neighbors said, been 'cut out for a farmer.'

When it came into the possession of Eunice there was a mortgage of a thousand dollars on it, and it would take almost that much more to 'put it into shape,' as Ellis said. It was agreed that Ellis was just the man to put the farm 'into shape,' and he began doing so the very day after he and Eunice were married. There had not been any wedding journey. This was a little disappointing to Eunice, although she did not say so. So they had remained at home, and Ellis had brought no less than thirty-five head of stock to the farm, including eighteen cows, for it was his intention to establish a milk route. This made it necessary for him to employ two hired men, who were, of course, boarded on the farm.

Ellis and his men were up at half-past three in the morning, and Eunice was compelled to rise at four in order to get breakfast for the men before they started out with the milk. On their return there would be a waggon load of milk cans to be washed. This was rough and hard work to which Eunice was entirely unaccustomed, but she did it bravely and uncomplainingly, although there was always a pain in her back and she felt faint from weariness when the disagreeable task was completed. The old house was large and required constant work to keep it in the spotless state of order to which Ellis had been accustomed in his own home. His mother was a famous housekeeper, and Ellis had inherited many of his 'hustling' traits from her. She was a remarkably robust and ambitious woman, who had well earned the reputation of being a 'driver.' Eunice, on the other hand, was small and delicate, and she had never been accustomed to hard work. With all of his failings, Eunice's father had always been considerate of her not very strong constitution, and he had always urged her to 'let things go' and not work beyond her strength. 'What's the sense of slaving a body's life away?' he would say in his soft-spoken, drawling tone. 'Take it easy, Eunice, take it easy. It will be all the same in a hundred years from now.'

But Ellis Ripley had no patience with this easy-going sort of philosophy. He had never 'taken it easy' himself, and he had no intention of admonishing others to do so. He was of a strong and vigorous temperament that rejoiced in work, and nothing irritated him so much as idleness. He had not the least thought of being unkind, and he had been so accustomed to seeing his robust mother and equally vigorous sisters plodding away from morning until night, without complaint, that it never occurred to him that Eunice might be working beyond her strength.

One evening in May Ellis said: 'See here, Eunice; I have been thinking of something. Here we have this big house, with half a dozen rooms that we never use. Why can't we turn them to account by taking five or six summer boarders? There's money in summer boarders if one manages right. Mother took half a dozen one summer, and she made a good hundred dollars out of them.'

'I am afraid that I would not know how to manage a summer boarding house as well as your mother, Ellis.' 'O nonsense! you'd get along all right. You are a good cook and mother could give you lots of hints in regard to what summer people like. I guess that mother would even be willing to come over and stay a week and start you off all right after the boarders came.' Eunice's heart sank. The thought of being under the tutelage of Ellis's mother for even a week was more than she could bear, and she made haste to say:

'Oh, I guess it would be better for me to start myself off, if I undertook anything of that kind.' 'Well, supposing we try it. Summer boarders are not much trouble. You know that they are out of the house about all of the time, and about all you would have to do would be to cook for them. And they say it isn't much more trouble to cook for ten than for five.' 'It is not true,' replied Eunice. 'And it is certainly more trouble to wash dishes and make beds and wash towels and bedding for ten than it is for five,' then, noting the look of disappointment and irritation on her husband's face, Eunice said quickly, 'But I am willing to try it, Ellis. I am as anxious as you are to get the mortgage off the farm and the place in as good condition as it was in when my grandfather owned it.'

'That's right,' said Ellis heartily. 'I'll never rest until I make this old place one of the finest farms in the county. It can be done, but it will take a pile of work to do it. And when it is done we will take things a little easy. I will send an advertisement for city boarders to one of the papers to-morrow, and we will go right to work getting ready for them. We can make it pay.'

A party of six 'summer boarders' arrived at the farm the second week in June, to remain until the middle of September, and Eunice began alone the task of caring for them. Ellis had met her suggestion that a girl be hired to assist her, with the remark or objection that a girl would 'take away so much of the profit,' and Eunice had not urged the matter. Her guests were rather exacting, and they did not do many things that they might have done to lighten the labors of the always-tired woman in the small, hot and inconvenient kitchen. The little call bell in the rooms of the boarders was continually ringing for Eunice to perform some service that the guests might so easily have performed for themselves. Not once during the entire summer did one of them deign to get a pitcher of water for his or her own room.

It was a very hot and dry summer that dragged wearily to its close. It seemed unending to the overworked and careworn Eunice, shut up in her little kitchen during all of her working hours, and dragging herself to bed at ten o'clock at night, too tired to sleep. There had been a profit of about $150, every cent of which went into the bank as a part of the first payment on the mortgage. Ellis congratulated Eunice on her success, and particularly on the fact that she had given such satisfaction to her guests that they had engaged their rooms for another summer. Eunice smiled wanly and made no reply to the congratulations of her husband.

During the winter her baby was born—a delicate, fretful little girl, who required almost constant care. Eunice had the help of a strong and capable girl for four weeks after the birth of the baby, and then Ellis said frankly that he could not afford to hire the girl any longer, and she returned to her home. His mother boasted that she had prepared dinner for ten harvest hands and made fifteen pounds of butter the day her first baby was three weeks old, and Ellis felt that he had been very generous to employ help in the house for four weeks after his baby was born. He felt disappointed because the baby had not been a boy, and because it was so delicate. A sickly child was, he said, an 'awful drag on a man.' He had the feeling of impatience and irritation that strong and well men sometimes feel for the weak and sickly, and it annoyed him to see Eunice looking so 'kind o' washed out,' as he expressed it.

His mother, with a singular lack of insight and sympathy, attributed Eunice's weak and delicate appearance to 'lack of spirit.' 'If she would just rouse up and develop some spirit, she would gain color and strength. She hasn't the spirit of a mouse,' said Ellis's mother, thinking that Eunice had gone out to the chicken house for some eggs, when she was really in the next room and heard every word her mother-in-law said.

'It is true,' said Eunice to herself with the flush of indignation still on her face. 'I haven't any spirit. Ellis's mother has told the simple truth. I have been a poor, weak, spiritless creature deserving of the contempt in which my husband's mother holds me. My husband himself is losing his respect for me because of my lack of spirit.'

She sat for a long time beside the bed on which her baby lay asleep, looking into the little one's face and coming slowly to a fixed resolution, the making of which brought the color to her cheeks and a light to her blue eyes. When she left the room it was with her head held erect and a quick, firm step. Her mother-in-law was sitting by a window sewing. Eunice went to a closet and brought out her jacket and hat.

'Will you look after the baby if she awakens before I get back?' said Eunice. 'I am going to walk over to the Bartley farm. I will not be gone long.' Mrs. Ripley looked up quickly, surprised at the firm and decided note in Eunice's voice. She noted also the color in her cheek and the bright light in her eye.

'Why don't you have Ellis hitch up one of the horses for you? It is a good mile over to the Bartleys'.'

'I know it, but the walk will do me good. I have not been outside of the gate for two weeks, and I would rather walk. Tell Ellis where I have gone if he comes in and asks for me.'

Ellis came in a few minutes after his wife had gone out, and his mother said, 'Eunice has gone over to the Bartleys'.'

'Gone over to the Bartleys'?' said Ellis, in a tone of surprise. 'What in the world has she gone over there for?'

'I don't know. She said she was going, and I didn't ask her any questions. She seemed to me to be considerably wrought up over something, and not a bit like herself.'

It was Susan, the eldest daughter of the Bartley family, who had worked for Eunice when her baby was born. Susan was a faithful and competent girl, and Eunice knew that she was seeking a situation because she was not needed at home. When Eunice returned home she said calmly in reply to the inquiring look in the faces of her husband and his mother, 'I went over to the Bartleys' to see if I could get Susan to come and work for me. The baby needs me nearly all of the time and I am away behind in all my sewing and housework. Moreover, there is quite as much need of two women to do the work in the house as there is of three men to do the outside work. I propose to keep Susan right along, particularly if those summer boarders are coming back, which they will not do if the baby and I are not stronger than we are now.'

There was something in Eunice's voice that caused both Ellis and his mother to look at her in surprise. She spoke in a perfectly calm and matter-of-fact way, as if there were nothing at all out of the ordinary in the course she had taken. Her eye met the eye of her husband as she spoke, but it was he and not she who winced, and she gave no sign of being in the least disturbed by the look of stern disapproval in the face of her husband's mother.

Ellis was about to speak, when Eunice said: 'I do not ask you to hire a girl, Ellis. I am going to hire the girl myself. I am to get next week the $200 due me from my grandfather's estate, and I tell you right now, Ellis, that that money is not going into the bank in your name. It will go into the bank in my name, and I shall use it as I see fit. None of it will be wasted. I shall never work in the future as I have worked in the past year, if that mortgage is never paid. I owe my little delicate, sickly baby all the love and care I can give it, for I am perfectly sure now that it would never have been the frail little mortal that it is if I had not sinfully overworked before it was born. I shall try to atone to it in the future for the wrong I did it in the past.'

'I did all of my own work when I had five children,' said Ellis's mother, severely. 'And I never—'

'I care nothing at all for what you did,' interrupted Eunice, with such an unexpected display of spirit that both her husband and her mother-in-law looked at her in amazement. 'You were a stronger woman than I am or than I am ever likely to be. Hereafter I shall gauge my work by the standard of my own strength. I heard you tell my husband that I had no spirit. It was true, but it will never be true again. You will find hereafter that my spirit is equal to your own.'

The baby cried in the next room, and Eunice went in to soothe the child. Ellis and his mother looked at each other in silence for a moment. Then Mrs. Ripley said, 'Quite a tempest in a teapot. I guess she will get over it soon.' Ellis shook his head and said, 'She will not.' Then he dazed his mother by adding: 'I don't know that I want her to. I guess she hit the nail on the head by a good deal that she said, that's what I guess.'

Supper was ready when Ellis returned to the house, and when they were seated at the table Ellis asked without a trace of resentment in his voice: 'When is Susan coming to work for you?' 'To-morrow,' replied Eunice, looking up in surprise, for she had ben expecting an angry outburst. She almost dropped the cup she held from her hand when Ellis said: 'I must say, Eunice, that it is time that you had her or some one else to help you. You look completely tired out, and I want you to keep Susan right along.'

Heedless of the presence of her mother-in-law and of the hired men at the table, Eunice ran around to where Ellis sat and threw her arms around his neck and kissed him, while her eyes filled with tears and she said brokenly: 'Why, Ellis! Ellis! I was afraid that—that—you would—' She broke down utterly and hid her face on his breast, crying softly.

'Come, come, Eunice,' said Ellis, huskily, and with a suggestion of tears in his own voice. 'It is all right. We'll start over again, and we will both do a little less hustling and get more enjoyment out of life. I guess, after all, that the Lord didn't put me into this world to be nothing but a "hustler."'

CLIMBING THE RAPIDS

ON A CHINESE RIVER.

The following description of a river journey from Foochow to Shaowa is a letter from Miss Jeanie Brown, a missionary of the American Board, whose mother resides in Hamilton, Ont.:—

Dear Friends,—We left Foochow early in the morning of Jan. 15. The boys, girls and women were all lined up in the streets to give us a send-off, even the chair coolies from the stand, participating, with the usual form of fire crackers.

We appreciate this from the coolies, for usually they are rather troublesome individuals. When we got to our boats, we found that nearly all the mission had come to see us off, besides a company of the native preachers, who were there especially on Mr. and Mrs. Hinman's account. One old gateman was among the number. He made a most eloquent address to the Doctor and myself. He told us just how good and loving we were and that he hoped we would not stay in Shaowa as we could not be spared from Foochow. It made me laugh because I saw the old man shared the common opinion among the Foochow natives that I am going to Shaowa to marry the Doctor up there and that Dr. Woodhull is going to marry Mr. Walker. That we should go for any other reasons does not seem comprehensible to our Chinese friends. They have not the slightest excuse for thinking so, but that makes no difference.

We had bargained for empty boats, but owing to the men having put in a lot of stuff of their own we could not leave that night, as it had to be taken off. We stayed on the river among several hundred other boats and got the full benefit of all the noises and bad smells.

Our men woke up about 2 o'clock, and started off. We had lovely weather, though the wind was contrary all the way up to Cui kau (river mouth) where we discarded our sails. The river from here is full of rapids all the way to Shaowa, so that sails are useless. Here is where the boatman's real work begins. The river bed is one great mass of rocks and it requires skilful handling on the part of the men to get the boats through without accidents. On account of these difficulties it takes usually three weeks to make the trip and in bad weather four weeks. The wonder is that the boats get through at all.

It is most interesting to see how the men contrive. Before we come to cui kan, the men row, but afterwards they depend upon dragging and poling. In dragging they use a strong bamboo rope of sixteen strands, which is often as much as 700 yards long. This is fastened to the front of the boat and the men, with each a short rope attached to the other end, drag the boat up the rapids. We had from six to eight men, besides the captain, but when the boat is heavily laden it requires often as many as thirty men.

It is wonderful to see these men away up on the mountain side, down on all fours pulling us up over the rocks two feet high. Should the ropes break our boat would fly back over the rapids and smash up against other rocks below. These great rocks, which at low water, are high and dry, are a great hindrance, as the ropes often catch in them. At times it is quite exciting, when all the men get to shouting at each other, and the rapids roar like the ocean on all sides of us. We begin to think something is going to happen. We have had no accident to amount to anything, so far. A few days ago our boat sprung a leak, but the captain soon closed the hole with what they call bamboo silk, a fine sort of excelsior, made from the bamboo. When we get into smooth waters bamboo poles are used to push the boat along. Two of our men amuse me very much with their antics. When they pole, they throw their weight upon the pole, gradually drop their full length on the floor, kick their heels up in the air, and give the most hideous, wild-cat-like yells you ever heard. One would think they were undergoing excruciating torture, but they always bob up serenely and proceed to go through the performance again. I sit and laugh, and they assure me very gravely that this keeps them from getting tired. The boatmen also have a custom of chanting as they row. No words, but merely a few syllabels, such as, 'hi, a, ho, a, hi, a, ho, a.' The men on one side of the boat sing this once, then the men on the other side echo it with a few variations. One hears this all day long, from the boats going down the river. It is rather musical from the boats going down, but from our own boat it is somewhat overpowering. They sing over and over again, besides stamping with their right foot to keep time with the oats, eight men stamping with all their might and shouting makes a lively time for us. They claim that they could not row without it, as it makes them strong. To us it seems they waste a deal of strength. No other kind of boats could get up this river, the flat bottomed, clumsy, old tubs are perfectly adapted to these variable waters. I think I have told you before about these boats, the covering is made of bamboo, there are two compartments. Dr. Woodhall and I have one and the other is where the men sleep at night, and eat and row in the day time. The bamboo cover of the men's compartment slides back over ours in the day. When night comes they pull the cover over the deck, light their furnace, and sit around their big pail of rice as happy as though they were in a palace. Our locomotive power is rice and the furnaces have to be filled up some five or six times a day. Each furnace gets two bowls of rice a meal, which seems to be enough to keep the wheels a-going. The captain stands on a high platform. From here he can see the whole course of the boat, and steers with the immense rudder which extends behind. The rudder is a great clumsy wooden affair, 40 to 50 feet long, according to the size of the boat.

(Miss) —— Dr. Woodhull and I have a snug little cabin, 8x7 feet. We have each a single bed. At the foot of the doctor's bed is our food safe; at the foot of mine are our clothes baskets and provision boxes, enough for six weeks. When we eat we put up our folding table in the passage between the beds, and then our cabin is filled. Underneath the floor is a vacant space, which is used for the cargo. We have had a beautiful trip; have now been out two weeks, and every day has been delightful.

The captain is a comical old fellow, with two teeth in his lower jaw and one in the upper. His language is rather forcible at times and he has one favorite expression which is not respectful to his mother, but he has such an innocent baby smile, along with his strong language that one can't feel him to be a very big sinner. It is amusing to hear him storm at the boatmen going up a rapid, and then suddenly wear that serene little smile of his. I think he must have learned it from his surroundings, for that is just the way, we plunge into the rapids and then suddenly come out upon smooth, placid waters without a ripple to be seen. Our men caught two large rats measuring two feet from tip to tail. They thought they had a dainty morsel, and really it did smell delicious after they cooked it in oil. We were invited to partake, but in spite of the tempting odor and our enormous appetites we did not feel equal to 'le rat, a la Chinese. This is the first time I have seen Chinese eat rats. In Foochow, they do not do so, but up through this region they are eaten, though not to any great extent. It is a mistake to suppose this is a common practice among them. Today, Mr. Hinman went out hunting and raised an enormous flock of ducks; the captain said there were several thousand. Game of all kinds seems to be plentiful here. The men say there are a great many tigers and mountain lions. We see fires on the mountain sides at night to keep away these wild beasts.

One evening, Dr. Woodhull and I got off the boat about 4.30, thinking we would walk along the path and meet the boat at the tying-up place, as we had done several times before. We walked on hoping to find a path leading down to the river, but instead the path led us further up the mountain side. Then rice fields, filled with water, separated us from the river, so we kept on walking till these came to an end. We could see the river all the time, and thought we saw our boats in front of us. About dark we had passed the fields and struck a path leading down to the river. Seeing lights ahead we decided they must be from our boats, but in trying to cross over to them, we found that a branch of the river prevented our doing so. The question was: How should we get across the stream? A village was on the other side, and we felt there must be some connection, so we climbed back over the hill we had just come down thinking the road we had left would lead to a bridge, but instead the road ran down to the river, and then stopped. A ferry boat lay on the shore, but as there were neither oars nor poles we could make no use of the boat. We met a man at this point and asked him about the road, he only mumbled something unintelligible and we concluded his dialect was not the same as ours. The only thing was to retrace our steps to the main river. In the darkness, we could make out the outline of a boat, so we made for that. The men were preparing for bed and dosing for the night. With much difficulty we made them understand that we had lost our boats. Fortunately they could speak a little Foochow, and we could make out from what they said that the two boats with lights ahead were not ours.

It was rather discouraging. We could not tell where our boats were, and we knew it was impossible to walk along the shore in the daytime, let alone in the dark. The only thing was to find the path we had come over. We asked the men if one of them would go with us. They hesitated, till we assured them we would give them money. They wanted the money first, but we said they would have to wait till we reached the boat. They were reluctant, but finally a young boy consented to go with us. Fortunately, they had a torch, so we started back over the road we had taken in the afternoon. While talking with the men, I had noticed two lights off up in the mountains, in the direction we had come. We took heart, believing that this was the party from our boats hunting for us. We hurried back to the road as fast as the rocks would allow us, and before long we saw the lights coming nearer to us. Then we heard a shot from Mr. Hinman's rifle, and we knew we would not have to stay out all night. Our boy said, 'That's good, that's good,' and wanted to leave us there, but we prevailed on him to stay until we should come up to the party. He gave us some good advice before leaving us, which we have since followed, viz.: 'Better not leave the boat; better sit in the boat all the time.' When we came up to our party, we found Mr. Hinman, the two captains, our servant and two of Mr. Hinman's servant, and one or two boatmen, looking for us. They were all as pleased at finding us as we were at being found. The walk back seemed much longer than it did when we came. We had walked four miles ahead of the boats, and they had been detained on account of the rapids. We were tired enough when we got back, but thankful we had fared so well.

JEANIE H. BROWN.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DANDY.

When he came home every one in the house went wild with excitement. He had been talked about, pictured in imagination, and loved and petted, everything but seen, and of course that was the most important of all.

Molly had described him at least six hundred times as being black and white, very small, very fat and round, with a tail that curled over his back in the most approved manner, and carrying a plume of long, white hair that spread over him like a mantle. He was being sent to Molly by a friend whom she had often visited, and who was going West, and wished to provide for him in case of her demise, and as she had been offered ninety dollars for him, Molly felt very much elated and carried herself accordingly.

I had a cat I admired above everything, and was loath to believe in Dandy; hence I shielded Princess from the glances of scorn cast upon her by the expectant family, who abhorred cats, though but mildly, for my sake.

Well, as I say, we went wild with excitement when Bob brought Dandy up from the express office. He was a pitiful little creature when Bob put him down on the floor, and he gazed doubtfully at us with his lovely brown eyes.

'I guess he'll know me,' said Molly; 'he's very sagacious. Come, Dandy,' holding out her hands coaxingly; but instead of succumbing to these blandishments, Dandy gave a little grunt and trotted over to me, nestling comfortably in my arms. Molly bit her lip in chagrin, while I could not refrain from remarking warmly on the intelligence displayed by some animals—dogs in particular!

He was a little beauty. His hair was long and soft, and fine as silk, in color white marked with black. His tail made one think of a big white chrysanthemum and his eyes—well, there wasn't any dog about his eyes; they were unmistakably human.

Dandy immediately established for himself a firm place in our affections, even Princess and he becoming good friends.

I shall never forget one episode in their early acquaintance. Princess, a stately black Persian beauty, much spoiled and petted, possessed a broad, low stool, nicely upholstered, which she always occupied, and she resented even the resting of one's foot upon it. Dandy soon eyed this particular stool with approval and jealousy; and one day while Princess was out of the room he sat down upon it with supreme dignity and satisfaction, gazing at me with eyes that looked 'Eureka'! It was but a fleeting glance, however, for Princess appeared just then, pausing on the threshold long enough to take in the situation. Her head seemed to flatten, and her eyes shot out lurid green lights as she stepped noiselessly up to Dandy, whose back was turned to her.

There was a sudden graceful movement of her lithe body, and poor Dandy lay helpless upon the floor, gazing up at his assailant who stood over him menacingly with uplifted paw and a villainous expression. They remained in that position a full minute; then Princess mounted the stool with the air of one who owned it, while Dandy meekly left the room. He gave the stool a wide berth thereafter.

In a few days Dandy owned a stool just like Princess's; but more generous than she, he would allow us to sit upon it, and would perch himself alongside with an air of perfect felicity. When it was presented to him, he seemed to understand; and going on it he looked over at Princess, who had one eye opened, and growled, as much as to say, 'Keep your distance, ma'am!' The open eyes closed gently, but Princess never disturbed Dandy's stool.

Dandy's heart seemed to be on the verge of breaking every time any one came in with a sack, which might mean candy, of which he was inordinately fond. He would moan and wail in the most heart-breaking manner, and would stand up on his hind feet and dance in circles in the most enchanting way.

Molly taught Dady to read the paper, and every morning he was the first to peruse the contents with her aid. He would bring it to her and stand waiting in rather a crestfallen manner—for he did not like the exercise—until she had folded it, then at her question, 'What's the news, Dandy?' he would mount the stool, sit up on his haunches, look pathetic and gaze with comic wisdom at the first page. When he had to his notion digested its contents, generally in an incredibly short time, he would give a short bark, and at the close several successive barks; then Dandy, very tired but still upright, would receive a piece of candy from a jar on the mantle, from which he never expected a piece save after reading the paper.

One Sabbath morning a noted evangelist was to preach in a sister church, and Molly and I went to hear him.

Molly had always declared that Dandy was a strict sectarian, and from events that transpired that morning I entirely agreed with her.

You see, Dandy very seldom followed us anywhere, and we did not give it a thought that morning as we took our guilty way past the rear of our own church and up the broad front entrance of Vane street.

We had enjoyed the beautiful music, and were listening to the thrilling voice of the speaker as he read the lesson, when a low but decided growl, followed by a sharp bark, smote our ears. It was unmistakable, and Molly and I cowered in our seats. Three or four more words from the pulpit, and again Dandy's dissenting voice. He was directly behind us, and no doubt tampered with by the foot of some youth sitting in the seat back of us.

Molly and I were paralyzed, for the audience was large and we were strangers. Another attempt from the pulpit, and again the canine response. By this time an usher had reached the seat, and was beckoning lovingly to Dandy who only growled fiercely.

'Will some one take the little dog out?' asked the preacher, furtively smiling at the choir, and he took his seat.

In a moment, the four ushers, a kind old lady and a benevolent old gentleman were inviting Dandy to come out. Still Molly and I sat transfixed. I am sure Molly would have sold Dandy cheap at that moment. The boys in the seat tried to pick him up, but they were not without fear, for Dandy's growl was awful.

'Come,' gasped Molly, and starting up and dragging me after her, hurried out and down the steps. Dandy contentedly trotting behind. After that we attended our own services faithfully, and Dandy had proper attention before we left Sabbath mornings. Dandy has been with us ten years now, and is rather lazy, and feeble, exhibiting small interest in the newspaper and refraining from dancing, even for candy.

He remonstrates with Gyp, my bird, which took Princess's place when she died, by sitting up and howling dismally when a rhapsody of trills and cadences disturbs his slumbers; otherwise his days are happy and peaceful, and he rests secure in the affections of his family.—Cumberland 'Presbyterian.'

Advertisements.

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"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum, and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better, and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." MRS. IDA E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

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rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

Secure the visit of the 'Weekly Witness' to your friend's home for 1902. No better family weekly newspaper can enter the home. See page eight for clubbing rates and special inducements to workers.

Advertisements.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

LITERARY REVIEW.

BY DR. TALMAGE'S SON.

'A vacation with nature, or a minister's wood rambles,' by the Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, has a special interest in that it introduces its author, the only son of the late Dr. Talmage, to the public. Mr. Talmage has had twelve years of ministerial experience in his pastorates in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago. 'He is at the present time,' says the 'Christian Herald,' which is now publishing his sermons instead of his father's, 'pastor of Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, where he has made a wonderful record. When he accepted



the Chicago call, the church was out of repair and sadly in debt. In a year, the church became full of spiritual activity, the mortgage was lifted, the church and Sunday-school attendance was doubled, and over $20,000 spent in much needed repairs. The Jefferson Park Church has now one of the finest auditoriums, and also one of the strongest congregations in the west.' He has often assisted his father in public meetings, and is a popular and earnest speaker. In writing, however, he has the fatal gift of florid fluency, and his style is often careless to a degree. A fair idea of the style may be gained by the paragraph chosen by the publishers to illustrate it:

A naturalist claimed that dumb brutes are not dumb. The reason they do not speak intelligently to man is because man has never learned their languages. To test this theory, he hied himself to African jungles and built a cage. He lived there for weeks and months, listening to the chattering of the squirrels, the hissing of snakes, the whistling of the birds, the convocations of monkeys, and the salutations with which forest monarch called to mountain king. At last this naturalist came forth and tried to startle the world with the idea that he had manufactured a Rosetta Stone, which interpreted those babbling tongues. Such a theory is absurd. But the inanimates poetically feel as the dumb brutes can figuratively speak. Then clouds weep, and their cheeks are wet with falling tears. Then setting suns enjoy the reflections of their own glow. Then happy brooks laugh and gurgle and sing, and modest roses blush under their wisful glance of love.'

(Funk & Wagnalls, $1.00.)

MR. DAVITT'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

(London 'Christian World.')

'The Boer Fight for Freedom.' By Michael Davitt. (Funk & Wagnalls Co.)

On the outbreak of the war Mr. Michael Davitt resigned his seat in parliament and went to the Transvaal as a friend of the Boers, though not as a fighter in their ranks. He was well received by the Boer generals and members of the governments, and his book, which is a history of the war from the beginning down to March last, is a really valuable contribution, confessedly from the Boer standpoint, to the material for the final impartial history of the war. Mr. Davitt is a rancorous hater of England, and due allowance has to be made for the prejudice which colors his criticism of the English policy and military operations. Every tale of British barbarity is greedily set down as worthy of credit, while similar tales against the Boers are denounced as infamous lying. Mr. Davitt collected particulars of many of the battles from the Boer leaders themselves. He was assured by President Steyn and others that at Magersfontein it was Cronje himself, while going his rounds, who personally discovered the approach of the British troops and gave the order to fire which nearly wiped out the Black Watch and killed General Wauchope. 'The story of the false guides' at Stormberg is described as a pure invention. The whole locality of the Boer position was known to officers of Gatacre's staff, who had themselves been located there for six weeks, and had built the fortifications which were occupied by the Boers. The story was invented 'with the object of hiding the ugly facts which would tell a plain tale of crass stupidity on the part of British officers.' The alarm was given by a dog barking in a farmyard at the passing troops, and waking two men, who fired a gun from a stone wall 200 yards from the road into the rear of the column. Of the Colenso disaster Mr. Davitt gives a vivid account. The British were allowed to approach within 500 yards of the river bank, 'then the men in the trenches let themselves go, and out from the lines between Fort Wylie and the waggon bridge leaped sheets of horizontal fire from 1,500 rifles, with their fifteen shots a minute, into the ranks of the stricken British in front.' British 'officers pranced about, shouting ridiculous orders, and calling out "Forward!" "Charge!" in an impotent display of courage without judgment, and rank without capacity to inspire confidence.' Characteristically, Mr. Davitt reserves his sole word of praise for the desperate courage of the Irish regiments. He devotes a chapter to Blake's Irish Brigade, who fought for the Boers. The command was given to an Irish-American who had served in a United States cavalry regiment. A special law was passed enfranchising every Uitlander who fought in the Boer army, and Mr. Davitt holds that this safeguarded them against any future treatment as 'rebels.' A second Irish Brigade was formed by 'Colonel' Lynch, who is now on trial in this country for high treason. He went to the Transvaal, a man of thirty-five, as war correspondent for the Paris 'Journal,' but soon threw in his lot with the Boers. His 'Irish Brigade' was really a cosmopolitan crew of about 150 men of more than a dozen nationalities. Lynch and his men fought in the rear guard on Joubert's retreat from Ladysmith to Glencoe. On one occasion they saved from capture some of Ben Viljoen's guns. The brigade went on fighting till the capture of Pretoria, when the change to guerilla warfare led to disbandment of the European and American contingents.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

The 'Summer fiction number' of the 'Century' has among its short stories a pretty, romantic sketch called, 'Wanted a chaperon,' by Paul Leicester Ford; a horse story, 'Ting-a-ling,' by the author of 'Gallops'; a wild west story, by the author of 'The Octopus'; a negro story, 'The little unpleasantness at New Hope,' and a West Indian tale in lighter color, called 'The cook and the convict.' Yet the heavier articles form the chief attraction of this valuable magazine. 'The volcanic systems of the Western Hemisphere,' by Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, is of interest as furnishing exact information as to the several groups of active volcanoes still existing in North and South America and the West Indies. This authority says:—

The volcanic fields of the United States extend over California, Arizona and New Mexico, and northward into Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Even though these volcanoes have mostly expired, they are the most interesting of all the many queer features of the West, and there is no assurance that their concealed fires will not again break forth to illumine the country.

The irrigation of the great south-west is another subject of practical interest, and 'A campaign against the mosquito' appears to come under the same head, a successful experiment having been made on a sufficiently large scale at Centre Island in Long Island Sound. In the realm of pure science is an article on 'Curious electrical forms' with photographs of electric entities. The Marquis of Salisbury is the subject of a biographical sketch by Julian Ralph, who refers, among other things, to the vicissitudes of the premier's early career.

During his career in the Commons he fell in love with Georgina Alderson, the eldest daughter of the judge and baron of that name. She was neither rich, nor a great beauty, yet she was a maiden of fine appearance, comely, witty, and accustomed to the elevating and informing society of the leading men on the bench, at the bar, and in literature. The young lord, whose father appears to have been an ungracious parent, severe in the exercise of his authority, and close in the sharing of his means with this son at least, opposed this love-match. But Lord Robert, either through infatuation, wisdom, or wilfulness, persisted in the courtship, and at twenty-seven years of age married the lady of his choice. This marriage led to another extraordinary phase of the budding premier's career. When thrown upon his own resources as a youth he had travelled far and sought his fortune in rough fields; now refused assistance by the father who insisted that he should have married an heiress, set himself up in modest chambers near the newspaper offices, and worked as a journalist. He chose the fields of an essayist and a leader-writer, and contributed to then brilliant 'Saturday Review,' the 'Quarterly,' the 'Morning Chronicle' and the editorial pages of the 'Times.' From his marriage in 1857 until the death of his elder brother, when he became Lord Cranborne, he made his living as a writer for the press.

'Scribner's Magazine' has a charming description of life 'In an old French garden,' illustrated in color. The principal out-door article is 'The Abitibi fur brigade,' written by Arthur Heming, who also draws the illustrations. The great canoes of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the sturdy Indians who man them, are portrayed. 'In Burma with the Viceroy' is written with a touch of the Kipling style, but with an individual charm and something of a feminine touch in its picturesqueness of description. Turning from the page at which we have opened to the beginning we find that it is by Mrs. Everard Cotes, a Canadian of whom we have heard before under the name of Sara Jeanette Duncan. She tells of a state occasion in Mandalay.

The Deputy Commissioner read the address of welcome, and then composure fell upon us all, that admirable British composure translating itself into something like silence even in the crowd outside, while Lord Curzon said nothing in general in reply to that nothing in particular. He said it in his admirable crisp way; he looked, standing before us impressive with his star and ribbon, like the genius of another fortune; the Burmans gazed at him with naive admiration, grave with the momentary shadow of a desire to understand. Except the Princesses, they laughed more than ever; but becomingly, behind their hands, or in a corner of their shawls.

* * * * * * *

Mandalay was full of expectant recipients, Shan and Kachin kinglings with their followers, walking about in the wadded fur coat which betokens wealth and station, and the flat straw hat of fungoid circumference which possibly induces the fur-wearing chief to think he is cool. Other indescribable garments they had, and doas and plaited bags of stained grasses and the weirdest look of jungle-strife about their wizened faces; and they lived in camps, in folds, with careful young political shepherds who saw that their little great men of the China frontier were not fleeced here in the cunning city.

* * * * * * *

It is all printed in the durbar programme, in great phrases which they cannot read, how one has been active and energetic in the suppression of dacoity, and another has given 'loyal co-operation' in dealing with opium smuggling, and another has made an 'ntelligent effort' to introduce an improved system for the administration of justice. One sees that they understand the rewards, if their conception of virtues is elementary, and this makes the pleasure of their sidelong glances a little pathetic, suggestive somehow of sugar and the cage.

'The Canadian Magazine' has a thoroughly illustrated article on William Lyon Mackenzie. Another illustrated article on 'Maskinonge and bass fishing' is suited to the season. A number of short stories indulge the popular taste for light reading in July, and the serial story called 'The Four Feathers,' by A. E. W. Mason, continues to be one of the principal interests of this periodical. In this story a girl who is engaged to a blind man finds that she cannot forget a former lover whom she had broken with on account of his cowardice. He had since proved himself a valiant man in the Soudan, and the girl regrets her second engagement.

'Those old codgers who wrote verses knew a thing or two after all—Homer and his lot, don't you know,' said Willoughby.

'What in the world do you mean?' asked Ethne.

'Why, here you are, sort of tangled up, as far as I can see,' he said, 'whereas the Penelope racket would have saved a great deal of embarrassment.'

'The war and Canada,' by Norman Patterson, is a short review of the war now happily ended. A list of Canadians mentioned in military despatches is appended. Mr. Patterson says of the Boer:

The Boer is and was a Colonial—a man who went out to the edges of the world to lead the way for following civilization. He fought as Canadians would have fought—or perhaps not so honorably, but just as sturdily. This feeling of brotherhood removed our hate, and yet we were glad he was beaten, very glad. He had to learn that ignorance and prejudice are not virtues and that the Empire is something too big for him to dismember.

Among the 'Captains of industry' portrayed in this month's 'Cosmopolitan,' Darius Ogden Mills appears as a leader in the very sensible enterprise of providing cheap, good accommodation for an economical class of boarders. The Mills hotels in New York are an example of wealth wisely laid out.

As these hotels pay their way and a fair interest on the investment, there is no reason why they should not be multiplied indefinitely, and the only thing that has kept Mr. Mills from adding to their number hitherto has been the difficulty of finding suitable sites at reasonable prices.

These institutions are not expected to accommodate human derelicts. They are meant for self-supporting, self-respecting men—clerks, reduced professional men, and others to whom economy was an object but who had always been used to something better than tenement surroundings. And such men promptly flowed into them.

'McClure's' contains an account of M. Santos-Dumont's recent experiments, in the course of which his air-ship fell into the Mediterranean Sea. 'Fighting life in the Philippines' is the subject of an article by an army surgeon, who tells of the tendency to mania and melancholia among American soldiers in that climate, to which he attributes some of the eccentricities reported of them. A story called 'Our red-headed kid,' tells of an errand boy who saved a bank from robbery.

'You better not talk, Bob,' said Martin. 'Not now, wait till the doctor comes.'

'I ain't hurt, I tell you,' said Bob aggressively.

'Say, it was great,' he said presently, with another grin. 'I just walked in on 'em while they was pryin' the satchel open, an' I says, "Put up your hands, dad, I got you," an' instead o' puttin' up the way the book says they does, he pulled a revolver an' shot me. But say, I fired about the same time, an' knocked his revolver all to chunks. Gee, it was great.'

He stopped again from sheer weakness. Then he looked up at Martin on his knees beside him, and said:

'Next time I'm going to drive, Mr. Martin. If that blame driver had cut the horses like I told him to we'd come through all right.'

'Very well, Bob,' said Martin, and I think he meant it.

LITERARY CHAT

'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall' is the best selling book at the present time according to the monthly list published both by the 'Bookman' and the 'Saturday Review' of the New York 'Times.' The Macmillan Company announce a second edition in preparation. The first edition consisted of a hundred thousand copies and has practically been taken up by the public within two months of its publication.

Mark Twain's 'A Double-Barrelled Detective Story' is still discussed in England as a point of literary ethics. It is true that Mark Twain brought Sherlock Holmes into his story when he wanted him, and put him out when he had finished with him. Consequently, an English writer asks: 'The question arises, has Mr. Clemens Dr. Conan Doyle's permission for the use of Mr. Holmes's person, just as Mr. Frohman lends his 'stars' to other managers, or did Mr. Clemens make free with the character of Mr. Sherlock Holmes? And if Mr. Clemens had actually succeeded in lynching Mr. Sherlock Holmes would Mr. Sherlock Holmes, at last, be really dead?'

DEFOE'S PREVISION.

(From 'London Academy.')

The terrible news from St. Vincent, following the impression that this island had escaped the volcanic deluge which has cremated half Martinique, at once recalls and reverses the famous hoax by which Daniel Defoe led all London to believe, in 1718, that the whole island of St. Vincent had been blown up and obliterated. On the basis of his own imagination, or on some thin ship story, Defoe wrote in 'Mist's Journal' a circumstantial account of the destruction of this island, giving such details as, with all our facilities of news transmission, we wait for in vain to-day. After leading up very gradually to the catastrophe, he told his readers that, 'on the night of the said 26th, about Midnight, the whole Island of St. Vincent rose up in the Air, with a most dreadful eruption of Fire from underneath the Earth, and an inconceivable Noise in the Air at its rising up, that it was not only blown up, but blown out of the very sea, with a dreadful force, as it were torn up by the Roots, or blown up from the Foundations of the Earth.' Finally, to bring the event home to his readers, he recalled an accident in a foundry in Moorfields, where a quantity of liquid gunmetal coming into contact with some water had blown up the works—just as a journalist of to-day might perhaps recall the recent destructive fire in the same district to suggest, however, faintly, the storm of fire which swept over these hapless islands last week.

Whenever an inn in the vicinity of the Naworth estate in England loses its license there is an interesting obsequy. The inn sign is solemnly removed and in the dead of the night is committed to the grave, in the presence of the old customers of the inn. As a rule, it is watered from a bottle of whiskey and accompanied by an appropriate burial service.

Both Thorough and Effective.

This Is What the People of Canada Say About the Action of

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Hosts of people are in the habit of trying new-fangled medicines, which are offered to the public from time to time, but when these fail they return to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, knowing that in this tried and tested remedy they have a treatment that will of a certainty cure them. Some way or other you can always depend on Dr. Chase's remedies.

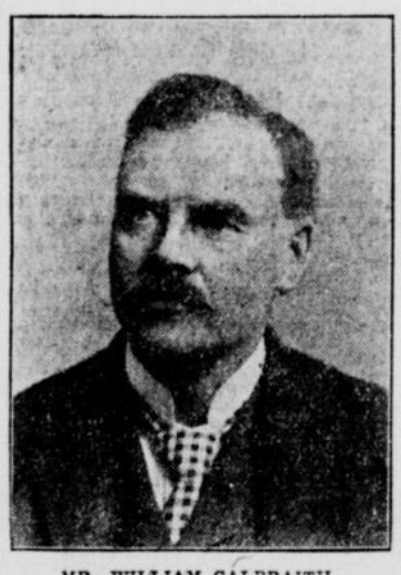
Mrs. F. Henthorn, whose husband is of the firm of Mark & Henthorn, founders and machinists, and who lives at 286 Ann street, Belleville, states: 'Some years ago I was taken with a pain across the small of my back, caused no doubt from deranged kidneys, and my system generally was very much run down. I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I must say I found relief from my trouble at once. They proved thorough and effective in action, and soon brought about a complete cure. We have also used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in our family and found them very helpful.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

M.W. BRO. GALBRAITH, D.G.M.

('Orange Sentinel.')

M. W. Bro. William Galbraith, who was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at the annual meeting at Niagara Falls, was born in the 'Green Isle' fifty-five years ago, but emigrated to Canada in 1870. He has been identified with the Orange Association for the past thirty-two years, and during that time has served his brethren in almost every office they had to bestow. He was Worshipful Master of his own lodge for five years; County Master of the County of Montreal for three years, and Provincial



MR. WILLIAM GALBRAITH.

Grand Master of Quebec for five years—a term longer than that of any of his predecessors. Bro. Galbraith comes by his Orange principles honestly. His father and his grandfather were members of the Order. His grandfather was initiated an Orangeman 112 years ago—in 1790, while his father became an Orangeman just thirty years later, in 1820. Bro. Galbraith joined the noble army of benedicts in 1870, his bride being Miss Mary Hughes, the daughter of an extensive farmer of County Wicklow, Ireland, who was also a sturdy Williamite. Heaven has blessed the union of Bro. and Mrs. Galbraith with a family of twelve children, the eldest boy being a Past Master of L.O.L. No. 413, Montreal. Bro. Galbraith is an old member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Carter, Galbraith & Co., wholesale grocers, St. Peter street, Montreal. Bro. Galbraith speaks French almost as fluently as he speaks English—and that is saying a good deal—and has hosts of friends among the French-Canadian Roman Catholics. He rightly believes that a man who is true to his principles is respected by those even who do not agree with him. We believe that Bro. Galbraith's aim will be to render every assistance in his power to his superior officer, M.W. Bro. Sproule, G. M. and S., and to do what he can to advance the interests of the Loyal Orange Association throughout British America.

The Montreal Orangemen look upon the election of Mr. Galbraith as a signal honor, as it is the first time in the history of the Order that a Province of Quebec Orangeman has been elected to office in the Supreme Grand Lodge by a popular vote of the members.

POOR TO BENEFIT BY VERY OLD WILL.

(London 'Mail.')

A curious discovery has just been made by Mr. Fuller, of Yateley, Hampshire, into whose possession there recently passed a richly embroidered tablet, representing King Charles II. and Queen Catherine.

Neatly concealed in the back of the tablet he found the parchment will of Thomas Hodgkins, a London merchant.

The document is dated April 14, 1648, and is now in the possession of the vicar of Ridgt, Hertfordshire. It is believed that it will lead to the discovery of an accumulated sum of many thousands of pounds for the poor of that parish, in whose favor the will is made.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WANTED HER COMMISSION!

Physician—'What can I do for you, my good woman?'

'I think I should have a commission—every child in our street caught the measles from our baby.'—'Fliegende Blatter.'

It Needs No Testimonial.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands, from all sorts and conditions of men, in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence, and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

'There is nothing more unwise,' said the friend, 'than a needless and ostentatious display of wealth.'

'That's right,' answered Mr. Gripper Sorghum; 'there are enough people trying to get it away from you without issuing any challenges.'—Washington 'Star.'

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

THE ONTARIO KIND.

A successful politician is a man who can evade his promises without seeming to break his word.—Troy 'Press.'

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung, and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while, and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

My fellow men deceive me oft,
I'm sometimes glad they do;
This world would be a fearful place
If all they said was true.
—Washington 'Star.'

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

'Does Miss Billions think a great deal of the nobleman she married' said one young woman.

'Yes,' answered the other, 'she is as proud of him as she can be. She says he was such a bargain.'—Washington 'Star.'

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been know to fail.

She—'Tell your mother I'm so sorry I haven't been to see her lately; but the distance is so great and the weather has been so bad I haven't dared venture.'

He—'That's all right. Don't mention it. She'd be very sorry if you had.'—'Punch.'

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

WOULD BE A DREAM.

Cassidy—'Shtop kickin' about yer hard luck, man. Some mornin' we'll wake up an' find yersel' famous.'

Casey—'Faith, Oi'll bet ye whin that mornin' comes 'twill be me luck to oversleape mesilf.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

'Many women,' said the philosopher, 'can make their own clothes, but it is the exalted few who can make them so that the others will not suspect it.'—Indianapolis 'News.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'If necessity is the mother of invention, what is the father?'

'Insanity, of course.'—Chicago 'Post.'

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

Advertisements.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

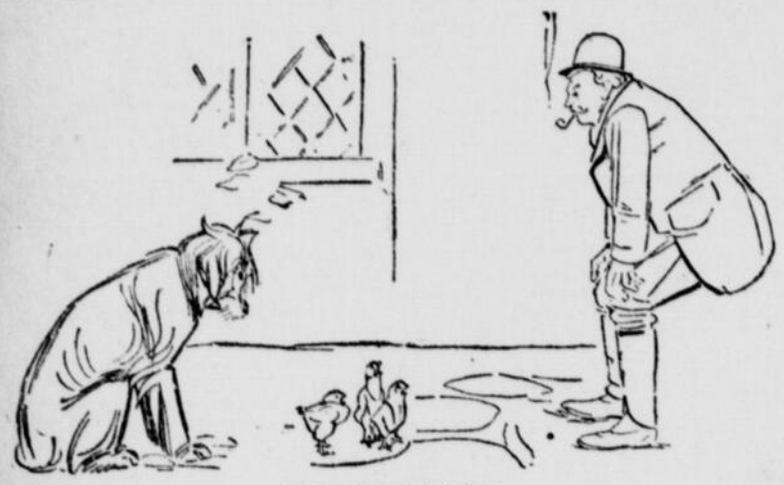
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

The Boys' Page.

The Disappearing Chickens.

This incident took place in the spring of 1897, at French's Farms, Netherfield, near Battle, Sussex. This farm lies in the midst of the chicken-raising district, and it was at the time in the occupation of Mr. W. A. Williams. Mr. Williams, among his other farm operations, reared thousands of chickens, which the travelling higglers would collect and fatten



ONLY THREE LEFT.

for the market. Most of these chickens were hatched in an incubator and reared by aid of a foster-mother—which latter, by the way, is not a motherly old hen, as some might suppose, but a sort of box lined with flannel. Sometimes it is merely an old coop.

The farm was surrounded by woods, and at first many chicks were lost by raids of foxes. To check the foxes, Mr. Williams washed the coops well with carbolic acid, and let his dogs loose at night. This was effectual. Mr. Williams's tailless sheepdog 'Peter' had many a moonlight fox hunt. 'Peter', by the way, was a peculiar dog, very quiet, but a game fighter when roused.

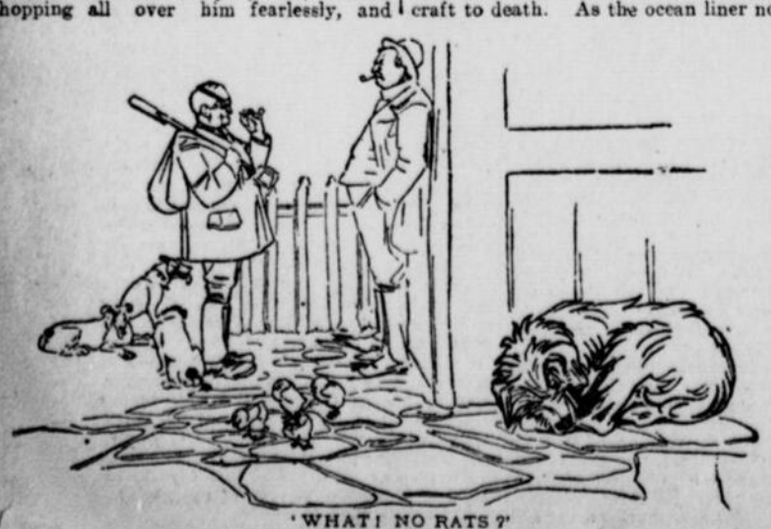
For a time the chickens prospered, and then, one morning, Mr. Williams found but three left out of some twenty-five fresh-hatched the day before. It was very odd. Mr. Williams couldn't understand it, and his dog 'Peter' seemed equally puzzled. The chicks had been turned out in excellent health the day before, twenty-five inquisitive, little, fuzzy activities, all agog to examine the world. Now there were but three, and not a scrap or a fragment of fluff left to suggest what had happened.

The thing occurred again and again, and the mystery was dense as ever. It couldn't be foxes, because they almost nothing they could do ruffled his placid temper or changed his benevolent aspect. So the mystery continued, and was deep as ever.

Till one morning it happened to be necessary for Mr. Williams to rise just after dawn, and as he did so he looked out of his bedroom window. There stood 'Peter,' the sheepdog, listening intently at the house door. As he listened and his master watched, there presently came along a batch of young chicks. Plainly the door of their coop had been opened again, and they had been let out. And then Mr. Williams gasped. For straight-

BEYOND THE WIT OF MAN OR DOG.

always kill a few for the sake of killing, and leave them lying about. Was it rats? No, there were no rats, said the rat-catcher, who was called in. But still the disappearances went on, and morning after morning fifteen or twenty of yesterday's chicks were not to be found; and the door of their coop was opened, or knocked down. If it were a human thief, why did he leave any at all? And besides, a man entering the yard at night would have been pounced on by the dogs at once. At last, in desperation, a friend suggested that perhaps the sheepdog knew something of it. But that was altogether unlikely—one had only to glance at him to see it. He was always a kindly guardian—almost a parent to the motherless chicks. He was chained up just outside the farm-house door all day, with a brood of happy chicks ever in his kennel and his food-pan, and, indeed, hopping all over him fearlessly, and



'WHAT! NO RATS?'

way the dog turned and calmly began snapping up the chicks, bolting them whole, as Mr. Williams expresses it, 'like oysters.' He had thus disposed of eight or nine in rapid succession, when Mr. Williams made a noise at the window, and the dog instantly fled.

That day Mr. Williams took particular care to move the chickens near him as he lay by his kennel, and to watch. But, no—the cunning rascal would take no notice of them at all. They ran and tumbled all about him, but he let them run. He was a hypocrite, consummate and proved, and he left the farm that evening.

Great Lake Captains

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ALL-WATER ROUTE FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA.

(Richard Linthicum, in 'Ainslee's.')

'An analysis of the conditions that govern ocean and lake navigation respectively does not justify the frequently assumed superiority of the ocean navigator over his brother of the Great Lakes. The captain of the big ocean liner is a man that inspires confidence and commands respect. The rules of his company frequently compel him to be exclusive and sometimes autocratic. In the face of impending disaster he proves himself to be a clear-headed man with plenty of iron in his blood. He is skilled in the mathematics of navigation, and acquainted with peril, yet there are difficult problems of navigation and ship handling with which he never has to deal. His realm is the open water. When his ship leaves port, in tow of a tug, he is second in command; a pilot stands upon the bridge, steers her through the channels of the bay and walks her down to open water. There is unlimited sea room in which to struggle with the dangerous storm; the coast is hundreds of miles away, and there are no shoals nor reefs nor hidden jagged rocks awaiting a chance to batter or stab the floundering craft to death. As the ocean liner nears her destination, another pilot meets her in the open sea, takes her into port, and with the help of tugs, fore and aft, slowly and laboriously lays her beside her dock.

'Except in rare instances, the lake vessel puts to sea under her own steam, with her captain on the bridge in the dual capacity of captain and pilot. When the storm breaks almost without warning, as lake storms do, the vessel is never far from shore; sea room is scant and lake harbors have narrow mouths, guarded by menacing reefs and shoals. Under her own steam, the lake captain takes his vessel into port. With a rudder surface from two to four times larger than that of her ocean prototype, she responds to the turn of the wheel as suddenly and as surely as the trained cow pony obeys the slightest pressure of the rein against his neck. With a deftness that would not crush an eggshell she is laid alongside her dock.

'The mathematics of navigation is the least of a lake captain's knowledge. To master lake navigation he must know the conformation of five thousand miles of coast, every bay, strait, inlet, channel, river and harbor, and every ship path among the innumerable islands of the Great Lakes.

'The hydrographic office at Chicago maintains a school of navigation for lake captains where they may qualify also as masters of ocean-going craft.

'There are many people in the lake regions who believe that there will be a time when it will be necessary for the lake captains to have a technical knowledge of salt water navigation. The lake region and tributary country with thirty-five millions of people is the undisputed commercial and industrial centre of the nation, and ambitious to dominate its social, intellectual and artistic life, yet the vast commerce between Europe and the interior of this country is all subjected to transhipment. Between Buffalo and the Atlantic seaboard it is forced to pay heavy tribute to railways and to the middlemen who rehandle the cargoes.

'Last year an attempt was made to establish a direct line of steamships between Chicago and Europe. It was partly a failure, not wholly because of the impediments to navigation in Eastern



LISTENING.

rivers and narrow Canadian canals, but chiefly because of the opposition of transcontinental railways, of middlemen who profit by the breaking of bulk, and of European steamship lines, which latter foresaw in the attempt the beginning of a dangerous competition.

'How many years may pass before the Canadian canals shall be sufficiently enlarged to float lake and ocean vessels without a shifting of cargo, or the Erie



GULP! THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

canal shall be converted into an ocean ship canal, or a new canal route be cut, only those who control congresses and parliaments and hold legislatures and executives in the hollows of their hands may say.

'The situation awaits a man of destiny. A Pierpont Morgan, a Jim Hill, or a Flagler whose interests were centred in the lake regions would be equal to it in time. A Cecil Rhodes could master it at luncheon.'

A Heroic Logger

A writer in the 'Christian Endeavor World' describes a block or a 'jam' at the top of falls in a river. It occurred in the logs belonging to a Mr. George, whose property was threatened with destruction.

The logs heaped upon themselves, wedged and ground into one another in what seemed to be an inextricable mass. A few individual logs were drawn out with the rope and horses, but the other logs only seemed to groan, make a little move, and pack the closer.

One, two, three, four days they all worked and failed. The water had risen considerably because of the jam, and was forcing other logs back against the banks above the falls.

Almost distracted with his perplexity, Mr. George was carefully examining this backward action, when the logs under him made a move, dropping him into the water, and pinning him at the thighs between the logs and the rocky shore. It looked as if his legs would be crushed—such was the backward force of the water and logs.

Alarm was sounded. Men tried to force the logs back and get the young master out, but in vain. A rope was tied around his waist, and they tried to draw him out, but that also was in vain.

The foreman, who had been making a new and careful survey of the jam, came up to report to Mr. George that he had found the key log, and that there was no other way in which to break the jam than by getting that log out, or by having some one go out over the falls, in front of that mighty mass of timber and accumulated water, and cut that log. But he found his young master pinned by the logs and unconscious with pain.

He called some of his men for consultation. They all agreed that the only way to break the jam and free their master was to get that key log started or broken. To this log the rope was fastened, and with horses and men another effort was made to extricate it; but it would not move.

The foreman seized an axe and started for the log.

'Boys,' said he, 'look after Mr. George. When the logs move, drag him out quickly at all hazards. If I am killed, give him my respects.'

And the noble, stalwart man, nimble as a cat, ran over the logs, and began chopping the key log in two.

There were men on the bank ready to help him, if he could be helped. Swiftly the big chips flew. Suddenly, with a growl, a crash, a thundering roar, the jam broke, and ere the brave man could reach the shore it carried him among the tumbling logs and seething waters to an untimely end.

At the first movement of the jam the logs that pinned the master were loosened, and he was dragged up and laid on the bank, bruised, but with no bones broken. It was not, however, till after four days' search that the body of the brave foreman was found, and then it was an almost unrecognizable mass of pounded flesh and broken bones.

Our Note Book.

FEEDING SNAKES AT THE 'ZOO.'

Without ingenious and sympathetic keepers a collection of reptiles would quickly starve, even though the cages were plentifully provided with the necessary food. The snakes at all times show eccentric wants, which must be met by equally eccentric attention. The big constricting snakes, which lie coiled in the same position for a week at a time, seldom taste food more frequently than twice a month. As a rule, the smaller snakes are fed every ten days, while the boas and pythons receive their food every three weeks.

Nearly all the big snakes have the habit of fasting for indefinite periods. After feeding regularly for three or four months, a python will steadily decline food for about the same period, after which it again begins feeding voraciously.

Rabbits, pigeons and chickens furnish food for the constrictors, while rats, mice and sparrows are provided for the smaller snakes. When valuable snakes arrive that are not inclined to eat, they have a certain length of time in which to show signs of appetite, and then, if still indisposed, compulsory feeding is resorted to.

A twenty-five-foot python in a reptile house was allowed recently to fast five months before vigorous measures were used.

A force of men were then organized into a python squad, numbering about a dozen members. The big snake was taken from the cage, and a number of rabbits, fastened together in a long string, were run down the serpents' throat with a bamboo pole. For eleven months this process was repeated at intervals of three weeks, the reptile steadily declining food all this time. At length an appetite asserted itself, and the python took a substantial meal of his own accord. Since this time the serpent has fed steadily.

LADY OR TIGER.

An unsolved mystery is that connected with the late Frank R. Stockton's story of 'The Lady or the Tiger.' At the end of the tale the hero is left in the arena, about to open one of two doors; behind the first is a tiger, and behind the second a girl who loves the hero. Another girl, who also loves him, and who knows the secret of the doors, signals him which one to open. At this point the story ends, and Mr. Stockton never confided to any one his opinion of the hero's fate.

'I'm sure I should like to tell you,' he said to an interviewer, 'but I can't, because I really don't know myself.'

The story set everybody guessing, and one day, at a reception, when it was a topic of debate, Mr. Stockton told Rudyard Kipling that he thought of going to India.

'I'm glad of it,' said Kipling, enthusiastically, 'and I'll tell you what we'll do with you! We'll lure you out into the jungle, and have you seized and bound. We'll have you turned on your back, and get one of our biggest elephants to stand over you with his foot poised above your head. Then I'll say, in my most insinuating tone, "Come now, Stockton, which was it, the lady or the tiger?"'

At one time Mr. Stockton was the guest of honor at a dinner given in Washington by a member of President Harrison's cabinet. When the dessert was served, it proved to be two large plates of ice-cream, one an orange ice in the mold of a tiger, the other of vanilla, in the form of a woman. The plates were set in front of the hostess, and she turned to her guest with a prematurely triumphant air.

'Which kind do you prefer, Mr. Stockton?' she asked.

'A little of both, if you please!'

TENNYSON'S TACTLESSNESS.

Several stories are told of Tennyson's thoughtless speeches. 'What fish is this?' he once asked his hostess where he was dining. 'Whiting,' she replied. 'The meanest fish there is,' he remarked, quite unconscious that he could have wounded any one's feelings.

Yet his kindnes of heart was such that when his partridge was afterward given him almost raw he ate steadily through it, for fear his hostess might be vexed.

On one occasion Tennyson was very rude to Mrs. Brotherton, a neighbor at Freshwater. The next day he came to her house with a great cabbage under each arm.

'I heard you liked these, so I brought them,' he said genially. It was his idea of a peace offering.

BEGGARS.

A party of Americans returning from Europe were comparing the methods to obtain money employed by the beggars of different nations.

'I find the Neapolitan beggars the most difficult to deal with,' said one of the gentlemen. 'They are rich in deformities, which they lay bare, or they writhe as if in an agony of starvation, rubbing their stomachs, with howls of "Macaroni!" until you are forced to empty your pockets.'

'I found it easy to close my pockets and heart against the European mendicants,' said another. 'It was the Swiss who took all my spare cash. They never begged, but they crowded alongside of the diligence with clean and merry faces, holding out fruit or bits of rock or flowers to sell, or turning handsprings for some distance beside us. They were irresistible.'

'It was the Tuscans who vanquished me,' said a third. 'Those laughing, soft-voiced Florentine beggars who, when you refused to give them money, bowed and said, "Another day, perhaps, signor? God be with you till then!" and turned away smiling.'

The Americans all agreed that there was too much of a 'Stand and deliver!' air in the manner of the workingman of England when expecting his tip. 'Our people,' they said, 'spoiled them by giving too large gratuities. Now if they expected less, they would get more.'

'The Irish people,' said one lady, 'now as a rule turn a look of melancholy suspicion on the world; but their beggars are still ready with quick, witty answers when money is given them. I gave an old woman in Cork some pennies. "May the Virgin drop good luck down on you!" she cried. Then I threw her a shilling. "Ah!" she shrieked, "may God rain his blessings on you!"'

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A GENTLEMAN.

(Margaret E. Sangster, in 'Our Little Men.')

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fail;
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale—
A lad who had had his way to make,
With little time to play;
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs to-day.

He met his mother on the street;
Off came his little hat.
My door was shut; he waited there
Until I heard him rap.
He took the bundle from my hand,
And when I dropped my pen,
He sprang to pick it up for me—
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push and crowd along;
His voice is gently pitched;
He does not fling his books about
As if he were bewitched.
He stands aside to let you pass;
He always shuts the door;
He runs on errands willingly
To forge and mill and store.

He thinks of you before himself,
He serves you if he can;
For, in whatever company,
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty, 'tis the same;
The manner tells the tale,
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Nearly every house and hut in Siam has a clock, and most of them are of American manufacture.

A successful athletic meeting was held in Yokohama recently in which all the competitors were blind.

'Members of parliament must pay cash' states a notice displayed in a hairdresser's saloon at Sydney, N.S.W.

J. Pierpont Morgan has presented a set of cut precious stones, valued at £2,000, to the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris.

One of the three organs promised by Andrew Carnegie to churches in Dunfermline has just been installed. It was made in Germany.

Five kittens, their mother and two young pigeons are sharing in perfect amity the occupancy of a pigeon-box at Weston-super-Mare, England.

Habibullah, the Amir, daily reads a copy of the Psalms, which was sent by a woman missionary at Peshawur to the bride of his 'sword' marriage.

The rose is the emblem of secrecy in Greece and was formerly hung over the table where guests were entertained in token that nothing heard there was to be repeated.

The smallest people in the world are the natives of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal. They average three feet eleven inches in height, and about seventy pounds in weight.

The Czarina, at the request of Bishop Wilkinson, of North and Central Europe, has consented to lay the foundation stone of the proposed new English church at Frankfort-on-Main.

Prince Albert of Belgium has received from the Belgian consul at Madras a baptismal robe woven by Indian women for the young Prince Leopold, in blue and white silk, the Bavarian colors.

It is stated by an Indian paper that many Calcutta policemen have attained to positions of such affluence that they own private carriages and even a race horse or two, while they are able to bet in sums that astonish the average citizen.

In Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription, 'Wipe if you please.' The napkins are changed frequently, and this undoubtedly serves to keep the mouth-pieces of the transmitters in good sanitary condition.

The Siamese have an instrument which they call the ranat, a species of harmonicon, with seventeen different wooden keys, united by cords and resting upon a stand, each strip of wood giving a different note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers.

The cantinieres form a rank which is peculiar to the French army. Each regiment has a woman attendant who is a sort of nurse and consoler, to the young soldiers especially. She is not young or handsome, as a rule, and is often married to a soldier of the regiment.

An unusual feat was performed at Effort, Pa., a few days ago. The old hotel was removed 100 feet, during which time business was in operation and the telephone exchange kept open and at work. The hotel was moved back to make room for a new one to take its place.

The members of the United Methodist Free Church, Overton, England, hit upon a unique idea of raising money. It was decided to have an egg service, and members of the congregation were invited to bring eggs. Over 1,000, which were placed in and around the pulpit, were brought and readily sold.

It costs more to send a ton of goods from London to the west of Ireland than to Japan. A ton of woollen goods can be forwarded from London to New York for £1, to Chicago, 1,000 miles inland, for £1 15s., and to Japan for £2 10s. The same goods sent from Derry to London cost £3 10s., and from Gweedore, 50 miles inland, £6.

A Swiss woman from Chaux-de-Fonds recently went to live with her son at Morteau, across the French frontier, where she died. When the coffin, covered with artificial wreaths, was brought into Switzerland a custom house official claimed duty on the wreaths, and after a deal of controversy the sum of 48 cents was demanded and paid.

While fighting in the Franco-Prussian war Pierre Barnale, now a shoemaker at Carnsac, Averyon, had his jaw broken by a Prussian bullet. For years he had suffered great pain without knowing the real cause until the other day, when a fit of coughing caused him to vomit a piece of lead, which he must have swallowed when he was wounded.

Valentine Ziegler, of Louisville, Ky., enjoys the unusual distinction of being a grandfather at the age of 34 years. He was married at 16, and a daughter was born a year later. When this daughter was only 16 years of age she was married, and a daughter was born a year later. Mr. Ziegler, who is a cigarmaker at C. C. Bicknel's believes that he holds the record for being the youngest grandfather in the United States.

A curious scene took place in a court at Emporia, Kan., one day last week, when a convicted murderer, who had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, delivered an address of thanks, as follows: 'I am entirely satisfied with the verdict and the sentence, and I am confident that not one jury in ten would have been so lenient with me. I desire to sincerely thank the court for its just and courteous manner of conducting this trial, and I hope that the blessings of God will remain with you all.'

A curious example of superstition was made public the other day in the law courts of Berlin. A tree growing opposite the gateway of a farmer was noticed to be withering away. It was found that a deep hole had been bored in it, probably by some person who wished to kill it. As the tree somewhat incommoded the entrance to the farmer's house he was charged with the deed and fined. He, however, appealed, and succeeded in proving that the hole had been bored by some superstitious person who believed that if illness attacks a household it can be driven away by 'burying' it in a healthy tree. A hole is bored in the tree and all kinds of medicines are buried in the hole, which is then carefully stopped up, amid the singing of weird incatations.

'THE SHADOW OF THE MAPLE LEAF.'

Of all the interesting groups of men who helped to form this strange medley of an army, there were none who, for picturesque interest and fascinating detail of exploit, could approach within helio-range of the Canadians. And in this connection the writer has recently been doubting very much whether, in a book that purports to be written by cornstalk about cornstalks, he has not already at various times devoted too much space to the doings of these remarkable men—whether the beguiling shadow of the maple leaf has not rested too long and frequently upon the pages that ought more properly to have been chronicles of gum-tree and she-oak men. But through all the length and breadth of the land, camp-fire and hospital, and railway station echoed their weird deeds—they made a name and recollection for themselves within South Africa which will not be forgotten until the race feud dies out and men cease to speak of 1900. Wherever you went, whomsoever you might converse with, you heard mention of them. 'Have you heard the latest about those hard-cheeked Canadians?' became almost a stock question when conversation flagged or a new topic was needed. And there was always something fresh or new to tell and hear of them. One seemed to fall almost unconsciously under the curious charm of their quaint collective personality. And every one liked them. Undoubtedly they were the most interesting and picturesque figures of the war. Their dashing actions, cool ferocity, quiet 'slimness,' and guileless 'verneukery' of the Boers themselves, and their pure hard cheek, rendered them famous and fascinating wherever they went.—J. H. M. Abbott, in 'Tommy Cornstalk.'

QUEEN OLGA.

The Queen of Greece, who before her marriage was the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovitch of Russia, was but a girl when she married King George, but she immeditely threw herself into the philanthropic work of his country heart and soul. Queen Olga soon became aware that what was really wanted in her new country was organized charities; especially was there crying need of hospitals. Accordingly she laid down out of her own private purse thirty thousand drachmas; then in conjunction with the Metropolitan of Athens she issued an appeal, not only to the Greeks of Greece, but to the wealthier of her husband's subjects all over the world, for a sum sufficient to build a central hospital. The response was immediate and generous. Sixteen years ago the first stone of the Evangelismos, now one of the most famous of European hospitals, was laid by King George, and soon in connection with the hospital the Queen opened a Nursing Home.

MAD ELEPHANT EXECUTED.

A Paris dispatch says:—An elephant called Fritz, belonging to a travelling show at Tours, had to be summarily garrotted owing to his going mad. Fritz had shown signs of mental irritation for some few days, and had been chained up. Last night, as he was being taken to the train, he suddenly broke his fetters, and trumpeting madly he rushed at a crowd which was watching him. Failing a human victim he tore up a couple of trees. He was eventually secured with cables, thrown down, and killed by strangulation with a rope and tackle. The elephant was a very large one, and was reckoned to be worth £4,000.

DOUBTLESS THE CONGREGATION SMILED.

The correct formalities to be observed in a church or temple of an alien creed has often puzzled the Englishman abroad, who does not desire to wound the susceptibilities of the natives of the country. But seldom is he put in such a quandary as one of the attendants of King Lewanika during the course of divine service the other Sunday. He was suddenly taken ill in the middle of the service, and had to leave the building. Ignorant of what might be the proper way to leave church during service, and anxious not to offend the feelings of the worshippers, the poor man, with a face expressive of the internal discomfort he was suffering, electrified the congregation by crawling down the aisle on all fours.—The London 'Express.'

WOMAN'S BIG GOAT RANCH.

Mrs. Armour, in Sierra County, New Mexico, owns a herd of more than 25,000 Angora goats, from which she is making $25,000 a year. Her 'Columbia Pascha' is the most valuable Angora in America, and worth $1,500.

A few years ago she was left a widow, penniless, and with nine children dependent on her for support. The ranchmen and miners took compassion on the destitute family, and contributed a small sum for their immediate relief.

Then she pluckily cast about for some means of earning a living, so that she might not be a burden on the generosity of her friends. By chance there drifted into camp a ranchman with a herd of ninety Angora goats for sale. Nobody cared to buy them, for it was thought there was more money in cattle-raising. With genuine intuition Mrs. Armour looked at their silken coats, and knew that they would be valuable.

But she hadn't any money, and didn't want to borrow. So she made a proposition to take a small flock of the goats, tend them and care for them and breed them, and at the end of the year divide the profits with the owner. The proposition was accepted. She took her goats and her children and went up on the mountain-side, 6,000 feet above the sea level, where the scrub-oaks grow in profusion. Thus she secured the necessary fodder, and as for shelter, the goats needed none. She selected a claim, built herself a shanty, and settled down to work. At the end of a year her success was such that she had money enough to buy a flock of her own and start out independently.

Since that time each year has added to her prosperity. She now employs twenty goatherds to care for her flocks. The greatest precaution is required to protect the goats from the inroads of the mountain lions or cougars, which are so numerous that the ranchmen have to organize hunts to get rid of them.

Through her industry and perseverance and pluck, Mrs. Armour has made herself wealthy. She has sent her eldest son to college, where he is now studying law, and her four other children attend school in Kingston.—Seattle 'Post Intelligencer.'

HUMANE TREATMENT OF CATTLE.

A distinct token of advancing civilization is the construction of a patent palace car for cattle, provided with springs to prevent jarring. There have been great improvements made within recent years in the methods of transporting live stock, and all of them have been profitable to shippers. They have not only served the ends of humanity, but they have been financially beneficial. All experienced shippers realize the great advantage of getting stock to market with as little worry to the animals as possible. The hard, tiresome trips of the old sort caused cattle and hogs to lose weight and they were often killed by being jammed together. When the haul was very long, the poor creatures frequently suffered from thirst, and the hardships they endured were pitiful. Happily that is all over now, and it is greatly to the credit of enlightened humanity that dumb brutes have not been wholly excluded from the comforts of modern travel.—Kansas City 'Star.'

A STORY OF CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes's latest biographer, Mr. Hensman, contradicts the story that Mr. Rhodes ever used the phrase 'he never met a man whom he could not buy.' The germ of this fiction, Mr. Hensman says, 'is to be found in the fact that one day, many years ago, when discussing his proposed telegraph wire from one end of Africa to the other, somebody asked him how he proposed to carry it across the Soudan, which was then under the domination of the Khalifa. "Oh, leave it to me," Mr. Rhodes answered. "I never met the man yet that I could not come to an agreement with, and I shall be able to fix things up with the Khalifa when the time comes." This is the true version of a story that in its distorted form has been so widely circulated.'

THE KEY TO GEORGE IV.'S CORONATION.

A coronation story, told by Sir Dominie Colnaghi, His Majesty's Consul General, Boston, U. S. A., has, of course, no application nowadays, but it is an interesting sidelight on the ways of the past. His grandfather, desiring to see the coronation of George IV., for which he had no ticket of admission, put on his best clothes, and walked off with his sword, and knocked at a door in the tower of the Abbey. 'I want to come in,' he said. 'You can't come here,' was the reply. 'But I've a silver key in my pocket.' That's no good.' 'Yes, but I've a gold key, also.' 'Oh, well, you may come in, then!' And he did go in, and had an admirable place in the gallery, whence he saw the whole ceremony.—London 'Chronicle.'

TEACHING PARROTS TO TALK.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

'There are two ways,' said a bird and animal dealer, 'of teaching a parrot to talk. One way is to put him in a darkened room, to sit in a corner and to repeat over and over again the word you want him to acquire. A clever parrot will learn a word or a phrase after some 400 or 500 repetitions, but with one that is not so clever the process will take a week or more. You must keep still in the room. No sounds from within or without the house, save your voice monotonously repeating the phrase to be acquired, must reach the parrot's ear. Some people teach their bird in a well-lighted room, speaking from a place of concealment in a closet or behind a door. This method is not so good, because, in the light, the parrot's attention is distracted by the things he sees. Only male parrots learn to talk. The females have no power to acquire human speech.'

FILIPINO WOMEN STOP SMOKING.

(From the New York 'Tribune.')

An army officer returned from the Philippines says the native women are imitating the American women, school teachers and wives of army officers, in the matter of dress, personal adornment and manners. During the last year a great change of this nature has been observed among the native women who have been thrown into contact with the 'Americanos.' The Philippine women now insist not only upon having more clothes, but better clothes, and the result is a marked improvement in their average personal appearance. A year and a half ago this officer passed through a village in Luzon. In the house where he lodged was a girl ten or twelve years of age who smoked big black cigars, and apparently enjoyed them. Visiting the same village a few months ago, the officer called to see his friends, the native family. He found the girl, now a little larger, of course, and also very much better dressed.

'You are not smoking, I see,' he said to her.

'No, senor.'

'Well, try one of these,' he said, offering her his cigar case.

'No, thank you, senor,' replied the girl in fair English, 'me no smoke now. Americano women no smoke.'

A BLIND CABINET OFFICER.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The new government just formed by Mr. Irvine in Melbourne is noteworthy as containing the first blind minister since the death of our own Prof. Fawcett, whom Mr. Gladstone placed in charge of the post-office. Like Mr. Fawcett, Mr. McKenzie has triumphed over his affliction in a remarkable manner. From his keenness in debate and his ready information, a stranger would never suspect that he was deprived of the power of reading. His memory is so good that he can roll off statistics by the yard, and ministers have had to acknowledge themselves corrected by him in the quotation of figures. Mr. Shields is an ex-premier, and one of the oldest of Melbourne parliamentary hands. His name is principally associated with a divorce law that approximates more closely to Earl Russell's ideals than that of any other British community. Mr. Murray, another member of the new ministerial combination, has been the most pronounced pro-Boer in the Melbourne Parliament, but as we are all pro-Boers now he will probably receive an amnesty from his constituents.

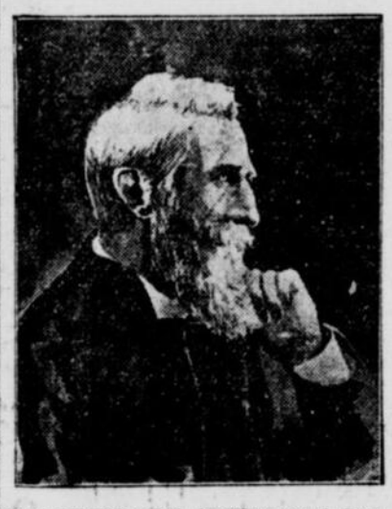
STRIPED PIGS.

In the swine sheds at the Zoological Gardens there are now two litters of wild swine well worth a visit. Some wild boars only a few days old show the striping from head to tail so characteristic of the young of wild swine. In the pen adjoining is an older litter of red river-hogs, in which a month or two ago the striping was just as distinct as it is in their younger neighbors, though now only faint traces of it are left. It is not often that the opportunity occurs of seeing young pigs in this distinctive coloration side by side with those which are just assuming the dress of the adult. —'Westminster Gazette.'

VEN. ARCHDEACON ROE.

Richmond, July 7.—The jubilee of the Ven. Archdeacon Roe, D.D., on July 4, marked an era in the history of the Church of England in this diocese. It was the fiftieth anniversary—the jubilee of the ordination to the sacred ministry of the Ven. Archdeacon Roe, and it was fitly celebrated at Richmond, where he now lives, by a very large gathering of the clergy and of his personal friends, presided over by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The day's proceedings began with the service of Holy Communion in St. Ann's Church, a very impressive and solemn service, which included, besides prayers and an epistle and a gospel special to the occasion, a thank-offering made by the Archdeacon himself, of a



THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON ROE.

solid silver paten for use at the Holy Communion. The hymns, 'Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,' 'Through all the changing scenes of life,' 'Now thank we all our God,' fitly expressed the devout feelings and aspirations of the large congregation, as did also the 'Te Deum' at the close of the service. The sermon, recalling some of the influences of the Archdeacon's ministry, was preached by the Rev. Albert Stevens, of Coaticook. After the service a dainty and elegant luncheon was served by the ladies of the congregation in the basement of the church, at which over a hundred persons were entertained. The Lord Bishop took occasion at the close of the repast to propose the health of the King, a toast which under present circumstances was more than a ceremonial tribute of loyalty. 'The welfare of the church' and the 'health and prosperity of our beloved Archdeacon' were dealt with in a few appropriate words by the Archdeacon and the rector of the parish. The company then adjourned to the lawn between the church and the rectory, where seats were provided for every one and an interesting programme of speeches and music was interspersed with kindly greetings and conversation. The rector read many letters of congratulation from distant friends, and a photograph was taken of Archdeacon and Mrs. Roe and their little daughter, with clergy and friends grouped about them. So well known is the Archdeacon's zealous labor and widespread influence in this part of Canada, that it is needless to recapitulate the laudatory remarks, the warm appreciation, and the affectionate personal reminiscences that were the theme of the speeches made by the bishop, Dr Scarth, the Rev. Messrs. Parker and Thompson, the Hon. Henry Aylmer, Col. Harkom and others. Two handsomely illuminated addresses, one from the corporation of Bishop's College and one from the Bishop's College Alumni Association, testified to the value of Archdeacon Roe's services in connection with that institution.

The Venerable Archdeacon Roe, Archdeacon of Quebec (Church of England), is the son of the late John Hill Roe, M. D., T. C. D., St. Johns, Que. He was born at Henryville, Que., on Feb. 22, 1829, and entered McGill University in 1843 as Longueuil scholar. He entered Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on its being established in 1845, and there took his degree of B. A. in 1850, was Mackie prizeman in 1869, took his degree of M. A. in 1867, B. D. in 1879, D. D. in 1879, and received his honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1896. He was ordained deacon in 1852, priest in 1853, appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec in 1864, and became Dean of the Faculty of Divinity in 1878, and vice-principal of Bishop's College in 1882, Archdeacon of Quebec in 1888, general missionary agent of the Diocesan Board in 1891, incumbent of Windsor Mills in 1894. He was formerly missionary at New Ireland from 1852-1855, incumbent of St. Matthew's, Que., from 1855-1868, incumbent of Ste. Anne's Church, Richmond, from 1868-1873, professor of divinity in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, from 1873-1891. In the year 1899 he retired on a pension to give his whole time to his work a, archdeacon.

ROYAL BOYCOTTS

SOME MONARCHS WHO ARE OSTRACIZED BY THEIR SUBJECTS, AND OTHERS WHO ARE SHUNNED BY THEIR FELLOW-SOVEREIGNS.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The Emperor William can contemplate with a good deal of equanimity the project of the Polish nobles to boycott his court as a protest against the speech which he recently delivered at Marienburg, and against the policy of the Prussian Government in its dealings with its Polish subjects. For these boycotts seldom succeed, and generally fall flat. It requires a stronger sense of patriotism than people accustomed to court life in the Old World as a rule possess to voluntarily cut themselves off from the court to which they have belonged, from all its festivities, and from those social circles which take their cue from the reigning house, for the sake of a mere question of political principle. The Polish nobility in particular has from time immemorial been noted for its frivolity, and to imagine that the Polish great ladies and their daughters will be content to withdraw, not merely from the court which they have adorned but likewise from metropolitan life, to vegetate on their landed estates, in chateaux for the most part only poorly equipped with modern conveniences and luxuries, is ridiculous. For it must be thoroughly understood that an undertaking to boycott the Kaiser's court renders life at Berlin impossible in a social sense, since the great world naturally fights shy of those who are avowedly in a state of open antagonism to the monarch.

There have been a number of these boycotts of royal and imperial courts, and while they have always started out with a great flourish of trumpets they have invariably dwindled in short order. Thus the old French nobility started in by boycotting the court of King Louis Philippe after the revolution of 1830. But before he had been many years on the throne, the ban was removed from the Tuileries—that, too, in spite of the deadly dulness of court life under the regime of the 'Roi Poireau.' Another boycott on the part of the French aristocracy was instituted when Napoleon III. became Emperor. But years and years before the battle of Sedan the boycott had come to an end, and the greatest names of the French nobility were to be found at court, in spite of the questionable antecedents of its dignitaries, as well as of the tone which prevailed in the imperial entourage. When King Humbert's brother went to Madrid in 1871 to become King of Spain, under the style of Amadeus I., the entire Grandezza solemnly undertook to boycott his court. Yet before he had been on the throne a year the whole nobility had made its bows and its courtesies at the palace, and its members were intriguing for offices in connection with the royal household, and were only too glad to accept decorations and other kinds of distinctions from him whom they denounced as the usurper. For they relieved their feelings, of course, by abusing Amadeus and his charming Queen behind their backs.

The Quirinal is another court that was for a time subjected to a boycott, namely, by the old Italian nobility, and in particular by the patriciate of Rome, who were encouraged in this attitude by the Vatican. But it has virtually died out. To-day the bearers of the most illustrious names of the peninsula, and especially of the Eternal City, are to be found among the entourage of the King and Queen, and the so-called 'black society,' that is to say, that element of the aristocracy which holds aloof from the Quirinal by way of showing its loyalty to the Vatican, has dwindled to infinitesimal proportions, and is composed almost exclusively of old people who are beyond the pleasures and gayeties of life, and engaged in preparing for the hereafter.

Even the late Queen Victoria was subjected to a boycott during the early years of her reign by that element of the old Tory aristocracy which had hoped to place her uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, and afterward ruler of Hanover, upon the throne of Great Britain in her stead, backed and supported by the then immensely powerful and influential Orange Society, of which the Duke was Grand Master. It was these Tory malcontents who were responsible for the continuous attacks upon the young Queen and her court which filled the London press during the first few years of her rule, and likewise for the gross abuse and discourtesy to which her husband, Prince Albert, was subjected. But this, too, came to an end. The Tory aristocracy ere long saw the error of its way, and realizing that it had nothing to hope from the wicked old King of Hanover became conspicuous by its devotion to the young Queen and her consort, striving for offices at court, and submitting to rules of etiquette that involved a degree of subserviency without parallel in any previous reign.

The Emperor William has been several times threatened with having his court boycotted. On the last occasion it was by the so-called Agrarian or territorial aristocracy of Prussia, the members of which believed that their interests were endangered by his scheme of inland waterways. But the Emperor paid no attention whatsoever to their threats beyond ordering his Grand Master of the Household to abstain from inviting to any court function those who had been most conspicuous and offensive in their opposition to his canal bill, and ere long they were anxious to make their peace at court, and to consent to whatever their sovereign desired, prompted thereto in a large measure by their wives and daughters, who did not in the least degree relish being excluded, not only from all court functions, but from those entertainments given by people belonging directly or indirectly to the court circle.

That is why much stock need not be taken in the threat made by the Polish nobility in the eastern provinces of Prussia to boycott the Emperor William and his court. And it may be added that the nobles in question are extremely ungrateful. For there is no court in Europe, not even that of Vienna, where they have been treated with such favor as that of Berlin. Indeed, throughout the reign of King Frederick William III., of his son, the Emperor William, and during the first five of six years of the present Emperor's tenure of the throne, the favor which the Polish aristocracy enjoyed at the hands of the sovereign, and the influence which it thereby acquired, was so preponderant as to excite ill will and jealousy on the part of the statesmen of the day, and of the aristocracy hailing from the other provinces of Prussia. The late Prince Bismarck repeatedly, both in his writings and in his public utterances, condemned in the most unmeasured terms the favoritism manifested by his sovereign toward the Polish nobles, and was never tired of denouncing the latter's intrigues.

The Emperor William realized some years ago that the favor which he was bestowing upon some of the most agreeable and brilliant representatives of the Polish aristocracy at his court, was being used for political purposes to the detriment of the interests of his other subjects. He was brought to appreciate the fact that, by allowing the Nationalist movement of the Poles in the eastern portion of his dominions to develop, he was promoting the growth of a sort of imperium in imperio, which at a given moment might prefer to give its allegiance to some other sovereign than himself, and, occupying as it does the principal point of vantage in any war between Germany and Russia, might be disposed to sell its support to the one of the belligerents which would be ready to offer the largest amount in the way of autonomy and independence. That is why he cut adrift from his Polish friends, especially from the Kosziol Kosziolskis, and why Polish court influences no longer plays a role in German politics.

Of course, there is another form of boycott to which the courts of the Old World are subjected. It is a ban of a far more serious character, being imposed by the reigning houses upon those of their number who by their tone and behavior seem destined to bring discredit upon the monarchial system. Thus for a number of years past, indeed, ever since Queen Natalie was forced by her husband's evil ways to quit Belgrade and to take up her residence abroad, the court of Servia has been subjected to the most severe kind of ostracism by Old World royalty. Foreign sovereigns have pointedly avoided visiting Belgrade, although there are few of them who have not been at Bucharest near by to stay with King Charles and Queen Elizabeth. Moreover, King Alexander, like his father before him, is ignored by his fellow sovereigns when he travels abroad. No official notice is taken of his presence at Vienna when he stays in the Austrian metropolis, while his offers to visit St. Petersburg and other foreign courts with his elderly consort, Queen Draga, have been curtly declined. Nor could any European prince of the blood, no matter how impoverished, be found who was base enough to be willing to give his daughter in marriage to King Alexander, who married his mother's discharged lady-in-waiting merely because he could find no woman of royal rank willing to become his queen.

The court of the Tuileries was likewise the object of an extremely mortifying species of boycott by royal personages during the reign of Napoleon III. For while numerous crowned heads visited Paris as guests of the French Emperor and Empress, they invariably left their wives at home, and came 'en garcon.' The only exception to this rule was the late Prince Consort of Great Britain, who spent a week in the French capital with Queen Victoria as the guests of Napoleon and Eugenie toward the end of the Crimean war. Indeed, the Court of St. James was the only one that treated the French Emperor and Empress with due consideration and courtesy; and Eugenie in particular was subjected to the most intolerant affronts by other crowned heads, as, for instance, when Czar Alexander II., in 1867, not only left his wife in Germany rather than bring her on to Paris, but actually telegraphed from the French frontier to invite Hortense Schneider, then playing the role of Grandduchess of Gerolstein in Offenbach's comic opera of that name, to sup with him after the performance in one of the great boulevard restaurants on the evening of his arrival, without the slightest regard for the arrangements which had been made by the Empress and her husband for his entertainment. Indeed, the only two Continental ladies of sovereign rank who condescended to visit the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon III., were Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, who was separated from her husband, and the Empress Charlotte, when she came to Paris in 1867 to entreat the French Government not to withdraw its troops from Mexico nor to abandon her husband.

EX-ATTACHE.

A NEW APE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

I observe there has been deposited in the London Zoo a specimen of a chimpanzee which is said to represent a new form, or it may be a mere variety only, of that species of manlike ape. It figures under the scientific name of Anthropopitheeus troglodytes, is said to have been brought from the Gold Coast, and has been presented to the Zoological Society by Captain D. A. Donovan. The creature is described as singularly tame and intelligent, and possibly in it we may find a successor to that highly educated ape, the late lamented Sally. Unhappily, the manlike apes are all delicate of constitution, that is as represented by a life spent in captivity, and subject to marked variations in temperature. Whether this new specimen is to be referred to the ordinary chimpanzee species or not will no doubt be duly determined by the authorities at the Zoo. The question of specific differences in the chimpanzee branch of the ape stock is not settled. Hartmann remarks that it is a difficult question to decide, though he himself adds that he is inclined to admit a certain constancy in the varieties he has examined. The new ape at the Zoo may possibly turn out to represent one of the varieties. It is notoriously a difficult matter to decide where we leave the limits of a mere variety behind, and where the boundary line of a new species begins

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE VALUE OF QUIET.

Keeping the Sabbath---Should Men Marry?---Treatment for Fainting---Selected Recipes.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF QUIET.

(From the June 'Century.')

At the beginning of the outing season, when the inevitable question is: 'Where shall we go?' the young and vigorous have a variety of possibilities wherefrom to choose. But nerve-weary seekers after rest—a large and rapidly growing class—confront an almost insoluble problem, especially if they must stay near the city, so that the head of the house may go to his daily work. Resorts are plentiful, but New York itself is not more noisy than most of them. The result is that tired men who need change to country air, and who are well able to pay for it, often stay and stifle in their deserted and comfortless city homes, simply because money cannot buy a chance to rest at night. Perhaps a greater number of women more patiently continue search for what they never find.

The commercial value of quiet, brought to the attention of those who need it, would be greater than that of any other attraction of nature or society whose lure is spread in the advertisements. Fortune awaits the man, prosperity is ready to smile upon the community, that will furnish quiet, and let the world know that it is furnished.

I venture to list some of the more usual murderers of sleep, with hints for their suppression.

Dogs. To one who has difficulty in sleeping, no experience of a night of horrors is more maddening than the barking of dogs. It is a nuisance quite without excuse, and easily abated by a live Board of Health, aided by efficient police. As a rule, a $500 dog makes less noise than a 50 cent one, and a valueless, half-starved ownerless vagrant outhowls them both. Pet dogs that, after complaint, continue to disturb the peace, present a problem; but as to the right course, there can be no question. The life of a man or woman—and even the doctors cannot tell how many thousands of human beings are yearly killed by noise—is more to be considered than the life of a pet.

Drunken Roistering. The curse of many a village summer resort is the curse of politics. The need of votes at election-time keeps the authorities from suppressing disorder. In one summer village near New York a whole street built up with pretty cottages is rendered almost uninhabitable because boisterous characters have the habit of making it their 'stamping-ground.' Complaint is vain, and thousands of dollars' worth of taxable property is rendered nearly valueless. To another cottage resort not far away a man went last summer with the intent of buying land and building a summer home. The first night he spent there he was kept awake until 2 a.m. by the maudlin singing and laughter of a dozen voters with whom no officer interfered, and the second night's experience was the same. In this case the money loss by noise to the community could be reckoned at a great many dollars per hour. The cure? It is perfectly plain; has been printed a thousand times. Wipe out party lines in local affairs. Let decent citizens unite for common-sense business administration.

Town Clocks. To many a clock that strikes the hours is a pleasant break in the monotony of occasional wakefulness; to those in quest of quiet, it is a relic of barbarism. In any village there is always illness which is rendered more agonizing by noise, not to speak of unfortunate refugees from the city who would be glad to make a restful summer haven.

Steam-whistles are unnecessary where everybody owns a watch. Railway whistling and bell ringing may usually be brought to an 'irreducible minimum' by the efforts of the company owning the line.

Waggons—The rattle of the early morning waggon can hardly be dispensed with until the milkman becomes a chauffeur and rides on rubber—a change perhaps not remote. Meanwhile, placing livery and other stables at a distance from hotels will lessen complaint.—John L. Heaton.

SHOULD MEN MARRY.

(By Kate Thorn, in New York 'Weekly.')

That is a matter for them to decide. It is not at all probable that they care for any advice or suggestion from a newspaper woman.

The advice given in the periodicals of the day is mostly given to women, and the Men's Column has yet to be started by some enterprising journal which has the weal of the lords of creation very closely at heart.

Should men marry? Why, yes; we think so—that is, if they want to, and they can get the women to say yes.

But there are things to be considered, and well considered, before any man decides on matrimony. Love is too often the prime factor in such an important movement, and reason and judgment are left entirely out of the matter, as the contracting parties find out too late.

Oh, yes; we believe in love; but we believe in common sense as well. And love alone is not a secure basis upon which to build the hopes of a lifetime. There must be something more, for love has an unhappy faculty of cooling off as time goes on.

A man should not marry until he has something laid up for that proverbial 'rainy day,' which is sure to come, no matter how blue and fair are the skies when he embarks on the sea of matrimony. He may be fathoms deep in love, and she may look upon him as the sun, moon and stars of her existence, but the time will come when adoration will not fill the stomach or clothe the back.

We are all obliged to take some care for the future. Our faith that we shall be fed and clothed may be strong, but 'faith without works is dead.'

The whole matter of living has undergone a most radical change in the last fifty years. It costs the young man of to-day double what it cost his father to sustain a decent style of living.

The wants of this generation are legion; in fact, it would seem that the average individual wants all he sees—and then is not satisfied.

The young women of the present time detest housework. The domestic young woman, who cooked, washed, ironed and scrubbed for her family, and was proud and happy in doing it, has passed never again to come this way. She has evoluted into the clerk, the lawyer, the physician, the book-keeper, the general woman of business; and there is nobody but Biddy to take her place, and even Biddy is doing a little evoluting along the same lines, and in the next generation she, too, will have passed, and what then?

The man who has not a fair income can but ill afford to hire and board a 'girl,' and submit to the waste which invariably comes into the household through servants.

Should men marry?

If the young man is to marry he must reconcile himself to cheerfully accept many new conditions. There will be two to please instead of one. Three, if the mother-in-law comes into the household arrangements, as she often does.

Young people ought to be let entirely alone by their friends for the first two or three years of their married life. It takes time for them to become accustomed to each other to learn that in any important matter one must not act independently of the other.

It requires judgment to decide just how much you should give up to your wife. It is a very delicate matter to assert yourself just enough without overdoing it, and raising anarchy and rebellion in the family.

If a man marries he must often be content to renounce his traditional privilege of being the head of the family. Indeed, it does not very often happen that he really is the head. He may think he is, but it is not so, all the same. The wife who is a good manager never allows her husband to suspect that he is not running things; but she knows, and all her neighbors know, who is the 'skipper of that craft.'

The man who is to marry must be patient under difficulties. He must forget that there is such a thing as profanity. He must not smoke in the house. He must eat a picked-up dinner uncomplainingly. He must be sympathetic when she has 'one of her headaches.' He must renounce 'gander' parties. He must not unduly admire pretty girls.

Should men marry? Why, of course. Who wants to hinder them?

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

(To the Home Department.)

Dear Readers.—A letter appeared in the 'Weekly Witness' on June 6, which somewhat surprised me. It was under the heading 'Sunday as a day of rest.' Is it necessary that the Lord's Day should be the wearisome day the writer describes it to have been? or that it should be now 'compared only to the wearisomeness felt after a day of hard manual labor,' etc.? We have heard children say 'I do like Sunday, it is the nicest day of the whole week,' or 'I wish to-morrow was Sunday'!

Of course, much depends on the parents and elder ones' appreciation of 'the pearl of days,' as the father of a family used to speak of it, 'the day of our joyful solemnities'; or as one of the writers of the Psalms has it: 'This is the day the Lord hath made, let us rejoice and be glad in it'! What if there were no Sabbath?

'Oh, day most calm, most bright!
The week were dark without thy light.'

The writer describes a disagreeable drive taken by the average family to church, who really wish to keep the day rightly. The church is some distance away; it is cold weather; wraps have to be securely fastened on account of the wind, so that sometimes they feel uncomfortable; then another objection to the drive is that in summer there are musquitoes which make the drive not pleasant, and yet one more against the drive to church. The home guard and those who go become very hungry; so much so that their frame of mind, partaking of the gifts of God's providence is not as we are told it should be. All which evils are supposed to result from the drive to church to hear just one sermon and join in one service! Are there no mosquitoes on week days? Is there no wind or anything unpleasant when working for the needs of this little life? We have heard the question asked concerning such difficulties: Would any members of an average family go through the same for the reward of $5 at the end? Dear friend, did you never hear or read of the wonderful blessings that often come to souls from hearing just one sermon or attending one service? What eternal consequences often follow the preaching of the glad news of salvation through Christ's death for our sins! Christ says: 'If one drink of the living water from that one life shall flow out rivers of living water.' And one service has been blessed to many souls. Who can tell the value of one immortal soul, or the good that may result from one sermon or service, good for both this world and the next? Yes, rest is pleasant, and perhaps by a little management, by not working so long on Saturday, we might have more. Every mother of a family knows there are so many things to be done, nevertheless there is the command.

Those saints of whom we read in Heb. xi. evidently thought that rest of body was not the greatest need, neither did the covenanters who also 'wandered about destitute' for conscience sake, but had such love to God that they would meet together to sing His praise and talk of His loving-kindness, even at the risk of their lives, and the discomfort of the 'dens and caves.' 'For they looked for a city that hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.'

It is not true that Satan gives no good thing, but tries to make people reject the blessings God gives? Judging from what we hear it seems that now his great efforts are (with the assistance of the world and the flesh), to get people to reject the glorious, blessed news that 'Christ died for our sins.' 'He was bruised for our iniquities.' He would also induce the belief that the Sabbath being made for man, means that it need not be kept Holy. That blessed far reaching command, its influence, as it is kept or not kept, extends over the week, and even over the character, for this life and the next. If the first, (the glad news of the gospel), is let go from our hearts what is there of hope left for us sinners? And what in exchange for the Sabbath? How, and what like would the young people grow up, if there was no day appointed separate from other days for higher thoughts and duties?

We know that there are many parents who earnestly wish that their children shall be trained to be noble good men and women.

Especially in new countries they meet with many difficulties in their efforts to that end. The distance from school, and church and Sunday school, undesirable surrounding influences, all combine to discourage and make the anxious parents say 'all these things are against me!' But a voice has come from heaven telling us that we may cast all our cares upon God for he cares for us.

There are now so many Sunday school papers and helps to making Sunday a most pleasant day to the families of those who cannot possibly join in public worship. For instance, that excellent little paper, the 'Northern Messenger,' sent at so small a cost, comes like weekly sunshine into many a home, and father or mother can talk to the children of the contents, and Bible narratives. So, pleasantly, will good ideas be fixed on the young minds. Don't you think it is a good plan to allow privileges on Sunday that are not for other days? So many settlers in a new land degrade the day into a thoughtless, lounging day, which in a multitude of instances is the first step in the downward road, but if the Sabbath day is kept holy, its influence will be in some measure a safeguard during the week. And at this time when, as some regretfully express it, 'Sabbath observance seems to be slipping away from public thought, and its holy influence is becoming less instead of greater, it becomes us all in the East and in the West, and throughout our country, to endeavor in every way possible to maintain the sanctity of the holy day, for the consequences to a people are very great, as the Bible instructs us, and promises national prosperity to these countries which keep the Sabbath day holy, where both rulers and people obey that command, and as distinctly pronounces displeasure and destruction to the lands that do not obey. Many nations, once so prosperous and glorious, have gone down into oblivion, and so others will follow. Lately, a letter received from a missionary who has (in addition to his other duties), charge of a Leper asylum states that there are 95 lepers in that asylum, nearly all of whom have been converted from idol worship to be earnest Christians. Some of them have lost their feet, which have decayed off in that terrible disease of living death; yet so greatly do they rejoice in the Sabbath services, and in hearing of the love of Christ that they crawl to church on their hands and knees. We who are more favored, pity them. A very useful Sunday employment on several afternoons would be finding all the texts they can in which God speaks of keeping that day holy. Read Jeremiah, 17, from verse 19 to end.

WELL WISHER.

FAINTING.

It is a curious fact, of general remark and observed not by physicians only, that fainting is less common than it used to be. It is rare that one sees a woman carried out of church or the theatre, yet forty years ago it was a matter of such common occurrence as rarely to excite remark. This is due in very great measure to the out-door life young women lead in these days of tennis and golf and other sports. The heart and the circulation are strengthened by exercise in the open air, and it takes a greater shock to disorder the blood balance in the body of the modern woman than it did in that of her grandmother.

The habit of fainting is not so much a sign of weak heart as it is of an excitable circulation. It is caused by anemia of the brain resulting from a dilatation of the blood-vessels of the body and the consequent flow into them of the entire mass of blood. This absence of blood from the brain arrests the action of the heart and produces loss of consciousness. It is probable that the heart does not stop beating entirely, but acts so feebly that no pulse can be felt.

Alarming as a fainting spell may be, it is very seldom, indeed, when the heart is not actually diseased, that a person dies in one. Women are more liable to faint than men, but there are few even of the latter who have not at some time during their lives experienced at least a faint feeling, if not an actual loss of consciousness.

In the case of a fainting-fit, the first thing to do is to lay the person flat on the back, if possible with the head lower than the feet, and then to loosen all the clothing. Vigorous fanning and sprinkling the face with cold water will help to equalize the circulation. Burning a feather under the nose is sometimes of service. Smelling-salts may also be used, but ammonia water is inadvisable, for the person may suddenly take a deep breath and inhale a powerful dose of the pungent gas. Brandy and all other alcoholic stimulants will do more harm than good.

Persons who are subject to fainting spells should avoid hot rooms and hot baths, stimulants of all kinds—strong tea and coffee as well as alcohol—and food of an indigestible nature.—'Youths' Companion.'

THEIR FIRST ICE CREAM

Seven hundred immigrants were spending on Ellis Island their first Sunday in the New World, and through somebody's kindness ice cream had been added to the bill of fare. This was a novelty to most of the immigrants—so great a novelty, indeed, as to amount to a puzzle. The New York 'Times' reports some of the comments which it called forth.

'Sure, an' there frost in th' milk,' said an Irish girl, when the first cold spoonful had surprised her throat.

'Milk, did ye say?' said a North of Ireland lad. 'Ah, but it's more like swatened snow, it is!'

'An' how did they kape it from meltin'?' inquired another.

Some Italian immigrants did not take as kindly to it, and tried to make the attendant understand that they would like to have it warmed.

'Oh, what stuff this would be to cruise with in 'ot weather!' exclaimed an English fisherman, smacking his lips.



Boiled Custard.—One pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, half a saltspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, three tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Scald the milk, beat the yolks, add the sugar and salt and beat well. Pour the hot milk slowly on the eggs, and, when well mixed, pour all back into the saucepan. Stir constantly till smooth and thick as cream. Strain, and when it is cool add the flavoring.

Egg Timbales.—Seven eggs, two cups of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of chopped onion.

Beat the eggs with a spoon until well mixed; add the salt and pepper and the onion, chopped very fine; next the milk, and see that all the ingredients are well blended. Chop the parsley quite fine; butter some timbale moulds and sprinkle well with the chopped parsley; fill about two-thirds full with the egg mixture. Set the moulds into a pan of hot water, letting it come three-quarters of the way to the top of the moulds; place in a moderate oven and steam fifteen or twenty minutes, till firm in the centre, or until, tried with a knife, the knife comes out free from the mixture. Serve with the following:

Cream Sauce.—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper.

Heat the milk and add the seasonings. Cream the butter and flour well together; add this to the hot milk and stir until smooth and creamy. Strain on a hot platter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and turn the timbales from the moulds into this sauce. Stick a bit of parsley in the top of each and serve at once.

Pineapple and Celery Salad.—From a can of pineapple strain off the juice and cut it into small pieces. Wash and scrape an equal amount of celery, cut into pieces the same size as the pineapple. Mix together.

What is called a German salad is put together as follows:—One small head of cabbage, one large beet, six hard-boiled eggs. Cut the cabbage very finely, season with salt and pepper. Place this on a flat dish, pile it quite high, and arrange around with alternating slices of boiled beet and hard-boiled eggs. Garnish the edge thickly with the delicate part of celery curled and the small leaves. Do not stir the mixture with the vegetables, and boil the eggs twenty minutes. Whip to a thick froth a pint of rich cream and pour over the whole.

Fresh bread is better than stale for sandwiches, but a sharp knife should be kept on hand for cutting it. An entire leaf of lettuce should not be used between slices. It is inconvenient to eat. The lettuce should be shredded and the hard portion of the leaf removed. For sandwich mixtures all sorts of things may be utilized, but the blending of the ingredients and flavors is important. Meat or nuts should be chopped fine. For a cheese and nut sandwich, work one tablespoonful of butter to a cream and add about three tablespoonfuls of cream cheese. Beat the two to a cream, adding a little oil if necessary. If a strong cheese flavor is wanted add a tablespoonful of Parmesian cheese. Blanch and chop or grind fine one-fourth pound of English walnuts or slice them very thin. Mix the nuts with the cheese mixture, season with salt and paprika and a little lemon juice and spread on the bread. Any mixture may be used for harlequin sandwiches, but a layer of white and a layer of brown bread should constitute each one. Butter may be used on one side and cheese on the other with very finely chopped cucumbers. Sandwiches made of marmalade or juicy fruit should always be served with a fork. Candied French fruits chopped or ground fine and covered with pineapple or orange juice make delicious sandwiches.

The decorative as well as the appetizing value of currants is not always appreciated. A pretty way to serve them is to select large clusters of the white and red varieties, dip each in white of egg that is just beaten enough to break into froth, then dip the bunches in powdered sugar and pile on a flat glass dish, or the currants may be mixed, the white and red, and covered with a little cracked ice.

Strawberry Sherbet.—One quart strawberries, one pint sugar, one pint water, juice of one lemon, one generous tablespoonful of gelatine. Cover the gelatine with cold water and let it stand for one hour. Mash the berries through a colander. Let the water come to a boil; add the sugar and gelatine and stir until both are dissolved; add the lemon juice and strain all over the crushed berries.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

START GLAD ECHOES.

'If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word
And take my bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing.'

NOTES OF SUNSHINE BRANCHES.

The Indian Sunshine branch at Mesa Grande has received several boxes of clothing and other substantial 'sunshine' from California workers.

The Medina, N.Y., Sunshine branch has sent clothing, shoes, books, cards, thread and findings in a missionary barrel to the South. Thirty postal-card blocks were prepared for an industrial school. The little girls of the branch have volunteered to make and dress dolls for headquarters. Their offer was gladly accepted for there is a constant call for such sunshine at the main office. The branch is progressing nicely.

The branch in Auburn, Maine, formed a musical union, with the object of singing in hospitals. They do other sunshine work for hospitals as well.

The secretary of the Westmount branch acknowledges gratefully a contribution of $5.00 from Mrs. Hosmer, stamps from Mrs. McIntyre, and envelopes from Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson.

The money, with another contribution, $6.00 in all, has been sent to a correspondent in the Lake Dauphin district to help her to purchase a set of false teeth. When the need was made known to the branch, the writer of the appeal asked for materials for making over garments which she thought she could sell, and so raise part of the money. The society is collecting some materials, and is glad to be able to send a little money as well. A lady is collecting some more for the purpose. The writer of the request lives in a thinly settled section eleven miles from town. Her letter is written in the strain of one determined to make the best of things, but gives glimpses of hardships endured, especially this spring, when the water was unusually high from the rains. Concluding her letter in answer to one from the secretary, she says: 'The dentist's charges are $25 for the set which I need. It is a lot of money, but he is willing to wait for part of it for a few months. I should have to stay in town for a night or two as I am not strong enough to do the return trip in one day. Since my old teeth were pulled in January I have lost 30 pounds so I shall be very glad to get the new ones as soon as possible. I feel so happy to-day because of the kindness of the Sunshine Society. I received a letter from a Sunshine member in Minnesota who is going to send us some reading matter. How rich I am to have such kind friends!'

The manager of the Kerr Asbestos mine writes to the secretary acknowledging with warm thanks a barrel of literature forwarded by the Westmount branch. Letters have also been received from Ottawa, Rouse's Point, Carleton and other places. Some Sunday-school papers have been sent in, in answer to a request from Baldur, Man.

TELL HIM SO.

(J. A. Egerton, in 'Denver News.')

If you have a word of cheer
That may light the pathway drear
Of a brother pilgrim here,
Let him know.
Show him you appreciate
What he does; and do not wait
Till the heavy hand of Fate
Lays him low.
If your heart contains a thought
That will brighter make his lot,
Then, in mercy, hide it not;
Tell him so.

'Do not carry a refrigerator atmosphere into a world that needs sunshine.'

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, Witness' Office.

RELIGIOUS NEWS

There is not, it is said, a living Japanese thirty-five years old who can say his parents were Christians when he was born. The work done in Japan has been wrought in one generation.

At present out of the 100,000 Chinese in the United States, 1,600 are Christians. Much is being done in the hope of Christianizing the 98,400 who are worshiping the gods of their fathers. Evening schools have been instituted, and the homes for Chinese slave girls have rescued 1,000 girls and women.

Temperance statistics just issued at Stockholm show that the progress of the movement against alcoholism in Sweden has been so great in the last ten years that the temperance societies of that country have a total membership of 249,000. Five percent of Swedes belong to them, and at least one-fifth of the nation do not use alcoholic drinks.

To offset the temptations of the saloons the city council of Gothenburg, Sweden, is adopting systematic efforts to provide the working classes with ennobling and refining amusements. It will begin with more and better music, where all can hear it, evening visits to museums, municipal playgrounds for children and the opening of many new branches of the public library.

The forward movement in Japan goes steadily on. In Okayama and in some other places it is taking the form of daily individual Bible instruction with inquirers. The special watchword is, 'One Worker teaching One Gospel (Matthew) to one Inquirer.' Sixty-four regular inquirers are now being daily instructed in this one city by nine workers, beside a large amount of weekly Bible class work and other kinds of evangelistic effort.

An up-to-date method of the missionary boards of the Reformed Church in America, says the 'Ram's Horn,' is the monthly edition of a large poster called the Mission Field Bulletin, which is sent free of charge to churches and Sunday schools on condition that the bulletin is posted up in some conspicuous or proper place in the church. It contains the latest news from the front, including, of course, the home missionary as well as the foreign missionary field.

The Denver Sunday-school Convention was notable for the forward steps taken in the direction of differentiating instruction. Its most important suggestion is that special courses of study be prepared both for the primary and for certain adult members of the Sunday-school. The committee was unanimous in the recommendation that publishers

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hereafter leave the Biblical text out of the quarterlies, and that pupils be referred for it to the Bible itself. About two thousand delegates were present.

Since the great undertaking of boring the Simplon Tunnel was commenced three years ago, a work of evangelization has been carried on among the Italians employed on the Italian side. From the beginning, the work has steadily grown and prospered. It now embraces public evangelical services in a large hall on the old diligence road, a day-school with 130 scholars and a staff of three teachers, a Sunday school frequented by a large proportion of the day school children, and a night school and reading-room for adults.

With the success of the British expedition against the Aros, happily with less bloodshed than anticipated, the missionaries are returning from the coast to the old Calabar up-river stations. The great Ju-ju in the centre of the Aro district, one of the most formidable seats of superstition and horrid cruelty, has been destroyed; and the country to the west of the Cross river, into which formerly not a single white was allowed to penetrate, has been opened. The Scottish Church missionaries are anxious to advance from Unwana, the present basis and only station within the Ibo-speaking district, Ibo being the language of the newly opened country.

The Gordon Missionary Training School of Boston will enter upon its fourteenth year on Oct. 1, with the Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., as president. This undenominational school offers unusual advantages to would-be Christian workers. Instruction in all of the classes is free. The Rev. J. D. Herr, D.D., is to succeed the late F. L. Chapell as dean. The Rev. James M. Gray, D.D., and Mrs. Gray, the Rev. James A. Francis and Mrs. George A. Coleman are among those who will have charge of classes. Prominent men, such as the Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., will be special lecturers.

St. John's Protestant Episcopalian Cathedral, says the Pittsburg 'Advocate,' is slowly rising on Morningside Heights, New York city. Two million dollars has been spent already, and it is hardly begun. The estimates for its completion run from twenty to thirty millions. With sublime faith—should it be so called—the work of finishing it is consigned to an unborn posterity. Five years have been consumed in making a model of the building. The model is as big as hundreds of small churches scattered here and there which are doing a steady and helpful work for humanity.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the United States this year sends out sixty-five missionaries to fourteen different fields. They were gathered in New York recently for conference and instruction. It was a practical meeting in study of methods, and not for work in foreign lands alone, but in visiting mission fields and stations in what is now perhaps the most cosmopolitan city of the world. The candidates for work in China, for example, saw the work among the Chinese under the guidance of a missionary to the Chinese quarter, and all visited the different centres of work among the people. This conference is the fifth which has been held with intending missionaries by the foreign board.

Belgium is generally spoken of as being entirely Roman Catholic in its religion, but there is a native Protestant movement with over six thousand members. Begun about 1837, the work has grown slowly but surely, all its members representing voluntary converts from Romanism. The movement is called the Christian Missionary Church of Belgium, and the recent yearly report shows that there are sixty churches or halls, with thirty-four pastors, and fifteen evangelists and colporteurs. The past year has been full of encouragement. Fifteen Sunday-schools have been organized during the year, bringing the total up to seventy-eight. One-third of the attendants at the schools are children of Roman Catholic parents.

Not for many decades have the Protestants of France been so hopeful as they are now. 'La Nouvelle Vie,' the organ of the middle and mediating party, recently said: 'French Protestantism is now more powerful, more energetic and more successful than it has been for a hundred years. In the beginning of the nineteenth century the French Protestant Church numbered only 171 pastors, and now there are more than 1,200; then there were seventy-eight churches, now there are 1,185, with fully 800 more preaching-places. And in all movements directed against public vice and immorality, the Protestants are in the lead. Our churches are prospering internally and externally.

The Rev. Edward Fairbank, of the Marathi mission, India, tells how for many years the work was a total failure from the standpoint of visible results. For eighty-two years more missionaries died twice over than there were converts to Christianity. But famine and plague proved a wonderful agency for turning the hearts of the people to God. More people were baptized in the single year 1900 than in the previous sixty-three years. Thirty villages actually begged for Christian schools, and seventy villages have sent complaints that the gospel is not preached among them. Thousands of famine children are being trained to become the industrial as well as the spiritual saviours of India.

The dummy curate in theatre stalls, according to the London 'Christian Herald,' is really a deception practiced with much success upon metropolitan as well as provincial audiences. Every journalist knows it. Half through the play an elderly gentleman, whom nobody would imagine to be anything else than a clergyman, rises from his seat and begs permission to state that for the first time in his life he has come to the theatre that evening, and that he considers it his duty to declare that the play is a great inspiration and a powerful sermon, a terrible proof of the degrading effects of sin, and a powerful incentive to repentance. Week by week, during the provincial progress of a well-known play, the mysterious clergyman rose and praised the plays as if he were not part of the performance.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN SPURGEON.

The Rev. John Spurgeon, father of the famous Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and of Dr. James Archer Spurgeon, and grandfather of the present pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle (Pastor Thomas Spurgeon), died at his residence in Oliver avenue, South Norwood, on Saturday morning, June 14, in his ninety-second year. He had been gradually decaying from advanced age for some time past, but the immediate cause of his death was dropsy and heart failure. The family of Spurgeon is said to be of Dutch descent, driven from the Low Countries to East Anglia in the sixteenth century by the persecution of the Duke of Alva. Including the present occupant of the Tabernacle pulpit, the name of Spurgeon has been known in Free Church circles for five generations. The late John Spurgeon was a son of the Rev. James Spurgeon, who at the beginning of the last century was pastor of an Independent congregation at Clare, Suffolk, and was afterwards for fifty-four years Independent minister at Stambourne, Essex. He died in February, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, having been born on Sept. 29, 1776, so that the lives of father and son have extended over more than a century and a quarter. The son, John Spurgeon, was born at Clare, on July 15,



THE REV. JOHN SPURGEON.

1810. He was educated at the denominational school at Lewisham (now at Caterham), and in later years rejoiced to call himself the oldest 'boy' in Congregationalism. He was afterwards engaged as a clerk in a coal and shipping office at Colchester, and when his famous son Charles was born, in 1834, he was carrying on a small business at Kelvedon, Essex; but he soon after moved to the town of Colchester, where, at the time when railways were in their infancy, an immense water-borne traffic went on between London and the Eastern ports. For twenty-six years he was secretary to the coal and shipping firm which he entered as a young man, and he had over a hundred men under his supervision. He had nearly reached middle age when he entered the ministry. His first regular pastorate was at Tollesbury, Essex, where he labored from 1840 to 1863. After this he revived a struggling church at Cranbrook, and finally accepted an invitation to the Fetter Lane Church London, and afterwards to old Islington Chapel, where he ministered till his retirement. During the last ten or twelve years his appearance on the platform or in the pulpit were rare but his health had been remarkably good, and he had never during his ninety years suffered from a headache. He lived in the reigns of five sovereigns—namely, George III., George IV., William IV., Victoria, and Edward VII. He has outlived all his sisters, and all his brothers except the youngest, also his wife and two sons.—'Christian Herald.'

STREET PREACHING IN CLEVELAND.

(Pittsburg 'Presbyterian Banner.')

The aristocratic and wealthy congregation of John D. Rockefeller's Cleveland church, the Euclid Avenue Baptist, are all agog over the strange action of the pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, who has been preaching upon the street. Some approve, a few condemn, but the majority are waiting for a sign from Mr. Rockefeller, who has already given the church $1,500,000, and whose slightest word is law in this congregation.

Dr. Eaton took the first step six weeks ago, when, from the pulpit and to one of the richest congregations, probably, in the world, he said:

'People no longer go to the church. The church must go to them. Christ went out into the highways and byways and preached to the multitude. Are we, his ministers, better than the Master? I have felt for some time that my work is a failure—that all our work is. Here, in Cleveland, with a population of 400,000 souls, scarcely 100,000 ever go to church, and only 25,000 of these are Protestants. We must reach these other 300,000. There is only one way—go to them. So, dear friends, I propose to go out upon the streets and preach Jesus Christ. The Salvation Army has the only right idea. I shall preach twice every week upon the public square, at noon time, and I believe I will do more good there than here in my own church. I want to take my congregation into my confidence, that they may replace me if they do not approve of my course.'

Dr. Eaton's hearers were aghast. And when it is remembered that his salary is $10,000 a year, his church one of the finest in the west, and that a palatial home goes with the salary, his congregation's astonishment need not be wondered at. The trustees at once decided that Dr. Eaton was in poor health. He was, and they sent him south for four weeks. He returned vastly improved, and more than ever determined to follow the unusual course mapped out.

His first street sermon was delivered on June 6, just at noon. The square in Cleveland is the centre of the business district, and only one block from the Tenderloin. Every car in the city passes through it, and at noon each day it is traversed by thousands. Accompanied by a young man with a cornet, Dr. Eaton, who is a tall, earnest, ascetic-looking young man, took up his stand on a busy corner, opposite the foundation of the new government building. The strains of the cornet soon attracted a crowd, and Dr. Eaton, stepping on his pulpit—a soap box—began to speak.

'I am going to preach to you the same sermon I preached to my congregation last Sunday,' he said. 'It is on "Religion in the home." When I came here from Toronto, people told me that Clevelanders didn't want religion. They said if I announced that I would preach in my night shirt or talk politics from the pulpit, I would be popular. But they were wrong. I have simply preached religion and filled my church. Still, I don't reach the people I want to reach; I want to reach you men.'

By this time the hundred or so workmen on the Federal Building had dropped their dinner pails and were pushing over to hear what 'Rockefeller's $10,000 a year preacher' had to say. They came out of curiosity, but they remained to listen to the splendid, earnest, heartfelt flow of words that rushed from the speaker's lips. And when he had finished they crowded around him to grasp his hand, while nearly every one of them said: 'Come again, sir; we like to hear you.'

Dr. Eaton spoke the next day, but he planted his soap box this time in front of the Society for Savings Building, the big bank of which Mr. Myron T. Herrick, the friend of the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt, is president. The agent of the building objected because the throng blocked the entrance. With a courteous 'I'm sorry sir,' Dr. Eaton crossed the street to the Old Stone Church. He had scarcely begun there when a park policeman—the square is part of the park system of Cleveland—demanded a permit. Mayor Tom, as Mayor Tom L. Johnson is familiarly known, was passing. Stopping his automobile, he ordered the park policeman to desist, and, grasping Dr. Eaton's hand, he said:

'You may preach here or anywhere else any time, day or night, you wish, and I'm coming to hear you, whenever you speak.'

After that there was no trouble, and Mayor Tom is a regular attendant.

Dr. Eaton's street congregations are made up largely of men. They come from all walks of life. The court house is only a few blocks away, and lawyers and judges by the score listen eagerly to his words. From the city hall, near by, too, come politicians and officials. Drivers of drays and waggons stop their horses to listen to the sermon. Business men on their way to lunch hesitate, look at their watches, and become interested auditors. Typewriter girls and cloak models from the big factories linger on the outskirts, while even the denizens of the Tenderloin, attracted by the throng, stop to hear what this kindly-faced, intellectual-looking, sympathetic-voiced man has to say.

That John D. Rockefeller approves of his minister's course may be inferred from a letter written Dr. Eaton last week, in which the Standard Oil king asked how much it would cost to erect a neat down-town institutional church, such as Dr. Eaton hopes one day to build, and the minister's reply was, 'Five hundred thousand dollars.' Mr. Rockefeller's local representative says that John D. Rockefeller will probably give the money to build it, as he has already set aside the site, Euclid avenue and Brownell street, in the heart of the boarding house district.

A BUDDHIST PROCESSION—A DEAD FORM.

(Letter from Dr. Thomas, a missionary supported by the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.)

Pre, Laos, via Moulmein, Burmah, Feb. 13, 1902.

Dear friends,—Some weeks ago I wrote to you an account of the visit of the King of Siam to the north, and told you that the primary object of that visit was to cast an exact image of the great idol at Pitranaloke. You will remember that I told you that the King in person assisted in the casting of that image; that it was cast in three pieces; that it was made from cannons and guns sent up from Bangkok, and from brass, silver, gold, etc., furnished by the people; that the image was afterwards taken by the King to Bangkok, and placed in the Royal Temple at Dusit Park. You may be interested to know of the final disposition of the idol. The following account is largely from the Siam 'Observer':—

The great idol was put together and completed at the Royal Arsenal at Bangkok. The King visited the Arsenal on several occasions to inspect the work. The entire image was there gilded by many devout Buddhists. The King, with his own hands gilded the entire face. The gilding was done with gold leaf. The name of the idol is Phra Buddha Chinaraj Chamlong. The first three words are the name of the idol at Pitsanaloke, cast by a former king. The last word means a copy. The name seems to signify Lord Buddha Conqueror-King. The idol is in the sitting posture, as is usual with images of Buddha, with crossed legs, and hands resting on the lap. It is nine feet high, apart from its pedestal, and six feet wide from knee to knee. Its general pose suggests mediation, with its downcast eyes. On the head is a crown, and on the forehead a great jewel glitters. From the left shoulder across the waist is a beautiful sash—the Buddhist 'rosary'—composed of brilliants. The ears have elongated lobes, each pierced with a slit.

When completed the idol was placed upon a large wooden pontoon, or float. It weighs six and a half tons, and had to be handled with care. Over the idol was placed a beautiful canopy, emblematic of royalty. Around the pontoon were placed a number of statues in postures of worship. A long procession of boats followed the pontoon with its idol. The boats were all decorated with many artistic and fantastic devices, known only to the eastern mind. The whole procession was one great, moving, shifting mass of colors—more colors than the rainbow. There was the floating theatre, or laken, with its performers, all dressed in antique styles; there was the great white three-masted ship; the Chinese junk with its votive offerings; alligators were there with their great wide-open jaws; and the terrible, huge dragons whose mouths opened and closed with awful effect; whales, sea serpents, and huge creatures which never inhabited sea, or land or air. Many dummy horses with their curious drivers were in the procession. In one boat was a huge cage, said to contain actual wild men.

Then the eyes were surfeited with these fantastic devices and the maze of color. Gongs, drums, bells, tomtoms, and other instruments of weird, Eastern music filled the air. The crowd of sightseers was immense, and all were eager watchers. From the Prince in his palace to the prisoner peering through the bars, everybody was pleased and good-humored. There was no disorder.

In the procession, immediately behind the idol, came the princes, then followed the chief priests, and these in turn were followed by hundreds of priests from all the temples round about—all dressed in their yellow robes. The priests were all in boats eight abreast. Then came the boats with the various government departments, and last the common people. Order was well preserved by the many naval launches plying up and down the river.

When the landing-place opposite the temple was reached, the Buddha was placed on a line of rails, and cautiously moved up to the great temple. Admiral de Richelieu was superintending the operations, all of which were in charge of the Royal Navy. By the way, the Siamese army and navy are both in control of Danish officers. Commodore Richelieu has recently been made Admiral of the navy, and he has since been raised to a prince, and been put in full control as secretary of the navy.

The King and Queen started at the head of the procession. About halfway the royal couple took their carriages and proceeded to the royal pavilion erected for the occasion, where they witnessed the whose procession pass by. They then entered their carriages again, and were driven to the temple in time to assist in the final ceremonies. The sound of the National Anthem announced the approach of the King, who was followed by his suite, and who took his seat in the royal pavilion, surrounded by his royal household and ministers of state. The King seemed in good health and spirits.

The Buddha was directly opposite the pavilion in full view, and there remained during the brief ceremony. After this, by a signal from the King, the Buddha was moved slowly up the incline, and put into its final resting place in the temple, where other ceremonies were held by the priests.

Thus closed a great day for Buddhism in Siam. But Buddhism is fast decaying in this land. There is no longer any heart or spirit in it—nothing but a dead and decaying form in Siam and in other heathen lands. How strange that it should seem to be reviving in America and Europe! But it is only the striving of the human soul after God—that soul which is determined not to accept the only true and living God, and is, therefore, groping after—what?

Thanks be to God, many thousands are seeking and finding him everywhere. I wish you could see the life and spirit in the eyes of the forty or more who gather together every evening at our house for prayer. There is no dead form here, but life-giving inspiration. . . . . The little school has twenty-five on the roll. They are learning the three R's, and they are learning many precious verses from God's Word. We have no fund for the school, and with rice at fully double price it is hard keeping the school running. Pray for us and the work.

Very sincerely yours,
J. J. AND AMY J. THOMAS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 27, 1902.

WORSHIPPING THE GOLDEN CALF.

Exod. xxxii., 1-6, 30-35.

(James M. Gray, D.D., in 'Gospel News.')

Golden Text.—Thou shalt have no other gods before me.—Exod. xx., 3.

Lange, in his commentary, speaks of the incident narrated in this chapter as one of the grandest contrasts in the Scriptures. Moses on the top of the mountain, as we saw in our last lesson, receiving the revelation of the true system of worship, and the people at the foot of the mountain, in their impatience at his delay, worshipping the golden calf. In all the history of the Kingdom of God or of the Church, every individual period of time, as the same author says, has its double history—the one above on the mount, the other beneath in the valley.

Although our lesson covers but the opening and closing verses of this chapter, yet the whole chapter should be read and mastered by the teacher in order to teach the lesson to the best advantage. The chapter has five natural divisions, for example: (1) The making and worshipping of the golden calf, 1-6; (2) The divine anger and Moses's intercession on the mount, 7-14; (3) The return of Moses and the trial of Aaron, 15-24; (4) The punishment of the people, 25-29; (5) The second ascent of Moses, with his intercession for the people, and Jehovah's conditional pardon, 30-35.

THE LESSON STORY. (Verses 1-6.)

What led the people to this act of idolatry? (Verse 1.) Do you think Aaron might have prevented the outbreak? Was the latter a wicked or a weak man? May weakness sometimes be a sin? How may the weak become strong? Read Isa. xxvii., 5; Phil. iv., 13.

Why, do you suppose, did Aaron make that request of the people in verse 2? Did he hope to deter them from their course by asking of them a hard thing? Did he succeed? What New Testament character does he suggest who had much to do with the crucifixion of Jesus?

What does verse 4 say that Aaron did? There is a little ambiguity here in the statement that Aaron fashioned it with a graving tool after he had made it, and Luther translated it, 'he sketched it (that is, marked it out) with a pen,, and then made it. It seems probable that the calf consisted of a wooden figure overlaid with gold from the circumstance of its destruction. (Verse 20.)

What did the people say of this calf in verse 4? And how did Aaron yield his consent to this? What expression of Aaron indicated that their act was a violation of the second more particularly than the first commandment? Do you think they intended to throw off the worship of Jehovah altogether, or only to worship him after a manner of their own devising? Was not this, however, equally a sin? How does verse 6 indicate the moral lapse of the people as accompanying their spiritual declension? This apparently jovial festival was in imitation of heathen rites.

THE LESSON STORY. (Verses 30-35.)

What charge does Moses bring against the people? (Verse 30.) What does he, like a true mediator, promise them, nevertheless? What does he hope to do on their behalf? What is the atonement or expiation which Moses offers Jehovah in verses 31 and 32? I do not know just what Moses means by being 'blotted out of the book,' whether he refers to the book of eternal life, or that of 'theocratic citizenship' as a commentator expresses it, though perhaps only the latter. Jehovah has threatened to cast off Israel from becoming a nation before him, and offered to make a new nation from Moses, but the latter would prefer to be blotted out with the people, than to stand alone without them. This is the expiation he offers. It is noble, indeed, but very far removed from that of Christ on behalf of the whole human race. Moses is willing to go to destruction with the people, but not for the people. Christ, on the other hand, did not die with us, but for us. He was our substitute. (Isaiah liii., 6; 1. Peter ii., 24, 25.) Furthermore, Moses offers to submit himself conditionally, and only on the ground that Jehovah will not pardon the people. Christ suffered unconditionally. It was his delight to do his Father's will, and his suffering and death secured his people's pardon as nothing else could. It might be pointed out again that Moses was seeking the expiation of but this one sin, while Christ's death expiated all sin. 'There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus.' (Romans viii., 1. See also 1. John i., last half of the chapter.) Teachers will not fail to emphasize these points in order to magnify the Person and work of Christ, and aid their classes to see the grace and fulness of their salvation in him.

How does Jehovah now bring back Moses to the legal standpoint? (Verse 33.) Let us remember that this is the standpoint for the whole world and always. As Ezekiel says, 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' You and I have sinned and we must die, unless a substitute be provided whom God can and will accept. Such an one is Jesus Christ. Have we yet believed on him and received him as our Saviour, and confessed him as such before men?

How is Jehovah's relenting kindness expressed in verse 34? Nevertheless are the people to go entirely free of punishment for their offence? It was kind on God's part to send an angel before them, but evidently that angel was not himself. (See the next chapter, verse 3.) How much had they missed of his gracious and mighty presence through their sin! Let us all be warned by this.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 21.—Exod. xxxii., 1-14.
Tuesday, July 22.—Exod. xxxii., 15-24.
Wednesday, July 23.—Exod. xxxii., 25-35.
Thursday, July 24.—Exod. xxxiv., 1-14
Friday, July 25.—Deut. ix., 7-21.
Saturday, July 26.—1. Kings xii., 25-33.
Sunday, July 27.—Psa. cvi., 7-23.

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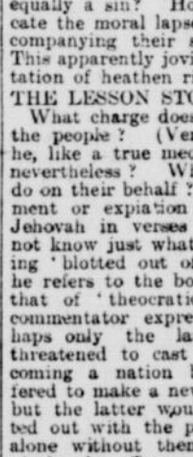
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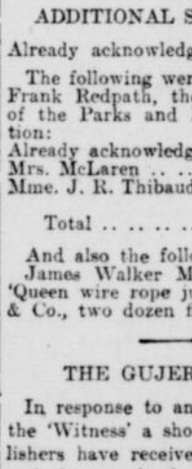
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Total	$255.60

And also the following articles:—James Walker Manufacturing Co., 21 'Queen wire rope jumps'; John Murphy & Co., two dozen flags.

THE GUJERAT FAMINE.

In response to an appeal published in the 'Witness' a short time ago the publishers have received the following subscriptions, to be forwarded to the Christian and Missionary Alliance in Gujerat:

Miss T. Tessant	$ 1.00
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Mrs. A. W. McFaul	1.00
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JULY, 1902

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.

THE SANDHURST TROUBL E

London, July 11.—Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, replying in the House of Lords yesterday to criticisms made by Earl Carrington (Liberal) and others regarding the rustication of twenty-nine of the cadets of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst as a result of their failure to denounce the persons guilty of starting the recent fires at that institution, and who were not convicted of any connection with the attempts at incendiarism, defended his order which affected the rustication of the cadets in question on the ground that otherwise he found it impossible to discover the culprits. He promised personally to investigate each of the rusticated cadets and see that no boy would lose his seniority unjustly. Lord Roberts said, however, that the twenty-nine cadets would not be allowed to return to the college until a satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the fires had been reached.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1902.

The Prince of Wales has now to take his turn at performing those many public functions, which his father fulfilled with so much tact and discretion during the long period in which he bore that title. These public appearances are always exacting and frequently trying to physical endurance as well as mental poise, but so far the Prince has shown himself equal to all occasions, and quite up to the standard in speech and conduct set by the King. All his public utterances have been marked by rare good sense, an easy command of language, and have shown occasionally that he possesses good mental resources. Of such like calibre was his speech on his return from the tour of the Empire and his wise, kindly remarks to the King's guests at the coronation dinners to the poor of London. Called upon suddenly to represent the King he acquitted himself admirably and won the respect of all by his frank, unaffected manners. He has thus made the acquaintance of the people under conditions unhappy in their cause but singularly gratifying in their results. He is evidently well constituted to continue the popular traditions of the reign of Victoria.

The Emperor William's order with reference to marriage of officers in the Prussian army shows once more the unsocial character of military service. In placing restrictions on marriage the Emperor has merely followed the precedents set by all military commanders of all nations. Even in the British service, where marriage is permitted, more than in continental armies, the officer or soldier below a certain rank who contracts domestic ties is regarded as having distinctly lowered his value and efficiency as a military man. The Duke of Wellington has left on record his belief that marriage was an unmitigated nuisance to an army on service, and discouraged it all he could. Colonels of regiments all hold the same opinion, which has grown into the army proverb that 'when a man wants to marry it is time for him to retire.' It is undoubtedly true that domestic life, in the true and proper sense, is incompatible with a military career till after a man has won a position that will place him and his family above the ordinary vicissitudes of the service. The Emperor's rules are based on personal income.

A change is evidently coming over Mr. Kruger's dream, for he is reported as having expressed a hopeful view of the future of the Boers under British rule. It may be that the poor old man has come to the conclusion, like General De Wet, that Providence has ordered otherwise than he in his pride of race and rulership had fondly claimed of it. He has, no doubt, grown weary of exile, and longs to return to his native land and end his days among his own people. The appeal which he made to the highest of all powers, with unquestioning confidence that it would decide in his favor, has gone against him, and there is nothing for him now but reverently to accept the decree. This is no doubt a humbling dispensation to one who has always been an embodiment of uncompromising Boer stubbornness, but it is a logical deduction from the faith in which he made his appeal that he should abide by the decision. Since his arrival in Europe he has learned some lessons in statesmanship and the value of professions of political friendship, and when he read the pro-British speeches of Botha, De Wet and others, in whom he must have placed his chief reliance, he could not avoid the conclusion that the game was up and nothing left for him but to accept the situation. He may yet be seen smoking his pipe tranquilly on the stoop of his cottage in Pretoria, content under the new dispensation.

It is indicative of the trend of party politics in the United States that several Republican state conventions, held since the adjournment of Congress, have declared in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for the presidency in 1904. It seems as if the success of the trusts in defying the president in the matter of Cuban reciprocity has forced the party in the country to make choice between them and him, and that they have chosen him. Throughout the West the Republican press is outspoken in support of the president's attitude, and quotes his references to the trusts in his Pittsburg speech with warm approval. It is said that rebuke and punishment await the political organization which has surrendered the people to the tyranny of the trusts. It must have been alarming to senators and representatives to have been met on the return home with resolutions adopted in state conventions supporting the president and nominating him for another term in the White House. Mr. Roosevelt may thus save the party from defeat, but he can only do so by wresting its control from the men who have led it to the brink of ruin.

According to special dispatches sent to the 'Globe,' record yields are promised this year in many parts of Ontario. All fruits, except cherries, are doing remarkably well. Corn, which requires dry heat, is a failure. Some grain is lodged; and it will be difficult to save much of the hay unless fine weather continues. In the Belleville district crops in general are considerably over the average, both in quantity and quality, but corn was so kept back by the rain and cool weather that farmers ploughed it in and planted wheat instead. Hay is a tremendous crop; but much that is cut has rotted underneath. A good deal has not been cut, however, and farmers expect a good average. In the Kingston district much clover was cut last week and this has been to an appreciable extent decayed by the rains, and the same may be said of hay and clover all over the province. Both fall and spring grain look well, and from all points the opinion is the same that only dry weather is needed to make a banner year. Strawberries have been a truly wonderful crop in the Niagara district, and the farmers have been able to put by a snug little sum for future contingencies.

In German shipping circles the prospects of the Morgan merger are not considered bright. A very pessimistic estimate of the probable financial results has appeared in the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' and has attracted much attention, as it is understood to have been written by a highly competent authority. The comparison is made between the probable earning capacity of the trust and the actual results obtained by the two great German lines for several years past. As the trust has a capital of about $175,000,000 it must earn $17,500,000 in order to pay a dividend of five percent and write off five percent, and five percent is reckoned to be the lowest possible yearly allowance for depreciation to steamers. To obtain this favorable result, however, the trust, having about 700,000 tonnage, will have to earn about $25 a ton yearly. This has not been accomplished by the two great German lines used for comparison, for those with 900,000 tonnage have only been able to earn $12.50 a ton for several years past. The criticism is made that undoubtedly the German lines have been under excellent management, and the state of the freight market was unusually good till the latter half of last year. How is it possible then, says the writer, for the trust, with its 700,000 tonnage, to earn twice as much as the German lines with their 900,000 tonnage? One answer is, perhaps, that the Morgan interests control the iron, coal and essential railway trunk lines of the United States, and are in a position to freeze out competition. How far, however, they may think it safe to enforce this monopoly it remains for the future to decide. Already there are storm warnings which those who run may read.

Montreal will feel almost as keenly as Toronto the loss of her five brave firefighters. At such times of calamity cities stretch out hands of sympathy to one-another, even when they are foreign and far apart, and when they are sister cities, as in this case, that sympathy is very real and deep and universal. We have had the same tragic experience here on too many occasions and Toronto is asking, as we have asked, did somebody blunder, and was the sacrifice vain? The calling of a fireman is always a risky one, but we have seen men sent into the very jaws of death when the occasion did not seem to warrant the potential sacrifice. Then, with the men themselves of the different stations there is no doubt a very worthy emulation and almost a contempt for danger. This is all very fine to see and to encourage up to a certain point, but it ought to be made to stop short of foolhardiness. This most recent Toronto fire took place in the wholesale quarter on Front and George streets. The building was of the most inflammable nature, the fire was soon beyond control, and the walls collapsed quite unexpectedly and entombed the five young firemen under tons of blazing debris. Three of the men were married and one, David See, wore a five-clasp medal for service with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa. The loss of life is the heaviest in the history of the Toronto brigade and is likely to result in the establishing of a pension system, as there is nothing of the kind now, and the outlook is dark for those who were dependent on the dead heroes.

In connection with the $70,000,000 to $75,000,000 remission of war taxes in the United States, provided by the act of April 12, it is noted that that country's 'budget' system is one of the oddest in the world. It is the consistent practice of all other strong financial governments to find out what the year's expenditure will be and then to adjust the taxation so as to raise just about the necessary amount. In the United States, however, Congress makes no such attempt. For instance, in 1890, a law was first enacted cutting down annual revenue some $50,000,000, and after its passage appropriations were increased $79,000,000, with the natural result of a heavy deficit in revenue, which was accentuated by the trade derangement of 1893. Then, again, a year ago, $40,000,000 of taxation was taken off with a view to reducing the yearly surplus, but this tookno account of the shrinkage in expenditure or the promised increase in revenue from imports, and the result has been a fifteen million increase of revenue instead of a forty million reduction. The internal taxes are now about on the level they were before the Spanish war and the Republican friends of trusts and high tariffs are speculating as to how they can prevent a fall in the customs revenue. In 1888 the Republican platform contained the plank, 'The entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system,' but that sounds too hollow today. It is nearly certain, therefore, that the next remission of taxation will be in a reduction upon articles where the taxes are most obviously needless and most clearly oppressive.' The old stock arguments of the protectionists of the United States have been riddled by the exports of United States manufactures to Europe and the action of the 'Trusts' in the home markets.

The railways of Great Britain achieved a unique record for 1901, as the report of the British Board of Trade shows that not one passenger was killed in train accidents throughout the whole of the year. The Board of Trade is a government bureau and the report is considered to be absolutely correct. It is estimated that all the railways carried 1,500,000,000 passengers, and the number hurt in accidents to trains was 476, showing that only one in every 3,000,000 and a fraction failed to reach his destination without injury. When the congestion of the traffic on some of the English railways is considered, that at some points, such as Clapham Junction, trains pass at least at the rate of one a minute for the twenty-four hours, it will be seen that a higher degree of efficiency has been reached than on any other system of railways in the world. No doubt the Board of Trade has much to do with this, as it exercises the greatest vigilance in its investigations into railway traffic. Where an accident is found to be due to the negligence of the company that company has to pay heavily, and such things as the Grand Trunk level crossings, in the heart of a big city, would have been abolished long ago. For 1900 the report was not quite so good, but even in that year only sixteen passengers were killed and 803 injured in train accidents, which would be thought an excellent record elsewhere. Accidents were remarkably few, even among the trainmen, the report showing that eight were killed and 156 injured last year, and that 24 were killed and 180 injured the preceding year. Comparing last year with former years there is found to be a constant growth in the number of passengers carried and a continual decrease in the number of fatal accidents, until last year, as stated, not one passenger was killed. If that is possible in Great Britain it should be possible in America.

It is not gratifying to learn that quantities of the supplies of food and clothing, sent to relieve the sufferings of the victims of the volcanic eruption in Martinique, were appropriated as so much plunder, divided among the favorites of the local negro government and never reached the people for whom they were intended. It was misgivings in this direction which caused the 'Witness' to decline to encourage subscriptions for this purpose. Investigation has, according to the Martinique correspondent of the New York 'Commercial Advertiser,' disclosed conduct fiendish in its inhumanity on the part of this same native government. This writer states, we hope with the effect of exaggeration, that these authorities refused to aid the victims of the catastrophe in St. Pierre heard shrieking in the ruins, because that town was an anti-negro commune and the elections were to be held the Sunday following the disaster. Throughout the southern part of the island the elections were held on that day, as if nothing had happened, and wound up with a grand celebration of a victory for the negro party. The officials sent out from France appear to have been unable to get control of the unruly element which had thus got the upper hand. The priests are praised for their heroic efforts in aid of the victims, but blamed for telling the negroes that the island was doomed to destruction on account of the sins of its people, and that St. Pierre was overwhelmed as a divine judgment. Opposition to the Church is one of the chief principles of the negro party, which seeks to undermine its authority and has openly declared for the expulsion of the religious orders. It will thus be seen that even a terrific volcanic convulsion was not strong enough to overwhelm a political squabble, nor teach the party that took temporary advantage of it common humanity and honesty.

No happier thought for good-will in Africa could have been devised than the intention ascribed to Generals Botha, De Wet and De la Rey to carry out their announced intention of going on a tour of England, Europe and America, to collect funds for the Boer widows, orphans and cripples. They will, we believe, meet with most encouraging success, and will find out who are their friends. Large numbers of people, anxious to see these famous chiefs, will be willing to contribute to help the unfortunate victims of the war. In the United States they will be sure to 'draw crowded houses' and be given an enthusiastic reception, for they have had the biggest kind of advertising, have won enduring fame, and established a claim to the admiration of all who esteem patriotic courage and military prowess. Nor will the people of Britain be less sincere in showing that they can honestly appreciate men who have proved their gallantry in the field as enemies, but whom they are now ready to welcome as friends and let the dead past bury its dead. It is also to be hoped that the Boer leaders will carry out their intention of publishing a history of the war written by themselves from their point of view. This would be of great interest to all who have followed the campaign and of special value to military students and to that still more important class who study such records for the light they shed on the philosophy of history. The epoch-making character of the war is now fully admitted, and its meaning will be understood when one reflects on what would probably have resulted had the Boers succeeded in driving the British out of South Africa. The consequences of their failure to do so must be equally far-reaching in the other direction. To a large extent the future of Africa has been fixed by the war on lines that cannot now be disturbed, and many valuable lessons for guidance in the event of possible complications may be learned from a Boer history of the war, but more particularly from their account of the movements which led up to it.

In the recent French elections it was noticed that women played a more active part than they ever did before. Following the English practice they interviewed deputies in the precincts of the Palais Bourbon on subjects which interested them, much, it is said, to the surprise of those male persons. The 'Feminists,' too, as the women who advocate woman's rights are called, recently held a congress, in which they claimed full rights, both civil and political. It is strange that while women in France occupy a much larger place in commerce than English women, they do not enjoy so large a share in representative institutions. In the minor bourgeois class the wife runs the shop and keeps the books. In hotels and railway stations one encounters a woman at the wicket where in Anglo-Saxondom, and especially in America, only men are to be seen. They become, as will readily be concluded, not only clerks but managers, so that it certainly should not surprise a Frenchman to see women taking a hand in politics. Their influence in the recent elections was considerable and was in the main on the side of the government. There is a journal in France called 'La Fronde,' which is edited and written and even typographically composed by women. Recalling as this title does the struggles of the people under Louis XIV. against the court, this paper might be expected to be always revolutionary, but it has been a consistent supporter of the recent and present administration. 'Père' Combes, the Premier, and the present most Radical and anti-clerical administration, cannot therefore do other than welcome this new leaven in French politics. In France women have already established themselves in medicine and have won for themselves a certain status at the bar, and they are looking forward to a share, in a future more or less remote, in the government of their country. Women deputies, with all the consequences of the innovation, may not be so far off as the scoffers imagine.

A writer in the Annapolis 'News' calls attention to the number of blind horses still to be found in any city, and asks why it is, when there are comparatively no blind cows. The difference is simply that the horse from the beginning has been abused, ill-housed, overworked and worked under such conditions as have driven him blind. Its eyes are shut in by blinders, so as to satisfy the caprice of man, irritating its visual nerves with mysterious terrors and depriving the eyes of air. Then its neck is almost pulled out of joint and its nerves teased past endurance by check-reins, which are as constraining as the punishment of the stocks, and especially overhead ones, which raise the horse's face to the sky and turn its unprotected eyeballs, accustomed for the most of the day to the darkness of the stable, to the glare of the sky and into the very eye of the sun. Otherwise, it is bitted with a curb which pulls its jaws to its breast, and is cruelly docked of its tail, which tortures it at first and leaves it ever afterwards to the torment of flies. The wonder is that not more horses are blind and decrepit. It is true that Christian nations are kinder now to dumb animals than has been their wont, but even to-day Mohammedans are far kinder than Christians in this respect. Indeed, if it is true that a merciful man is merciful to his beast—and who will deny it?—then, as a nation, we have still far to travel before we can be called merciful. Sometimes want of thought is as much to blame as want of heart. A good means of stimulating the former and supplying the latter among the drivers of the city is to give prizes for the best-kept teams. In the hot weather now due, an appalling amount of suffering will be endured by horses, which, it must not be forgotten, have a nervous system similar to our own. To lighten that suffering should be the object of all who own horses or who have them in their care, and this may be done by protecting their heads from the sun and by avoiding the use of the check-rein and the curb bit. Tails that have been cut off cannot be replaced, but there should be a sentiment against docking that would make people ashamed to drive horses so mutilated. For the rest, all can help by reporting any cases of active or palpable cruelty to the officer of the Humane Society. Only the merciful can hope to obtain mercy.

True to the long established United States principle of government wet-nursing the merchant marine, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has declared in favor of 'the old flag and an appropriation.' It does not matter that in this instance the 'old flag' is the Union Jack, for he is willing to place all the British ships in his combine at the disposal of the Admiralty for fifty years 'on certain terms.' No doubt Mr. Morgan will be equally willing to place the United States ships in his trust at the disposal of the Washington Government on like terms, and if he should have any German or French vessels he would show the same complaisance to the governments of Germany and France. From a business and financial point of view the great manipulator of trusts may regard international jealousies and rivalries as mere counters in the game at which he has proved himself the most accomplished expert. If for the combined fleet under his control he can draw subsidies from both Great Britain and the United States in return for allowing them the dubious advantage of claiming the service of such ships as fly their flags in the event of war, he will do a remarkably good stroke of business. As long as there would be no war he would get large sums of money annually for nothing, and if a war should occur he would be well paid for the use of his ships over and above the subsidies. From the cabled report of the speech of Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Lords, he does not appear to be much frightened by the Morgan combine, or to place much value upon its ships as auxiliaries for transportation in time of war. He evidently spoke from experience of the resources of the British mercantile marine during the late troubles in South Africa. At any rate there is no particular hurry in the matter. The Morgan shipping combine has yet to prove its capacity as a factor in Atlantic transportation. So far it appears as much British as American, and its interests being about equally divided between these two, it must be more a matter for observation than apprehension for some time to come. Lord Selborne is therefore right in taking time for thought before taking action.

The empire coronation banquet at the Guildhall, London, was shorn of much of its interest by the absence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. He would have made a suggestive speech, no doubt. The speeches of the Earl of Onslow, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Barton show that so far as inter-empire preferential trade is concerned it is a case, to quote the drill sergeant, of 'as you were.' Lord Onslow's idea of it is imperial free trade, which is also the ideal of his chief, Mr. Chamberlain; Sir Wilfrid Laurier considers that all is now well, and he would 'let well enough alone'; Mr. Barton claims that the large sums collected by customs in Australasia are necessary, and that a free interchange of commodities is impossible because it would necessitate 'an intolerable burden of direct taxation.' So far, then, as the question of closer trade relations is concerned, it is apparent that the conference will accomplish little or nothing. The 'vested interests' in the colonies will see to it that protec-

tion's proud head is not cut off for the sake of imperial fraternity, and British statesmen will give no rebate on the corn and other duties without a quid pro quo. Whether the colonies, excepting Canada, will increase their payments for imperial defence is another matter. Canada pays nothing, and evidently means to continue paying it in the immediate future. Sir Wilfrid was eloquent concerning the absolute liberty existing under British sway; he pointed to the phenomenal prosperity of all British people, and took pride and satisfaction in British institutions. And he might have added: 'How cheap it all is!' Nevertheless, if little of actual accomplishment can be claimed as the result of the conference, much good will result from the interchange of views. There is really no hurry for anything, except that we should make a beginning in the way of a contribution to the imperial navy, however small. Other things will shape themselves to right ends all in good time, if they are not distorted by false economic practices.

The sensation of last week in grain circles was the phenomenal advance of twenty cents a bushel in corn, bringing that cereal up to ninety cents on Tuesday last for the July option. A year ago at this time the price was forty-six cents, and ninety cents is the highest price with one exception for the generation. The rise is momentarily due to speculation, and is not a measure of supply and demand. Several months ago, when cattle had to be fed with it, the price of corn was thirty cents less than now when the cattle are turned out to pasture. The crop of 1901 was short, but not nearly so much so as those of 1894, 1890, 1887 and 1881. Yet no such prices as obtain now were exacted in the years following those bad seasons. Undoubtedly the twenty cents advance in a week is, as the 'Evening Post' says, a matter of the sharpest and most questionable speculation. In the ordinary course of business grain merchants will have made contracts for delivery of corn during the present month. A 'clique' of speculators, comprising several men of great wealth and no great scruple as to the use of it, have bought up the grain with which, it had been expected, deliveries would be made. This put the contractor at the mercy of the clique, and the present rise has been so much blood money. The artificial advance did not bring into the market supplies not known to be in existence, as was the case with 'Joe' Leiter in 1898, and which is usually the cause of disaster to 'corner' men. In this case the creators of the corner were exceptionally strong financially and their victims were forced to settle around ninety cents. The Agricultural Department of the United States estimated on March 1 that 29 percent of the crop was left in farmers' hands, as against 36.9 percent at the same date in 1901. Taking the government's recent estimates of last year's crops, this would mean 441,500,000 bushels still in store last March, comparing with 776,700,000 twelve months before. In the three months since March 1, barely 3,500,000 bushels have been exported, and home consumption has been notoriously light.

LORD SALISBURY RESIGNS.

Seventeen years ago, on June 24, 1885, Lord Salisbury was first made prime minister of Great Britain, in succession to Lord Beaconsfield. At that time the Gladstone cabinet, composed of Whigs and Radicals, was divided on many important questions both at home and abroad. Upon the Egyptian question, the renewing of the Suakim campaign, completing the Berber railway and 'smashing' the Mahdi, there was much vacillation, and the government nearly suffered defeat on several occasions. Mr. Gladstone's government was, however, finally defeated on the proposed tariff changes, and was suspected of having invited its own defeat. It thus escaped the deadlock on the Irish question, for the Crimes Act was about to expire, and while the Radical members of the cabinet were opposed to its renewal, and Mr. Gladstone desired to discontinue coercion, the Whigs in the ministry insisted on preserving to the government exceptional powers, in which the jury system seemed to act only as a protector of crime. Lord Salisbury formed his first cabinet reluctantly, as the Conservatives were in a minority in the House of Commons, and he was defeated at the next general election, after only a few months of office. But already it began to be said that the foreign relations of Great Britain proceeded more favorably under Lord Salisbury than under Lord Granville's direction.

When the result of the elections of 1886 became known it was found that the Conservatives and the Irish party were in a majority of four over the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone, in the debate on the address, promised Ireland a large measure of self-government, and was joined by the home rule party, the combination defeating the Salisbury Government by 329 to 258. Even then Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and a few other Liberals voted with the Conservatives. The question of home rule had formed no part of the electoral programme, and after the Marquis of Hartington had publicly announced his readiness to lead a secession of the Liberals, it became known that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr Trevelyan had refused to accept Mr. Gladstone's measure. Mr. Gladstone was defeated and Lord Salisbury reigned for six years. He did not at first succeed in persuading Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and other 'Unionists' to join his cabinet, but this came in time, and added both strength and weakness to the new government. The policy of Lord Salisbury in respect to Ireland was indicated in Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner on August 11. He said the first duty of the government was to free the loyal people from illegal restraints and constraints, and that representing the mandate of the people against separation, whose motto was 'social order in Ireland,' the primary task was to maintain law and order. All through this parliament the question of Ireland dominated the situation, and, for good or ill, it has much modified party lines and very considerably varied the course of British politics. Mr. Gladstone was returned to power for the last time in 1892, and resigned after eighteen months, Lord Rosebery succeeding him. The Rosebery cabinet was defeated on June 21, 1895, on a motion to reduce the salary of the Secretary of War, and Lord Salisbury was immediately requested by the Queen to form a new ministry.

Lord Salisbury has travelled a long way since Mr. Disraeli described him as 'a master of flouts and jeers,' since he was a trenchant leader writer on the staff of the 'Saturday Review' and since he returned with his leader from the 'Peace with Honor' conference at Berlin. His domestic policy has not been his strength, although much Irish legislation of an ameliorative character has been passed during his successive periods of administration. It is upon his foreign policy that his reputation must stand and in that he has little to fear from future criticism. If we are not mistaken history will regard him in that respect as a brilliant success. In Egypt, in India, in the Soudan, in South Africa, results have justified him, and these results could not have been achieved unless the Great Powers had been friendly. During the South African struggle several of the peoples of Europe were ready to fly at the lion's throat and were only restrained by the wisdom of their rulers. There was a time of stress with France over Fashoda, but a conciliatory firmness happily averted a conflict. Lord Salisbury was criticised adversely concerning his Chinese policy and the encroachments of Russia, but subsequent events, especially the treaty with Japan, have shown that he was wide-awake and ultimately successful. The war in South Africa, though blundering in detail, was pursued without vacillation to its inevitable ending, and a generous peace while insisting upon the essential principle of the incorporation of the two late republics into the empire has made loyal citizens out of recent foes. How much of these results depended upon the good feeling in the United States it is difficult to say. That it was appreciable most people believe, and Lord Salisbury must be given very largely the credit for it. It has been his consistent policy ever since he was Prime Minister to come to a really close and sympathetic understanding with England's American kinsmen. Events have helped him greatly, especially during the past five or ten years. The war with Spain and with the Filipinos has given her people troubles of their own and they could understand Great Britain's position as they never could before. Then the growth of America's export trade, the international character of recent trade relations, and the unprecedented number of both nations travelling to and fro have given the necessary impetus to a brotherly feeling that had only been dormant.

Lord Salisbury therefore leaves the helm of state while the good ship is in quieter water than has been the case for many years past. The Dual Alliance and the Triple Alliance with the moral support of Great Britain and the United States may be expected to secure peace among the great powers for a long time to come, and there is even a dearth of 'little wars' for the time being. Time will prove what shall be the fortunes of the Empire under Mr. Arthur Balfour. He started in parliament as a 'kicker,' having been leader of a fourth party which included Lord Randolph Churchill and two others. But he was not of the stuff to indulge for long in such vagaries, and in a little while he proved himself his uncle's nephew. As Secretary for Ireland he gained the good will of the Irish, as leader of the House of Commons he has gained the goodwill of the House. He is scholarly, refined, it is said, rather indolent. He is fortunate in having the loyal support of Mr. Chamberlain, perhaps the strongest political figure in England at this time, and everybody will hope for his success. But his party will have to devote itself strenuously to domestic reform if it is to remain any considerable length of time in power. It is announced that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned, and that may be pregnant of much or little. We cannot believe that it means any radical departure from the free trade policy of the Salisbury Government, as the new government would scarcely start its career in such an unpopular fashion. Mr. Balfour, however, is something of a doctrinaire on social and political questions and for some reason or other Sir Michael Hicks-Beach goes out. Mr. Balfour said that he could not count on the continued assistance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, but that he could count on the latter's good wishes. For the rest, Mr. Balfour recognizes the magnitude of his task, and the splendid ovation he received from his colleagues on Monday, the first time he presided at the ministerial council held at the Foreign Office, is proof positive that he has their regard and confidence. Changes there must be in personnel, as Mr. Balfour said, but the Unionist policy, he declared, was unchanged. So, after fifty years of public service, Lord Salisbury, the Nestor of statesmen, goes into well-deserved retirement, a retirement his literary and scientific acquirements well fit him to enjoy. He is only seventy-two, after all, and in good health. He is not likely to take an active part again in British politics, although that is by no means impossible. Mr. Balfour says the inherent vitality of the Unionist cause will make up for any weakness in the arms which have to sustain it. That is not so certain, and, at least, we should prefer to find the new arms become as strong as the old.

THE PREMIER.

We cannot avoid being perturbed by repeated remarks in the 'Canada Gazette,' the Canadian organ published in London, with regard to the health of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Our readers have been in the habit for many years back of hearing of such prodigies of physical and mental endurance on the part of our splendid Premier that they have got into the habit of thinking of him as being made, as Mr. Gladstone seemed to be, of other than mortal clay. Unfortunately, however, there is far more reason for solicitude than surprise at being told that his endurance has reached manifest limits and at hearing appeals to all to spare him any avoidable demand upon his powers. Physically, Sir Wilfrid is not a Gladstone. In his youth he was accounted a very delicate man. The story of the campaign of 1896, the settlement of the Manitoba school dispute, the long-exhausting session, followed without respite, and after a very sick voyage, by a brilliant British and Continental progress, during every moment of which he had the world's gaze upon him, all this within a single twelvemonth, and followed for six years by year after year of similar toil and increasing worries, is a magnificent chapter in the annals of statesmanship. When we speak of increasing worries we have in mind as much the troubles which must face a Premier within his Cabinet as those which face him from without. Yet we have little doubt that the discords in the country on the question now uppermost, namely our duty towards Imperial defence, and the humiliating attitude he seems forced to occupy on that question must be peculiarly harassing to him. We have more than once said that Sir Wilfrid is a man of too large make to acquiesce with other than chagrin in the dependent position which his country has chosen for itself, a position for which, though it is most noisily asserted in his own province, no part of the country can plead not guilty. The newspapers are shaping out for Sir Wilfrid, as soon as the colonial conference is over, a diplomatic mission to Paris, and then one to Rome. We could wish that his next mission might be to some high place in the Alps, where he could forget Canada and her destinies and commune with mountain torrents with snowy summits, with flowery meadows, and with those books which he has been forced for so long to lay aside. Few men can safely undertake in their sixties as much nervous strain as they went through unscathed in their fifties, and it is of the first importance to Canada that Sir Wilfrid should have a new lease of life.

UNION OR SEPARATION.

Speaking at the meeting of the British Empire League in London recently, the Duke of Devonshire, alluding to the question of imperial defence, raised the point whether the present empire is to remain inviolate, or the colonies become independent states, providing for their own security. This was going to the heart of the matter at one stroke, for we are moving on towards a parting of the ways. Either the colonies must assume their fair share in the common burden of defence and become integral parts of the empire or prepare to defend themselves alone, or under some other wing. In no case can the duty be avoided, and the question arises, which is the better policy? What does the future offer to the colonies isolated, and each pursuing its own independent course, in comparison with a broadly defined, elastic union for mutual support and defence under the direction of the Imperial Government? Considered in all their bearings, existing circumstances point to the wisdom of union for defence in the presence of the huge armaments of the predatory powers, which have demonstrated on several occasions in recent years the truth of the saying that 'weakness invites aggression.' The tendency of the times is towards the formation of a few great overshadowing world powers. In Europe the Pan-Slavic and Pan-Germanic elements are rapidly consolidating in unconcealed opposition, tinged with jealousy and at open enmity where they confront each other. The Latin nations, though less aggressive than the Teutonic or the Slavic, have shown a desire to cultivate friendship founded on racial affinities, while the drift of the Anglo-Saxon peoples toward a better mutual understanding is so evident as to create something akin to a feeling of apprehension in the other three great racial groups. Such being the situation as revealed by a comprehensive view of the attitude of the powers, the disintegration of the British empire, as suggested in the alternative presented by the Duke of Devonshire, would be distinctly, not to say violently, opposed to the march of national events. There will come a time, undoubtedly, when Canada, Australia and South Africa will be great, flourishing, populous nations. They will rise to greatness, as the United States has risen, for they possess the same racial and territorial elements of progress and expansion on lines of industry and commerce. They also have the same institutions and social ideals, which are not the same as the institutions and ideals of the other great races with which they are to be in competition if not in conflict. These are governing considerations, which must be taken into account in any discussion concerning the relations of the colonies to the empire. Their effect is to impress upon those concerned the wisdom and necessity of standing together.

UNTITLED HONOR.

It will be interesting to note what success will attend King Edward's effort to sublimate royal honors by founding an order with no titles. It is no doubt suggested by the fact that some men refuse titles, and it is known that Carlyle, though he refused every honor his country offered him, accepted an order of merit with no title attached, from Prussia. In view of his railing at the frippery of outward honors Carlyle could not have acted otherwise. Yet many of England's greatest men have held that titles went ill with art or politics, and these included Bright, Gladstone, Charles Dickens and many others. It is said that Lord Tennyson was almost worried into accepting a title and always regretted it, though this last may be doubted, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has determined to die a commoner. Some refuse titles because of a radical past. Some, on the other hand, out of pride because they do not think the rank offered good enough. Some would lose nothing in the world eye by refusing. Others would lose everything. Lord Chatham was certainly no improvement upon William Pitt, but, on the other hand, Lord Iveagh, the philanthropist, does sound better than Guinness the brewer of Dublin stout. There will thus always be the difference between the case in which the man makes the title and that in which the title makes the man.

There are two reasons for which a truly great man may refuse a title. One is on the general principle that such titles are wrong. This was the ground taken by the founders of the United States. All titles of distinction higher than honorable were excluded except such prefixes as 'excellency' attached to the office of president. This repudiation of titles was no doubt due to the powerful reaction against aristocracy which culminated in the philosophic mind about that time, and which found popular expression in Quakerism. That it has not delivered the nation from the love of titles is notorious. It was told by a spectacled scribe who visited the mining camps of the west that he was at once dubbed 'judge' as a matter of necessity. 'I allow you're Jedge; ye ain't Cunnel wuth a cent.' Whatever is to be said, however, for or against hereditary titles, it is very hard to see that the instinct which induces a nation to confer public honor upon its heroes is a wrong one. The conferment of a title is a natural way of doing this, and one to find a substitute for which peoples are at times put to straits. Moreover, an honor that will cling throughout life insures a nation against the undignified evanescence of its own applause. The proceeds of a popular subscription may be alienated as soon as received. A Dewey arch may be torn down or be left in contemptuous ruin after the deification has given way to a reaction of detraction. A title is not likely to be given precipitately, and when given it outlives the counter current of depreciation which is apt to seize on people who have allowed hero worship to carry them away. A better reason for refusing honors is found in the extreme and often ludicrous misapplication of them when judged by real merit. Without citing individual instances or distinguishing between the most recent or the most remote, those who know anything about the facts look upon the attainment of honors by Canadians as often due to fortuitous or official eminence rather than to either capacity or virtue. We can easily understand a man who is a real giant among men declining honors which seem to him ignoble because so often ignobly worn.

There are those who predict for the new order of merit a fate similar to that order of Minerva which George the Third sought vainly to establish, and which was so much satirized by Thackeray. Its stability would seem to depend largely on whether it shall continue to be recognized as what it claims to be, an order of distinguished merit. It has this insurance against the degradation from which other honors have suffered, that it is not likely to be sought after like those which carry with them titles for the wearers and their wives, and which secure to them precedence at social functions. The only criticism that has been passed on the initial twelve appointments constituting the order is that five of them are military, including Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Lord Wolseley. This was perhaps a necessity of the moment. The future is more than likely to adjust the balance. Historical and biographical literature is represented by Mr. John Morley and Mr. Lecky, science by Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister and Sir William Huggins, the president of the Royal Society, and art by the veteran Mr. G. F. Watts. These are all eminent men. Many of them have already received honors and rewards for their services, all indeed except Messrs. Lecky, Morley and Watts. But why is Lord Avebury left out? So we might ask with regard to others. It is easy to criticise even where the most anxiously careful judgment has been shown, but it is to be remembered that the moment some one mediocre or morally unworthy is appointed to the order it will be discredited. A good plan would probably be to fix a limit of numbers, and let the members now appointed fill up their ranks, as is done in the case of the French Academy and the Royal Society. But even then there would be emulation and strife, and the honor would lose the quality, whatever its value, of coming direct from 'the fountain of honor.'

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Concerning the accident to Mr. Chamberlain, the 'Times' remarks that his health is in a very real sense an Imperial asset that was never of greater value than at present. Time was when this dictum would not have met with such general acceptance as now. We who live oversea can scarcely understand the bitterness with which Mr. Chamberlain has been regarded by the stalwart Liberals since leaving the Gladstone following on the Home Rule question. A renegade to a party is slow in being forgiven even by those who come to deplore the policy which drove him out. But even here Mr. Chamberlain is regarded by many as a sort of Mephistopheles in politics, and in some quarters the 'scent of the rose' clings to him still. Now, however, it is very generally acknowledged, even among Liberals, that there are two sides to the Home Rule question, that Mr. Chamberlain's convictions were sincere, and that he jeopardized a political future that was dear to him when, along with Bright, the Duke of Argyll and other Liberal patriots he went out into the 'cold shades of opposition.' Even granting the worst that was said of him at that time—and it could not be true—this generation has been forced to admire the masterly devotion to the interests committed to his care which has marked his career as Colonial Secretary. Referring to the foundation of the British Empire in Nigeria, on the west coast of South Africa, the late Miss Mary Kingsley calls Mr. Chamberlain a new type, namely, 'the statesman up in England who cares.' Any Africander, loyalist or rebel, will tell you that the fault of England in South Africa in the past has been vacillation, and it has been the same, more or less, in all the British possessions. History makes excuses for former British statesmen because they had not the light that dawns upon us now, and there were times in the past when the burdens of empire seemed so great as well nigh not to be borne by one little island. But ignorance of his realm is, after all, a very poor excuse for a statesman to whom in the chance shuffle of the cards the interests of a world-wide empire happen ministerially to fall, and vacillation is the unforgivable sin of statesmanship. Since Mr. Chamberlain has been Colonial Secretary he has never vacillated. Mistakes he has made, as who has not; though we do not believe him guilty of the economic blunders ascribed to him just now with so much avidity by our own and United States protectionist writers. But no one can say that he has not been true to himself and his ideals of empire. Then his Continental enemies have been kind to him. Instigated largely by Leyds and his crew, they have so pursued him with lies and maledictions as to surround him with a halo in the eyes of the large majority of his countrymen, and he has much to thank them for. Strong and unrelenting men have enemies, but they command a devoted following. Birmingham, at least, has followed Mr. Chamberlain through good and ill report. As member of the Town Council and Mayor, he made it a model city and he has been as true to it throughout his life as it has been to him. Their relations realize the ideal in politics, and any man's reputation should be safe when a great, well-governed city delights to honor him as neighbor, friend and representative throughout the whole of a long business and political life.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely, ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents to the end of the year, and, while they last, the back numbers of this year will also be included. The contents of last week's issue are given below:

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

King Edward's Progress Towards Recovery.—'American Medicine.'
Coronation Day in London:
Service at St. Paul's—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Parliament at St. Margaret's—'Manchester Guardian.'
The Sound of a Nation's Rejoicing—'The Pilot,' London.
How Should We Rejoice?—'Illustrated London News.'
Imperialism in Peace—'The Nation,' New York.
The Economic Position of India—By Stuart J. Reid, in 'The Week's Survey,' London.
At a Tweed Shiel—'The Pilot,' London.
National Religion—'Daily News,' London.
The Late Lord Acton—By the Master of Peterhouse, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Products of the Canadian Forests—By E. B. Osborn, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
A Bribe or a Legitimate Offer—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
A French Defence of Free Trade—'Daily News,' London.
The Late Bey of Tunis—'Commercial Advertiser.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Study of Art. — By Russell Sturgis, in the New York 'Times.'
Coronation Music—New York 'Daily Tribune.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Premonitions—Poem, by Robert Underwood Johnson.
Until You Came—Poem, by Herminie Templeton, in 'McClure's Magazine.'
Recent Verse—'The Times,' London.
Words—'The Spectator,' London.
'Martello Tower' in China and the Pacific—'Navy and Army, Illustrated.'
Some Royal Persian Children—'Springfield Republican.'
John Richard Green—Abridged from the 'Edinburgh Review.'
The Guardian of Marie Antoinette—'Illustrated London News.'
A Story of the Coal Mines—'The Congregationalist and Christian World.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Fire-Proof Cottons—'Scientific American.'
Is Mental Diversion Mental Rest?—'American Medicine.'
Teaching the Blind to See—By M. Drount, in 'La Nature,' Paris.
The Problem of Flight—'Chambers's Journal.'
The Cry of the Beasts—'The Christian,' London.

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LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS

STORMY DISCUSSION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST ACTION.

Paris, June 12.—There was wild disorder in the Chamber, which body held a night session in order to finish business. M. Aynard (Progressive Republican), presented an interpellation on the order just issued by Premier Combes to the prefects of all the departments to give notice to the religious orders which have not complied with the law of associations that unless they are dissolved within six days from to-day their establishments will be forcibly closed. This order applies to all schools of unauthorized congregations.

M. Combes asked that the interpellation be postponed.

M. Aynard protested against this request of the Premier, saying that if his interpellation were postponed it would become useless as the government would have closed 2,500 schools before it came up for discussion.

At this point the Radical and Socialist members brought about such a disturbance that blows were barely averted and the vice-president abruptly adjourned the sitting.

After the sitting had been resumed and amid scenes of the wildest disorder, consideration of M. Aynard's interpellation was postponed by 328 to 218. Adjournment was then taken.

THE KING AND FAMILY

SOME LITTLE STORIES ABOUT THEM CULLED FROM NEWSPAPERS.

King Edward is a very quick walker, and his pace sometimes taxes the power of his attendants. One dumb companion, however, never fails to keep at his side, and that is Peter, a French bulldog, which for many years has been everywhere with him. During one of his voyages with his royal master poor Peter suffered so much from seasickness that he strained the muscles at the back of his eyes, and in consequence became blind. It is most touching to see poor blind Peter following the King about the grounds at Sandringham as unerringly as though he could see.

King Edward, while staying as a guest at a certain country mansion a few months ago, entered the village school one morning quite unexpectedly, and in his usual pleasant way asked the children a few questions.

'Now, my young friends,' said King Edward, cheerfully, 'I daresay some of you can tell me the names of a few of our greatest kings and queens, eh?'

With one accord they cried out—'King Alfred and Queen Victoria, sir.'

Just then a tiny slip of a boy, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised his hand.

'Do you know another, my boy?' asked the King.

'Yes, Your Majesty—King Edward VII.'

His Majesty laughed, and again asked: 'What great act has King Edward VII. done, pray?'

The boy lowered his head, and stammered out:

'I don't know, Your Majesty!'

'Don't be distressed, my lad,' said the King, smiling; 'I don't know either.'

As a midshipman Prince George, now the Prince of Wales, was as full of high spirits and as fond of a practical joke as boys mostly are. Walking through a Portsmouth street with some brother middies, he noticed a grocer stroking his long beard in a very complacent manner. The boys considered, entered the shop, and Prince George asked the grocer to serve him with two pounds of treacle into his extended cap. The grocer did as requested, suspecting a joke, but not a personal one. The Prince immediately slipped a sovereign in the man's hand, and slapped the cap of syrup on his head, and while the sticky compound travelled down the long beard the boys scampered off. The grocer quickly got over his consternation, and, being a sensible man, entered into the joke, put up 'Purveyor to Royalty' above the shop door, and considers that his trade has henceforth taken a turn for the better.

Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, and her three daughters, the latter being quite children, were staying at a quiet watering-place. On returning from a short sail the princess had just stepped ashore, and the little princesses were preparing to follow. One of the little girls was on the plank, and an old sailor instinctively said: 'Take care, little lady.' The child drew herself up haughtily, and said: 'I'm not a little lady—I'm a princess.' The Princess of Wales, overhearing the kindly injunction and the answer, said, with great sweetness: 'Tell the good old sailor you are not a little lady yet, but you hope to be one day.'

King Edward won the reputation for being quite a machinist not long ago, when taking an automobile ride near Wiesbaden. The motor ran out of water and the boiler was filled from a wayside spring. By-and-by the motor would not work, and his companion, who was an expert, could find no reason for its failure. 'I wonder,' he suggested, in tentative fashion, 'if that water we took in has anything to do with it? You know these German waters generally have some sort of mineral properties in them. The boiling may cause crystallization, and so choke the piston.' The piston rod was immediately inspected, and, sure enough, it was so crusted that for all driving purposes it might as well have been heavily coated with rust. Sandpaper was used, some unadulterated water found, and the journey was continued.

Little Prince Edward of York is already showing a delightful sturdiness of character. He has a profound dislike for arithmetic, and shares the opinion of the bard who laid down the axiom—'Multiplication is vexation.' Many times has the future King of England been 'put in the corner' owing to this; and recently, when he saw the hated preparation of slates and arithmetic being made to start the day's lessons, he rose from the table with a sigh for the impending inevitable catastrophe, and said quietly to his tutor: 'I don't think I'll do 'rithmetic to-day. I think I'll go into the corner again instead, if you don't mind.'

The Prince of Wales is said to have a sailor's liking for the truth, plain and unvarnished. At the time of the royal colonial tour a magazine mentioned the fact that Mr. So-and-So had suffered acutely from mal-de-mer, Captain So-and-So had been seasick, and His Royal Highness the Duke had been slightly indisposed. When the Duke read this he blurted out: 'Humbug! Slightly indisposed indeed! Why didn't they say at once that His Royal Highness had been horribly seasick, and had spent a good part of one day in the greatest misery? That would have been the truth!'

The story is told that when Prince Edward was with Queen Victoria at Cimiez he was playing in the Queen's room when the hour for bed arrived. The floor was littered with toys, which the nurse insisted on the prince putting tidily away before going to bed. To this the prince objected, but finally effected a compromise by appealing to the Queen. 'I will put them away if granny will help me,' he said, turning his bright little face to the Queen, and together the great white Queen and the little baby prince picked up the scattered toys.

Lord Ronald Gower tells a good story of little Prince Edward which suggests that he possesses some of his grandfather's well-known tact. Some one (Sir Stafford Northcote, it is said) was rather boring him and his brother by a long story, so that at the end Prince George began to show signs of weariness. Prince Edward (he was only four years old at the time) turned to him authoritatively at the conclusion, saying: 'Smile!'



THE ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT AT HAMPTON COURT.

The Indian contingent which had been selected to represent the native army at the Coronation arrived at Hampton Court on June 21. The contingent numbered between eight hundred and nine hundred, and was conveyed from Southampton in two special trains. The troops were warmly greeted by a crowd of local residents who had assembled at the railway station, and this cordial reception was evidently very pleasing to them. The men as speedily as possible marched to the camp, which is pitched in the Home Park, close to Hampton Court Palace. The rain cleared off for a time shortly before this, so the Indians marched to their camp carrying their overcoats on their arms. Our illustration shows them crossing the bridge.—London 'Graphic.'



KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.



PRINCE FREDERICK.

THE NEW KING OF SAXONY AND THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

The Saxon ministry some days ago proclaimed at Dresden Prince George of Saxony, brother of the late venerable King Albert of Saxony, King of Saxony, and the Prince, almost as old as his late brother, took the oath of allegiance as the bells of the ancient city tolled. The new King of Saxony, who, as King Albert and Queen Carola were childless, succeeded to the throne, becomes head of the kingdom, which ranks third of the states of Germany forming the empire. He was born in 1832, being four years younger than his brother, and, while he has not had the distinguished military career that characterized the long and active life of King Albert, he has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the kingdom, has held many important positions for the government, and was of assistance to his brother in the direction of the state affairs. The new king married at Lisbon, in 1859, Infanta Marie Anne of Portugal, who died in 1889, and has several children.

An interesting phase of the Saxony succession is brought out in the current report that the King, who is now seventy years old, may abdicate in favor of his oldest son, Prince Frederic Augustus. This report is not regarded seriously enough to excite any international discussion, but persons who have come recently from Dresden say that the King had expressed a wish that his nephew might succeed to the throne before many years had passed.

The present heir to the throne of Saxony, Prince Frederick Augustus Jean Louis Charles Gustave Gregoire Philippe, is a very good-looking man of thirty-seven years. He was born in Dresden and his career has been with the army. He made a marriage alliance with Austria in 1891 by marrying Archduchess Louise Antoinette of Austria. Another marriage alliance between Saxony and Austria was made by the sister of Prince Frederic, who married Archduke Othon of Austria, a nephew of the Austrian Emperor. There is little danger of the royal house of Saxony becoming extinct, although it is a small family, as Prince and Princess Frederic have three sons, the oldest of whom, named George, after his grandfather, the new king, is nearly ten years old. Prince Frederic has two brothers, as well, Prince Jean, who married a duchess of Wurtemberg, and Prince Maximilian, who is a scholarly person, being professor of canonical law and liturgy in the University of Fribourg.

Prince Frederic comes of an ancient lineage. The line goes back to the tenth century. The royal house of Saxony, known as the Albertine line, descends from Albert of Courageux, Duke of Saxony, who died in 1900.

What a nuisance they must be! They will not even allow her to sleep peacefully in some sunny spot she has found and occupied, but plant themselves close by to keep her awake with their maledictions. No wonder she rises presently, glares in their direction for a moment with a cold eye, open her mouth as though to say something, shakes herself, and goes home in disgust.

NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY

LIFELIKE POSES NOW PREFERRED TO OLD-FASHIONED LOOK-PLEASANT TYPE.

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

Photographers do not say 'Look pleasant, please,' any more. The rejection of that phrase, which suggests yet, as it did when it was coined, the photographer's gallery, marks a small-sized revolution in the method of taking pictures. You can visit twelve galleries in Chicago, and selecting the galleries at random, may have your picture taken in each of the twelve and never be admonished once to screw your countenance into a semblance of enjoyment while the operator snaps the picture. It is another of the customs that has gone out, which used to be as distinctive of the gallery as the camera itself.

A study of photographs taken ten or fifteen years ago, when the artistic in photography had not been developed to the point at which it is present today, shows that every one of the sitters might have been called a victim, with truthfulness. The head was held back as if it belonged to a horse in whose mouth was a burr or attached to whose neck was a high check rein. The hands were folded ponderously or left to dangle like hams incased in canvas and hung in front of the butcher's shop. The feet always gave the sitter trouble. He looked in his picture as if he had his feet on delicate eggshells or as if he feared if he moved them he would die. The coat, if the subject was a man, was either buttoned tightly and precisely, or was recklessly thrown open to reveal the exquisite pattern of the waistcoat and the tie. On the face of each sitter was an expression that came as close as the photographer could get it to the expression Napoleon must have worn as he gained the summit of the Alps, or that which graced the classic features of the first President as in snow and ice he crossed the turbulent Delaware. A touch of graciousness softened the martial look, as if the sitter, who, for all we know, might have been engaged in as peaceful an occupation as keeping books or selling ribbons, were indulging in the contemplation of his own gigantic prowess and brain power.

All that is gone now. In only the most obscure shops in Chicago can a man be photographed in an attitude expressive of the strength and majesty of the demigod. Photographers of to-day say that it used to be necessary to say, 'Look pleasant, please,' because the assumption of that attitude suggested by the photograph man made it impossible for the sitter to look pleasant unless he was ordered to do so. That is the respect in which the photographs of to-day differ distinctly from those of the past. Then it was all a case of compulsion. Now the sitter is given credit for the possession of faculties of his own, and he is permitted to assume those poses that he likes well. In the old days the aim was to make most of the pictures alike, that is, to have the same general poses.

The actor and the writer had to be photographed with his head in one of his hands or intent upon the pages of a book. Some artists wanted to go down to posterity looking anxiously out of the studio window as if seeking the arrival of fame or a letter-carrier with money. Authors thought that the casual observer of their counterfeit presentments would not know they were real authors unless they were posed as if caught in the act—with the paper before them and their pen poised as if to write. Lecturers were snapshotted or exposed to the time exposure holding a sheet of paper in their hands, this rarely beautiful pose giving the effect of a lecturer saying 'thirdly' or 'fifthly.'

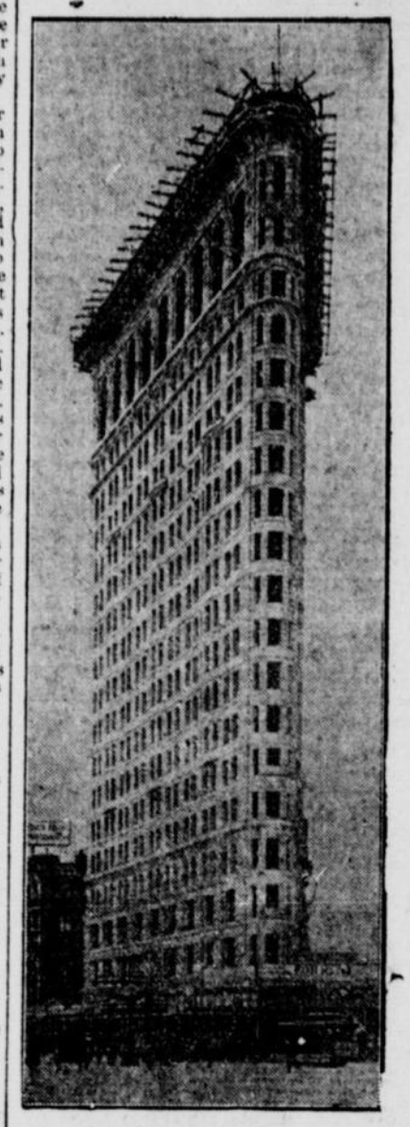
When a young man and his sweetheart were taken it was against the rules for them to be any farther than half a foot from each other. The young man's hand must rest on the young woman's shoulder, and if she be sitting she must look up into his face with an expression of ineffable trust and confidence. His shoulders must be swelled out as if he were able to defeat the honorable James Jeffries if he so desired. Pictures in evening clothes were also correct. The production of one of them was conclusive proof that the sitter owned a suit of dress clothes, and it was not so long ago that this evidence was a sign of great moral and mental as well as financial prosperity. Now all that is gone. The photographer seeks to secure only a lifelike picture of the patron. He makes no request to 'hold the head up a little higher' or to 'look intently at the card I hold in my hand.'

All that he tries to get is a picture that expresses the individuality of the sitter, and he puts no chains of conventionality upon one who looks poorly in them. The day of the armful of lilies has gone by. That for a long time was a favorite pose. A girl would be seen (in a picture, of course), standing at the edge of a wheat field holding in her arms a bundle of flowers as if they grew just inside among the wheat. Picture takers who say that now there is as much art in a photograph properly posed and properly taken as there is in an oil painting, refuse to let sitters handicap themselves by getting into positions that would be laughed at if assumed in real life. That has come to be the test in Chicago. If a pose is suggested that would create depreciating comment the photographer, unless he is taking a costume or a character picture, rejects it. If a man or a woman wants his or her picture taken in street clothes the picture man insists that he or she stand or sit as he or she would if not in a studio.

There are what are known as 'drawing-room pictures' and 'street pictures.' With them it is not necessary to say 'Look pleasant, please.' Rather, the admonition of the present day photographer is to 'Look natural, please.' Among patrons of the galleries these pictures are the ones most in demand. Every picture man would rather take one of this sort than a picture that does not look characteristic of the sitter. Among the other changes which have taken place in the course of photograpay is the decrease in the demand for babies posed as cherubs. This is not done any more as much as it used to be. As it is with adults, it has come to be with babies. The thing that is sought is a characteristic picture—not a stilted composition in which the baby, garbed as an uncomfortable angel, is made to suffer because its parents or the photographer want a 'look pleasant, please,' picture. The day of that picture is dead. Photographers hope that it will stay so.

A WONDERFUL BUILDING.

The Flatiron Building, at the intersection of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, is a marvel of tall building construction. It takes its name from the ground plan, which roughly resembles the form of a sadiron. Its greatest length is 190 feet in Broadway. It is 173 feet long in Fifth avenue and 86 feet 8 inches in Twenty-second street. Since the removal of the scaffolding, which partly concealed the outlines, there is scarcely an hour when a staring wayfarer does not by his example collect a staring crowd of other staring people. Sometimes a hundred or more with heads bent backward until a general breakage of necks seems imminent collect along the walk on the Fifth avenue side of Madison square and stay there until 'one of the finest' orders them to move on. No wonder people stare! A building 307 feet high, presenting an edge almost as sharp as the bow of a ship to one of the most frequented openings along Broadway, is well worth looking at. The mere statement of the height in feet conveys only an imperfect idea of the towering structure. It is more impressive to say that if it fell over to the eastward it would almost reach Madison avenue. It would more than reach from Twenty-second street to Twenty-first street if it should fall along Fifth avenue.



THE FLATIRON.

A remarkable new skyscraper at Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue and Broadway, New York.

The Flatiron is not the tallest building in New York, but it is the slenderest—as a bright girl expresses it, 'the most aquiline.' 'It's the sharpest thing any architect ever perpetrated,' according to another authority.

It looks tall enough above ground, but there are 35 feet of it buried, the bottom of the boiler-room being that far below the street grade.

If all its floors should be divided into offices there would be seventeen on each floor, and if there were an average of five persons to the office the population of the building would be 1,700, or more than that of a respectable suburban village, for the Flatiron is twenty stories high.—New York 'Tribune.'

Advertisements.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for over fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves, and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Cramps, Burns, Sunburns, Mosquito Bites, Backaches, Headaches, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Internally.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus.

Radway's Ready Relief taken in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal.

BAGSTERS LONG PRIMER BIBLE.

Size Open 83-4 x 12 1-2 Inches.

A comprehensive Teachers' Bible, with New Concordance, Valuable Helps, 13 Colored maps, References, Black Leather Binding, Limp Cover, with Round corners, Gilt Edges. A handsome Bible printed in Long Primer Type, equally suitable to all, although called the Teachers' Bible. To 'Witness' subscribers sending three dollars' worth of new subscriptions at full rates, the sender will receive one of these Bibles free. For sale to subscribers at $2.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Advertisements.

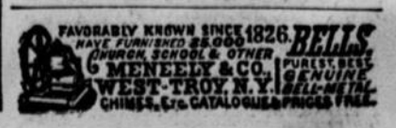
CURED OF CANCER SIX YEARS AGO.

Is Now in Perfect Health With no Sign of the Disease Returning.

A Canadian Lady's Experience with the Constitutional Treatment for Cancer and Tumor.

The case we refer to is one of cancer of the breast. Two doctors examined the growth and advised the removal of the breast. The lady dreaded an operation which she had learned might not prove of permanent benefit, and hearing of our Constitutional treatment for cancer, determined to give it a trial. The result was most gratifying, for not only was the cure a complete one, but it also proved to be permanent. After six years the cancer gives no evidence of coming back.

For particulars of this interesting case, together with the name and address of the patient, on page 28 of our book, 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' sent to any address sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of 2 stamps. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 9



SOUTH AFRICAN CASUALTIES

A DISCUSSION OF THE WAR'S MORTALITY FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE POINT OF VIEW.

In two previous articles under the above heading (the 'Times,' Sept. 1, 1900, and Sept. 17, 1901), I dealt with the losses which had been suffered by the British army in South Africa during the first two years of the war. As the military operations are happily now at an end, it is possible to complete the record by taking into account the casualties of the third year's campaign. In two years seven months and twenty days of war—down to the end of May last—728 officers were killed or died of wounds or accidents and 344 officers died from disease. In the same period the losses among the non-commissioned officers and men were—killed or died of wounds or accidents, 7,862; died of disease, 13,008 . The practical cessation of military operations during the last two or three weeks of war has not made much difference in the deaths from disease, which will doubtless continue at much the same rate until most of the weary troops are sent home.

To begin with the officers, the following table gives rates of mortality per 1,000 per annum from battle and disease during the first, second and third years of the South African war:

OFFICERS (RATES PER 1,000 PER ANNUM).

	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.
Killed or died of wounds	71.48	21.94	32.63
Deaths from disease..	29.09	15.03	16.40
Total	100.57	36.97	49.03

There has been a noticeable advance in the losses among officers in battle during the past few months, as compared with 1900-01, but the disease rate has remained much the same. The activity which the military authorities have shown in their efforts to finish the campaign during the South African summer accounts, no doubt, for the heavier death rate. I may say that in my calculations for 1899-1900 and for 1900-01 I have found that the first part of the year has been more deadly than the second half, and when the losses have come to be spread over twelve months the average has been materially reduced If the war had lasted for a complete third year, it is probable that the officers' death rate from battle would have been materially lower for the entire period than that which I give above.

The non-commissioned officers and men have been more fortunate than their leaders, as the following table shows:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, (RATES PER 1,000 PER ANNUM).

	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.
Killed or died of wounds..	19.62	10.87	11.13
Deaths from disease..	31.07	20.56	18.24
Total	50.69	31.43	29.37

It will be observed that, while the men have suffered far less in battle of late than have the officers, they have been rather more subject to disease. The disease rates of both officers and men are, however, remarkably low, especially when it is remembered that the ordinary rate of mortality of British troops on foreign service is 15 per 1,000 per annum. During the last eight months in South Africa but few more officers and men have died of disease than would have died if no war had been going on at all. The improvement, too, over the whole force as compared with 1900-01 is worthy of note. The complete average of mortality from disease was 18.1, against 20.37, a fall of over 10 percent.

With the exception of the first year's fighting in South Africa, when the losses both from battle and from disease were very heavy, the casualties in this latest war compare favorably with those of the most recent campaigns for which trustworthy figures are obtainable. I gave details for the Franco-Prussian war and for the American civil war in my previous articles, and need not repeat them here. In the last year of the American civil war the total death rate of officers and men was reduced to 46.49 per 1,000 (it had previously been much higher), and in the Franco-Prussian war the total death rate was 46 per 1,000. In South Africa, during the closing months of the Boer war, the total mortality has been at the rate of 30.03 per 1,000. These figures will show to how great an extent war tends to become less deadly under modern conditions, more especially when these conditions become more fully understood by experience.—London 'Times.'

GUARDING CASTE IN ENGLAND.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

To persons interested to any extent in the matter, who have kept themselves, however slightly, in touch with the religious, social and other changes going on in India, the details of the jealous and elaborate precautions taken to safeguard the caste of the Maharajah of Jaipur during his absence from home on the loyal errand he has undertaken to fulfil in connection with the approaching coronation will come as somewhat of a surprise. It may also be that such surprise will not be unmingled with a sort of admiration for a faithfulness to the doctrine of perpetuity so exemplary and so eminent even in a land which is characteristically a stronghold of conservatism. The circumstance is recalled, by force of contrast, of the gleeful and spontaneous assurance given to his friends four or five years ago by a native publicist on a mission to this country, as one among other symptoms of progress in India, 'that caste was going to pieces.' His opinion was all the more valid because he was himself a member of that bluest-of-the-blue section of the highest caste, known as the Kulin Brahmans, and he had therefore more to lose than others by the dilapidations of an order in which his ancestors must have had the most exalted titular distinction for nearly a thousand years.

A specious objection to the precautions in question is founded on the circumstance that caste is capable of recovery as well as of forfeiture, and that His Highness might on certain terms be reinstated in his religious and other privileges. In the face of such a conditional but practicable reconciliation and recovery it has seemed strange that the Maharajah should have preferred to have his whole period of absence from India hampered, fretted and almost embittered by restrictions, for the transgression of which he might, on his return, have commanded a retrospective dispensation. But considerations of piety apart, it would not be wonderful if the Maharajah or any other orthodox Hindoo shrank from an ordeal of reconciliation which is accredited with involving penances of an intolerable ignominy and repulsiveness. A few years ago it was known in certain sections of temple society that a young zamindar of Bengal, who, after having studied law and been called to the bar in London, returned to India, was in due course required to perform the disciplinary ceremonies necessary to reconcile himself to his caste community. On the eve of the day when he was to have begun the series of penances and expiations which were to qualify him for restoration he was found drowned in his tank—a pool, or lake—not without suspicion of suicide as seeming to present the only honorable way of evading the disgusting and degrading particulars of the ordeal of rehabilitation.

Advertisements.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Cadbury's

Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.

COCOA

CONTAINS NO GROUND COCOA HUSKS.

Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!

Wholesale Agents: Frank Magor & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE GARDEN AT SANDRINGHAM.

THE CATTLE DUFFER.

The cattle duffer belongs to a now fast-dwindling class. Happily so!

In bygone days, when settlement was scanty, the country for the most part wild, and untenanted, and when big squatters were the only pioneers of the vast interior pastoral regions, he flourished exceedingly, and drove his gay but nefarious trade with a fine dash and recklessness and a contemptuous disregard of the police. His number was then to be reckoned by the hundred.

His methods were as follows: He built himself a hut in the heart of some great forest, situated within a measurable distance of two or more big cattle stations, near the hut he constructed an enclosure—a paddock surrounded with a dog-leg fence (a dog-leg fence is made by heaping the trunks of sapling trees about forked stakes driven into the ground). These paddocks always embraced a stream of running water, and were often many acres in extent.

Having so provided himself he descended on horseback at night upon the squatting runs, armed with a stock-whip and revolver, and what cattle he could find he drove off to his fastness. When his stolen herd had accumulated to sufficiently brave proportions, assisted by his servants and fellow-robbers, he proceeded to alter their brands. Roping and throwing the cattle one by one, first the old brand was obliterated by applying a red-hot, broad, flat searing-iron to the spot, and then, after allowing a time for the wounds to heal, his own brand was imprinted on the scar. So treated, the proper owners of the animals could never identify them. The cattle duffer thereupon drove his prey to the nearest market, and sold them at auction, often to the very men whom he had robbed.

Sometimes he was caught red-handed by his enemies the squatters, and was convicted and imprisoned; sometimes he was shot and perished miserably in the bush, the story of his end known only to the man who slew him, who wisely kept the secret to himself; but more often he escaped scot-free, made much money, retired from his lawless calling, and developed into a squatter on his own account. Many great colonial fortunes have been so founded.

It is an open secret that the late millionnaire, James Tyson, Australia's richest pastoralist, commenced life as a cattle duffer. I knew one once intimately myself, who died recently worth several hundred thousand pounds. He was clerk of petty sessions in a town of the New England Plains, a respectable government servant—but only in the daytime; after dark he was a prince of cattle duffers, employing over twenty rascals, at whose head he led many a wild midnight raid in that rich squatting district.

For almost twenty years he carried on this double life, his villainy unsuspected by the many, known only to a few, whose silence he purchased with his tainted gold. He was appointed a justice of the peace, and died in all the odor of sanctity. It may interest Englishmen to learn that he was a Scot, a Highlander, whose ancestors were famous Covenanting chiefs, who gave much trouble to Lowland farmers in their day. I have seen in his study a rusted old broadsword, which he declared had, in the hand of an ancient grandsire, cut off a lock of Claverhouse's wig. 'A braw swipe,' the old scoundrel used to say, 'but hardly canny. Anither inch to left or right, and Drumclog would never hae been focht.'—(Australian Correspondence London 'Mail.')

A HEROINE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

Mellie Hennius, or Cecilia Ignace, as she is known to the priest and parishioners of the Squamish Mission, Vancouver, has been awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society, and the presentation was made some weeks ago on behalf of the society by His Worship Mayor Neelands of Vancouver. Mr. C. H. Gibbon, of Vancouver, who has sent us her photograph, writes: 'Mellie Hennius (Mrs. Ignace), her husband (Chief Harry Squamish), their three children, and another woman (Kathleen) were going from Squamish Mission to the North Arm of Burrard Inlet in a sailing canoe on Nov. 30, 1901. The boat was heavily ballasted, and when a point in



A RED INDIAN WOMAN,
Who won the Royal Humane Society's medal.

Bidwell Bay was reached, a sudden squall came down the narrow defile and struck the little craft, which careened over; the ballast shifted, and the canoe began at once to fill and sink. Mellie Ignace's husband, who had on a cartridge belt and heavy rubber boots, sank almost instantly, strong swimmer though he was. The other woman, Kathleen, followed shortly afterwards. On the first sign of danger, Mellie, the Indian mother, had grasped her four months' old baby in her teeth by its clothing, and, commanding the other children to cling each to one of her shoulders, she started to climb the mast as the canoe slowly sank. Soon the mast disappeared beneath the icy waters, which are at this point over 300 feet deep, and the woman was left absolutely unsupported in the water with a child on either shoulder, and the garments of her baby firmly clutched in her strong teeth. She had never learned to swim, having been born in the interior, nor could she then swim so much as a single stroke. Yet still, endowed by some superhuman power, she remained in those icy waters for nearly an hour, supporting her children and bravely struggling to reach the shore. She kept the heads of all above the waterline, and it was from exposure that they subsequently died, and not from drowning. The tide, which was running in at the time, kept carrying her farther and farther away from the shore, in spite of her struggles to reach it, and her fate, as well as the fate of her little ones, would have been sealed had not the little son of Mr. Philips, a rancher dwelling on the shore some little distance away, noticed the disappearance of the sailboat and the remaining speck on the water, and directed his father's attention to the circumstance. Some delay was caused in launching the boat to rescue the struggling woman by the state of the tide, which was then very low, so that it was fully an hour before the perishing but heroic woman was rescued, stil clasping her three precious children, the youngest some minutes dead.'—London 'Graphic.'

The death is reported from Toulouse of a giant named Jean Pierre de Montastruc, who was well known at the fairs in the south of France. His height when he was twenty-five years of age was seven feet five inches, but when he was thirty-seven years of age he began to shrink and lost several inches.



SOUTH AFRICAN HEROES—MONUMENT TO THE CANADIANS WHO FELL AT HART'S RIVER.

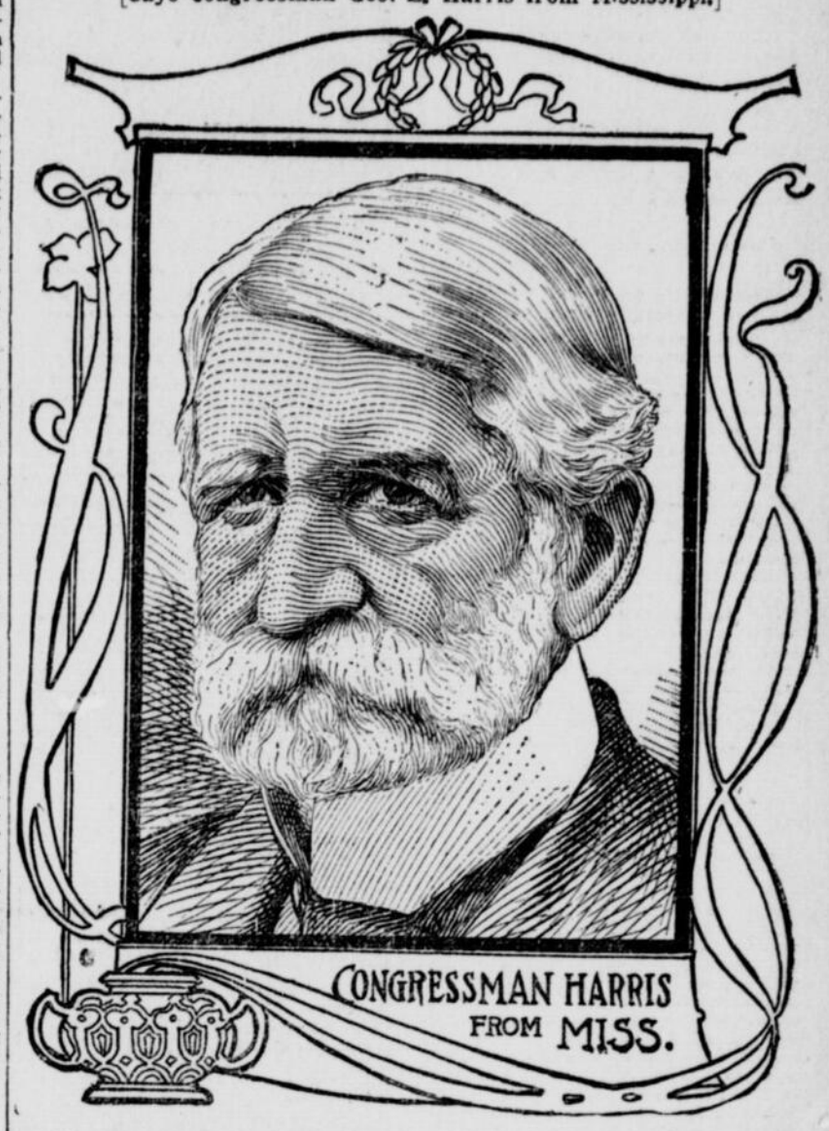
The above picture is from a photograph of a monument, a large rough stone, erected on the South African battlefield at Hart's River, in memory of the Canadian soldiers who fell in action there on March 31 The engraving on the stone was carved with an old file, with a piece of stone for a mallet, by Trooper G. W. Foster, of F squadron, Second Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Advertisements.

"I AM FULLY AWARE

Of the Excellent Curative Qualities of Pe-ru-na."

[Says Congressman Geo. E. Harris from Mississippi.]



The Hon. Geo. E. Harris, of Mississ ippi, Lawyer and Author of several law books, was member of 41st and 42nd Congresses, after which he was elected Attorney-General of the State of Mississippi. This prominent gentleman writes from 1247 9th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:—

"I take pleasure in recommending your Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh. I am fully aware of its excellent curative qualities."—

GEO. E. HARRIS.

A STRAIGHT COURSE.

Pointed Out to Those Who Have Catarrh in Any Form.

You have chronic catarrh, have you? You have had it some time? And could not find a cure? Well, there are thousands more like you in this country. If the slightest vestige of the catarrh remains over during the hot weather it will begin to make itself felt now. If you really want to get cured this is the way to do it.

Get a bottle of Peruna and take a tablespoonful between each meal and at bedtime. When you have continued this for thirty days sit down and write a letter to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O. Tell him exactly your symptoms; how long you have had catarrh; what effect the medicine has had on you. He will answer your letter promptly telling you what to do further. He will make no charge. And if you will continue to write to the doctor you are sure to get cured. Some cases take longer than others. Perhaps the average length of time it takes to cure a genuine case of catarrh is three months. Some get cured much quicker than this. Stubborn cases may require longer treatment. Time or trouble ought to be no barrier to one afflicted with this dreadful disease.

All people who are interested in knowing about catarrh can get an instructively illustrated 64-page book on chronic catarrh in all stages and location, free of charge.

J. R. Allen, Lock Box 50, Florence, S. C., writes:

'Last fall I went to my physician for treatment. He told me that my nervous system was run down, and gave me some medicine. I received no relief, and it began to look as if I was not going to get well. I saw Peruna advertised to be good for nervous prostration (systemic catarrh), and bought six bottles. I am fifty years old, and am now heavier than I ever was in my life—gaining twelve pounds from the use of Peruna.

'J. R. ALLEN.'

Mr. T. M. Pletcher, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

'I am travelling for the Regina Music Box Company, of No. 11 East 22nd street, New York. I have had catarrh of the head for the past five years until there was hardly a day passed that I didn't have a headache. I tried a great many blood and catarrh medicines without any visible results, until after hearing about Peruna. I decided to give it a trial. I commenced to use it about four months ago. I now have a fine appetite, and the pains in my head have entirely left me. I certainly have been greatly benefited by Peruna.

'T. M. PLETCHER.'

Mrs. Nancy L. Stewart, Admiral, Texas, writes:

'I would like to tell you what Peruna has done for me. I had catarrh of the nose, head and throat, and could hardly swallow or get my breath, for two months. I tried every medicine available, but could secure no relief. I commenced to take Peruna, and it was like a charm. It not only cured me completely, but I am stouter than I have been for many years.

'Every one says I look twenty years younger. I do not hesitate to recommend Peruna to my friends.

'MRS. NANCY L. STEWART.'

Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE 'MAINE.'

(New York 'Times.')

During the past week there has been a good deal of quiet discussion among naval men concerning the explosion of the 'Maine,' excited by the news which arrived from China on Monday morning that the warship 'Kai Chih' exploded and sank within thirty seconds while lying in the Yangtse kiang, killing 150 officers and men.

The explosion of the 'Maine' was one of the most mysterious affairs that ever happened in naval history. Notwithstanding the report of the Board of Inquiry into the manner of her loss there are naval officers who maintain that the cause of the explosion of the 'Maine' has never been cleared up. They say that no positive evidence was adduced to show that the 'Maine' was exploded from the outside, although the report of the board pointed out many significant facts which supported this contention.

On the other hand, there was some evidence tending to show that the explosion was of interior origin. Among this was the fact that about half an hour before the explosion there was an unaccountable and sudden rise in the temperature in one of the magazines, which fact was reported to Capt. Sigsbee and entered on the records.

Some thought this was occasioned by spontaneous combustion in one of the coal bunkers and which subsequently exploded one of the magazines. Such combustion is known to be liable to occur, especially when vessels are lying in tropical waters. A British man-of-war had previously been exploded by fire from spontaneous combustion reaching one of the magazines.

Now comes the mysterious explosion of a Chinese warship of large dimensions. She went to the bottom in about the same time as the 'Maine,' and although the total loss of life was not so great as on the American ship, it was relatively higher, as only two escaped. The 'Kai Chih' was an up-to-date ship, having been built in 1884, and she resembled the 'Maine' in many particulars.

The newest lighthouse on the French coast shows a beam visible at a distance of thirty-nine nautical miles in clear weather. It is situated on the Ile Vierge, off the French coast, to the north-east of Ushant, the lantern being 244 feet above sea level.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

PURE-BRED STOCK

A MENACE TO THE TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The attention of live stock exporters and breeders is called to the case of Mr. H. F. Page, of Mission City, B.C., who was compelled to pay $1,000 duty on ten Percheron horses exported to the United States through the port of Sumas, Washington, in October, 1901. These horses were all accompanied by the proper registration papers of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, as required by the laws of the United States. The contention of the collector, Mr. Huestis, was that, inasmuch as the animals were imported to be offered for sale, they were subject to the duty. Mr. Page appealed the case, and the testimony was heard by Judge DeVries, of the Board of Appraisers, whose headquarters are in New York. This board have the case under consideration, and will render their decision some time in August.

The action of Mr. Huestis, collector, has been rather severely criticised by 'The Ranch,' a well-known agricultural paper, of Seattle, Wash., to which journal he contributed the following defence of his action: 'Mr. H. F. Page, the importer you mention, is an alien stockbreeder residing in British Columbia. On Oct. 18, 1901, he imported at Sumas four stallions and six mares, making entry for same as pure-bred stock, and claiming that they were entitled to free entry under the provision of article No. 475 of the existing tariff, which provides that any animals pure-bred of a recognized breed, duly registered and certified as required by the regulations of the hon. secretary of the treasury, shall be admitted free when imported specially for breeding purposes. Pedigree certificates were presented with the entry, but as the animals were evidently imported for sale, the importer was required to deposit the amount of duty that would accrue in case the animals were found not to be entitled to free entry, and was given an opportunity to produce satisfactory evidence that they were intended specially for breeding purposes, which said evidence was lacking on entry. Neither the deputy collector at Sumas nor this office questioned the genuineness of the registration papers, as intimated in your editorial, and Mr. Page well knows that was not the reason that he was required to deposit the duty. It was purely a question of evidence on the point of the purpose for which the animals were imported. As you are aware, Percherons are valuable for draught horses, and when imported for that purpose are subject to duty, and a proper enforcement of the tariff, as well as regard for the protection of American stock raisers alike demand a full investigation of the facts.'

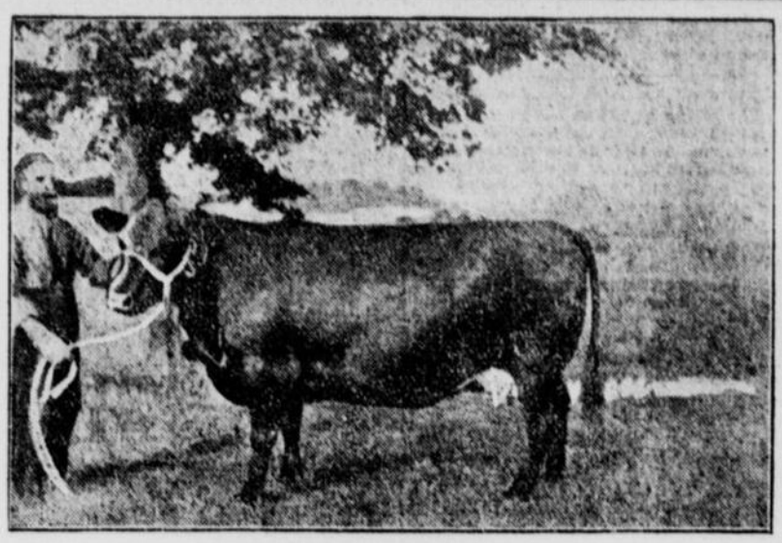
It therefore appears that the whole matter depends on the official interpretation of the clause, 'when imported for breeding purposes.' According to Judge DeVries the question has never before been raised, although it is a well-known fact that large numbers of pure-bred cattle have been sent to the United States by Canadian breeders for sale at public auction and always free of duty. If the contention of Mr. Huestis is sustained, the decision will generally be regarded as a decided injustice and contrary to the spirit of the law. It will cause a complete cessation of the trade in pure-bred stock between this country and the United States; in fact, it has already had that result, as far as the trade between British Columbia and Washington Territory is concerned. This is a matter of vital importance, not only to the Canadian breeders who have stock for sale, but to the Americans who have need of such stock for the improvement of their studs, herds and flocks. Immediate action should be taken by our live stock associations, and a strong protest entered against such ruling. As the 'Ranch' very pertinently says, 'It is well known that many firms make a business of importing from Canada and from the Old World pure-bred stock of all kinds; and that such is permitted to pass in free, provided it is accompanied by the proper certificates of registration. The government does not follow such stock after it leaves the custom office, and the importer is free to dispose of this stock to any one he likes, and at whatever price he can get. If Mr. Huestis is upheld in this contention that pure-bred stock must be imported for breeding purposes only, and cannot be sold or worked, it will paralyze the whole business of importing horses and injure the trade in other lines. We think that the various breeders' associations should act on this case, in order to bring properly before the board of appraisers the widespread injury an adverse decision in the Page case would have on the whole breeding industry.'

FARM SEWAGE.

If there is any one thing that is at once unsightly, unnecessary, and unhealthful, it is the kitchen slop yard, where the sink and kitchen slops are dumped to serve as a water trough for the hens and a wallow for the ducks and geese or the pigs. And yet methinks we should return thanks to the ducks and pigs, for if it were not for them the yard would be twice the cesspool it now is, for they pick up much that would otherwise lie and rot—a genial home for many kinds of harmful bacteria. But even if it was not unhealthy I cannot see why any one should allow such an unsightly spot about the door when a little care and labor would remove it and it could be soon grassed over and add to the beauty of the home rather than detracting from it.

Where one has a sufficient water supply to flush the drains often, the most convenient method will be to remove all sewage through a sewer drain to a place some distance from the house where it can soak into a system of laterals. Or, if preferred, the drain may empty into a cesspool or sink basin (cistern) at some distance from the house, in which lime or other disinfectant is used and which will need to be emptied and hauled on to the fields from time to time. This method removes all need of unsightly buckets or wheel slop barrels about the door, but requires a little capital to furnish and lay the tile.

Another method, and one within the ability of every home, is to provide a suitable catch for the sink; in which use lime; and buckets or barrel cart for the kitchen slops, in which is placed all the sewage, which is either carried or hauled to the field as often as needed. Again, by this method the slops can be used in dry weather on the garden or other place, as needed, thus killing two birds with one stone. Table scraps and kindred articles, put in a bucket by themselves and carry out to the hens; but do not allow the hens to come to the door, and do not have a swill barrel on the premises.



ROYAL CHAMPION ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW.

'Pride of Powrie 9th,' 26698, owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, Powrie, Dundee, won first prize and breed championship at the Cardiff Royal Agricultural Show.

WHAT IS A GOOD COW?

THE QUESTION ANSWERED BY PROF. T. L. HAECKER BEFORE THE CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Before taking charge of the dairy herd of the Minnesota Experiment Station, I travelled extensively over the state, looking up its dairy interests, and the prospect was not flattering. Low prices for all dairy products, little knowledge among dairymen, and a type of cows, not suited for the business, were the rule. When I went to the station I determined to work out the cost of production, and since I have been there, we have weighed every pound of food the animals were fed, known its cost, weighed all the milk received, and tested it for its butter fat.

We feed each cow all she can consume and assimilate. At the end of the first year, we found that some cows charged us 17 cents per pound for butter made from their milk, while others charged only 12 cents, and others ranged between these two sums. The breed made no difference; some Shorthorns made cheap butter, and some Jerseys costly butter. Breed had nothing to do with the cost, it was all in the cow. Size or color had nothing to do with it. We put all the cows that made cheap butter on one side, and ranged the cows who charged the most for butter on the other side. Each side, no matter what breed, showed similar characteristics. Those that charged a high price were sleek, nice-looking animals, that would answer the description of the general-purpose cow, while those that made butter cheap, had the genuine dairy type, the light quarters, and the heavy, wedge-shaped barrel. Every pound of food consumed was put to good use.

Some of the animals the first year made but little over 200 pounds per cow, while others gave over 399 pounds. We have kept up this record every year and the last year our cows averaged 399 pounds per cow and at a cost of only 4.2 cents per pound of butter for feed. One cow gave us 512 pounds during the year. These were not picked, high-priced dairy cows, but the common run of dairy stock.

We plan to have the cows come in in the fall, in order that the work may be done by the university students. The cows are in the stable only about two hours per day. They are turned in at five a.m., fed and milked, turned out in the covered barnyard, where running water and salt are accessible at all times. The yard is kept bedded with sawdust and shavings that the cows may not eat any fodder except that given them in the stable. They are turned into the barn at five p.m., fed and milked and turned out again.

VARIETY OF CORN FOR SILAGE.

Messrs. Karlen & Co., Monticello, Wis., write to 'Hoard's Dairyman': 'What kind of silage are you using at the station, and what variety of corn is in use by the silo users in this state? We have used red cob silage corn with good results, but it is a variety which ripens rather too late to cut with the other corn.'

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment station, answers: 'The variety of corn which the dairyman should use in his silo, the thickness of planting, etc., should depend largely upon the main purpose for which the silage is to be used. There is one class of farmers who are so situated that it is to their advantage to buy large quantities of concentrated feeds—corn, mills stuffs, etc. In this case a large, coarse growing variety of corn is the best for the silo. It has been shown that the largest number of pounds of digestible matter can be grown in the north by planting seed of southern grown corn—large varieties. Such corn will hardly mature in Wisconsin in ordinary seasons but before frost threatens the plants attain a large size and have stored up a vast amount of woody fibre, starchy matter etc., in the leaves and stems, and a little in the immature ears. When one puts a field of this sort of corn in the silo, he has a very large amount of roughage available for feeding his cows. Such material furnishes only the coarser part of the ration, and must be supplemented with a large allowance of grain. On the other hand, there are many farmers who wish to grow not only a reasonable supply of roughage, but have, in their silage, a very fair proportion of grain in order that the other concentrates they must have need not be very large in amount. They either buy a limited quantity of feed in addition to what they raise in their silage crop, or they raise the needed amount in the form of oats, peas, etc., on their own farms. These men want a rich silage rather than one possessing a large volume and furnishing mostly roughage. In such cases it is best to grow a variety of corn which will fully ripen. This will be simply our ordinary field corn, either dent or flint, planted in a manner which will produce the full complement of well-matured ears at the time of harvest. Going back to the earlier period of silage work in this state, we recall the fact that Mr. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls—so well known to Wisconsin dairymen—was a user of the large varieties of corn for silage purposes. What was known as 'B. & W.,' a large, white dent corn, grown in Georgia, was a favorite with him. He bought large quantities of mill feed and was satisfied with this method of procedure. Representing the other side of the question was Mr. Charles R. Beach, of Whitewater, who wished to buy as little feed as possible and to raise as much grain as he could on his own farm. Mr. Beach always made use of flint corn, which was planted so as to give him fully developed, well-matured ears. This corn was leafy, fine in stalk and rich in grain. It furnished to the cows not only roughage, but a fair proportion of concentrates, and only a few pounds of hay and three or four pounds of bran or oats were needed daily to complete the ration. When we hear farmers disagreeing as to the merits of large and small varieties of corn for the silo, we can generally trace the disagreement to the fact that they have different purposes in view in growing a silage crop. The farmers of Wisconsin, as a class, now generally grow varieties of corn which will fully mature in their fields. To accomplish this, they plant the ordinary field dent corn, either in hills or drills, thin enough to give them a good ear on almost every stalk. Some plant a little thicker, choking the ears down to good-sized "nubbins." With the explanations given above, our correspondent is left to choose which form of silage he prefers to produce—no one can decide that question for him.'

REVIVING AN OLD INDUSTRY.

('Massachusetts 'Ploughman.')

The high price of cattle is leading many of our New England farmers to raise their calves and to use more steers and oxen on the farm; and, in fact, to be in line to have more cattle to sell year by year. This is a healthy sign for New England agriculture, as nothing seems to be such clear gain as turning off a pair or two of fat cattle every year. Cattle raising has been too much neglected in the New England States during the past twenty years, and it is a pleasure to note that on many farms cattle husbandry is again coming to the front. No better beef in the world is raised than that which is pastured on New England hillsides, even if it is topped off with western corn, though we believe that cattle husbandry will lead to larger areas of corn fodder and corn to be harvested in the grain. Nothing seems to improve the farm faster than increased attention to the producing of beef and raising the necessary fodder crops and grain crops.

GOOD ROADS RULES

PROVISIONS WHICH WILL IMPROVE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The road question has now assumed a Dominion-wide importance. Good Roads Associations have been formed in almost every province, those most active being in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. While the local governments in the other provinces have given the subject more or less consideration.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Highways for 1901, which is now being distributed, contains full information relating to the working of this act and should be in the hands of all township and county councillors. In order to secure the advantages of the act the improvements made must be of a character suited to the requirements of the locality. The plans and specifications, which will be found of use in any kind of road-making, shall, as far as practicable, provide as follows:

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in twelve.

2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width of 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than eighteen feet.

3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

4. The crown given the newly-finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of one inch to the foot from the edge of the ditch to the centre of the road.

5. When gravel or broken stone is used it should be placed to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of the traffic.

6. The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.

7. As a rule the gravel or stone should not be of a less width than eight feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than nine inches.

8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be repaired by cutting off shoulders, shaping with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel, or broken stone, to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel.

9. The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled; otherwise the grade should be maintained by careful raking or scraping until compacted by traffic.



PRIZE DEVON LONGWOOL RAM.

Owned by Mr. F. White, Torweston, Williton. First prize winner at the Bath and West Show at Plymouth this year.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Mr. R. M. Kellogg, of Three Rivers, Mich., thinks that fruit growers are fifty years behind the times in comparison with stock breeders. Strawberry plants have been propagated without the least regard to their productiveness, vigor or health. The beds should be allowed to fruit, and then the best and most productive plants be selected for propagation. Little stakes are set by the plants thus selected. By years of such selection Mr. Kellogg has now strawberry patches showing great uniformity of the plants in productiveness and vigor.

Borers are often very troublesome in an apple orchard that is not growing vigorously. There are two kinds, the Round Headed and the Flat Headed; and the latter is the more common in Ontario. The eggs are deposited in June and July, under the loose bark; and the young worm soon eats its way through the bark, and sometimes girdles a small tree completely. Washes of soft soap, reduced to the consistency of paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water applied once in June and in July, is a preventive. If the insect is already established, nothing will do but the knife.

One of the very best spraying materials for tomato plants is the bordeaux mixture made according to the 4-6-50 formula; that is 4 lbs. of bluestone, 6 lbs. lime, and 50 gals. water. Insects can be destroyed at the same time by adding to the bordeaux about 2 qts. of arsenate of lead solution to each barrel of the material. If there is any apprehension of serious damage by insects, double the quantity of the arsenate of lead. This can be used without the least fear of injuring foliage. This material remains well in suspension and does not need constant agitation in bordeaux or water as does Paris green. It can be purchased ready for dilution at 15 cents to 20 cents per lb. For all leaf-eating insects arsenate of lead or disparene is far superior to Paris green.

BIRDS ARE BEE-EATERS.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

A gardener complains to me about the loss he sustains owing to the fondness of the pretty little bluetit for bees. 'You'd never believe the lot that little chap snaps up, right off the board in front of the hive.' The spotted flycatcher, a charming summer migrant, whose pretty nesting and feeding habits I have watched with great interest, and whom I have found to be a very confiding bird and one true to his old nesting places, has also been most unjustly libelled and persecuted for the same reason.

The fact is both these birds do take bees, but if the complainants followed up the matter they would find that the birds dare not take a worker bee, because of its sting, and they only devour the stingless drones which are being turned out of the hive, or are destroyed by the working bees as no longer necessary to the economy of the hive, just at the time when flycatchers are wanting these fat drones to feed their young with. The swarming season is then over. Instead of destroying the useful insects, the birds are actually helping the workers. And so they are the best friends of the beekeeper.

The error of attributing the destruction of working bees to the action of birds is a very old one. In the fourth Georgic, Virgil writes to the following effect: 'The bloody-breasted swallow bears away in her beak the bees while on the wing, sweet morsels for her merciless young.' A writer in an old number of 'The Beekeeper's Journal,' says: 'I saw a swallow fly up to another which was sitting on a telegraph wire, and put something in its mouth, and then go away; the other almost immediately dropped it. . . . . I found it to be a large drone.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Raise pure-bred sheep. Do not raise scrub stock. If you cannot do more than use a pure-bred ram you are on the right road to prosperity. If you keep pure-breds keep only one kind.

An inclosure for the lambs should be provided when they are two or three weeks old, when they can be fed separately from the ewes, which is almost a necessity if they are to do their best. A 'creep' must be arranged through which the lambs can pass and the ewes cannot. Place some straw on the sunny side of the pen, on which the lambs can lie and bask, for they love the sunshine, and it is good for them.

White scours, the cause of many deaths among lambs, is caused by the curdling of the milk of which they partake, due generally by milk secreted from foods of a rich nature. To bring about a cure of this trouble the curd must be first dissolved and the stomach emptied of the same. Sulphate of magnesia, one ounce; ordinary cooking soda, one-fourth ounce; ginger, what can be taken up on a dime, mixed in flaxseed gruel will effect this. Four hours after the above dose is administered give four ounces of linseed oil to the sufferer; if very young the dose should be reduced a little. The diet of the ewes should be changed at once or the trouble will prove very obstinate. Do not allow the lamb to drink water, as it is liable to do if it has a chance on account of fever attending the trouble.



CHAMPION BERKSHIRE SOW.

'Ethel,' 7105, the property of the Hon C. B. Portman, Childe-Okeford, Blandford, won 1st prize and breed championship at Plymouth, 1902.

THE HAY CROP.

SOME TIMELY OBSERVATIONS ABOUT SECURING IT.

One of the most important essentials in securing the hay crop is that of being thoroughly prepared to push the operations with vigor when the mowing machine is once started, writes George H. Hoadley, in the 'Prairie Farmer.' No crop on the farm is subject to so much hazard in the harvesting process as that of hay, and to get the most out of it requires constant vigilance and the application of brain as well as muscle. The wide cut mower enables us to cut the crop quickly, and the modern hay loader is by far the most economical method between swath and waggon. The old method of putting the entire field in windrow, and from that to the waggon or the cock is fraught with too much danger of loss to remain longer as a fixed rule in the hay harvest. In light hay it is economy in time and clean work to put the swaths in light windrows for the loader, but in heavy growth the loader will transfer the hay to the waggon as fast as one good lively man can take care of it, and sometimes two are necessary for this work. Where a rake is used with a loader, the side delivery is the proper type. With this one can follow the mower and not only get a uniformity to point of the cured product, but can get the rows in the best possible shape for the loader.

The side delivery rake also does away with the necessity of the tedder, as it turns up and loosens the heavy growth and leaves it in proper condition for best results from the action of sun and wind. We should always keep in mind the fact that there is a vast difference between dry and cured hay. To dry hay too much is about as injurious as to get cured hay wet. There will be very little danger from spontaneous combustion in the mow if the leaves and stems are well wilted and all external moisture is evaporated when the hay is stored. It is the external moisture on hay, either from dew or rainfall, that causes more damage in the way of dust and mould than anything else. Hay stored with a considerable quantity of moisture remaining in the stems will heat, but little fear of damage need be entertained if it is protected from rain and too free a circulation of air. Clover, I find, is at its best when cut as the earliest heads begin to brown. There are many writers who claim to have found a substitute for clover hay, but when cut in this stage of its growth I have never found its equal as a forage crop. Our scientific explorers also give it credit for being the nearest to a perfect balanced ration of any of our common hay crops.

We should begin on our Timothy hay when it is little past the blooming period, for unless we have a rushing force of help, large harvests are apt to suffer from over-ripeness before the work is completed. But whether our hay crop be clover, Timothy or any of the tame grasses, there is no farm operation in which thorough preparation and vigorous push and energy count for more profit than that of the hay harvest.

TIPS TO TURKEY RAISERS.

You wish to know something about growing turkeys? Well:

Don't let the young turkeys get wet.

Don't feed them inside of twenty-four hours after they come out of the shells.

Keep them free from lice by dusting them with Persian insect powder. Dust the hen, too.

Don't neglect the mites and big lice. Greasing will drive them off.

Don't let the turklets run on dirty ranges or in filthy quarters.

Give water only in small and shallow dishes.

During the first week feed them with sifted rolled or ground oats cooked and crumbled and mixed with a beaten egg. With this give them milk and curd. Feed them five or six times a day.

Add a little raw meat, fine-chopped onion and green food daily.

During the second week put wheat and ground bone in boxes where they can get at it and give them three daily feeds of mixed cornmeal, wheat middlings and ground oats, cooked, and mixed with chopped green food.

Thereafter supply them with cooked rice, or turnips, or potatoes.

Remove the coops to fresh ground frequently in order to avoid filth.

Supply a dust-bath, fine gravel and ground bone.

They are tender until their feathers are full.

Fresh bone finely cut will be a good thing for them.

On dry, warm days let them range, but never on wet, cold days.

Give them a roost in an open shed facing the south.

One gobbler will answer for twenty to twenty-five hens, as a single mating fertilizes all the eggs a hen will lay during the season.

Mate pullets with two-year-old gobblers, or yearling gobblers with two-year-old hens.

Should you wish to use an incubator and brooder, do not try more than twenty-five to thirty in a lot, for the constant care required by young turkeys makes it difficult to handle larger turkeys.

In mating select medium-sized gobblers.

The turkey is a range bird, and cannot thrive in confinement after reaching full size.

The turkey hen should be permitted to make her own nest.

Once fully feathered the turkeys are able to look out for themselves largely.

Feeding them in the barnyard night and morning will accustom them to returning home at night to roost.—New York 'Farmer.'

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

POEM WANTED.

X. Y.—Can any 'Witness' reader give the poem entitled 'Hawkie's Dream,' by Alex. McLachlan, the first lines of which are as follows:—

''Tween midnight and morning, that eerie hour when,
As Scripture saith, deep sleep fa's down upon men;
When the wild winds are lockit in the caves,
And the ghosts o' the dead venture oot o' their graves,
To dauner aboot 'neath the bonnie muneshine,
Or hang aboot places they liket lang syne.'

Inquirer, Minnedosa.—Can any of your readers give me the words of a song, of which I know only the two lines quoted below? It was taught us at school in Marmora, Ont., nearly forty years ago.

'Yes, the wines are diamond bright,
Holly hides them from the sight.'

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

J. T. W.—What is the width of the St. Lawrence between Doucet's Landing and Three Rivers? Ans.—A mile and an eighth, or, to be more exact, 31½ arpents.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lakeside.—Will you oblige me by stating when Lord Kitchener was born, also, if he has any relatives living. Ans.—He was born in 1850, the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, of Leicestershire. Major Gen. Frederick W. Kitchener is a brother of Lord Kitchener.

LIMITED.

Alberta.—Please explain what 'limited' means as used by companies, as 'The Smith Co., Ltd.,' 'The X.Y.Z. Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,' etc. Ans.—It means that the liabilities of the shareholders or members of the company for debts and obligations incurred by the company are limited to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member.

TO RUN A STEAM YACHT.

Nautical Enquirer.—I wish to run about in the harbor here in my steam yacht. In order to do so must I have any kind of a permit? What are the rules of the road? Must I display lights at night, and if so, of any particular color? Ans.—Write to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, for chap. 79, R.S.C., 'Navigation of Canadian Waters Act,' a copy of which will give the information you want, in detail.

DENOMINATIONALISM.

Honesty.—We hear of Methodist ministers accepting calls from Congregational churches, Congregational ministers from Presbyterian churches, and so on. How is it done without involving the sacrifice of principle? Does denomination count for nothing? Ans.—There is not now the same doctrinal differences as there once was dividing the three denominations. At the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the question of uniting the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations was mooted and it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the three denominations may yet be united.

EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

J. W. H.—Who has charge of the schools of the North-West Territories? In the event of their being elevated to the standing of provinces, would the latter have control? If largely settled by aliens, could not the Dominion Government retain control of subject matter of books? Ans.—The North-West Territories have control of their own educational affairs. The Commissioner of Education is one of the ministers of the executive. As provinces, they would have the same control. The Dominion Government has nothing to do with the details of education in the provinces, such as the subject matter of books.

SERVICE MEDAL.

New York.—Having been presented by the Canadian Government with a medal for services rendered by me during the Fenian Raid, and as I have not been in Canada for a few years, will you kindly inform me if there is any badge or emblem that is worn in Canada by the holders of the medal, other than the medal itself? Ans.—When the medal is worn, nothing is worn with it, except the ribbon to which it is attached. As the medal is rather large to be worn conveniently all the time, some have it reproduced in miniature. Others instead of wearing the medal, wear a piece of the ribbon belonging to it, or sometimes a kind of button, the meaning of which would be recognized by veterans.

'FATE.'

Lakeside.—Please give the poem in which the line occurs: 'And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.' Ans.—The poem is entitled 'Fate.'

'Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought,
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act,
And bend each wandering step to this one end,
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.
And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right,
They needs must stand together face to face.
And yet with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days;
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate.'

TRANSITS OF VENUS.

Inquirer, Minnedosa.—When does the next transit of Venus occur? I remember the last one, I think, 1885. It seems that two transits of this planet across the sun occur within ten years, then not one for 90 years. How is this? Ans.—The next transit will take place in June, 2004. The last one was in 1882. Transits of Venus occur at intervals of 8, 122, 8, 105, 8, 122 years, and so on. A transit can only occur when the planet is in or near one of her nodes (the nodes are the points where the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic, or the apparent path of the sun around the celestial sphere, the one through which the planet passes from the south to the north side of the ecliptic being the ascending node, and the other the descending node), at the time of her inferior conjunction (or coming between the sun and the earth), so as to be in a line between the earth and the sun. Her body will then be projected on the disk of the sun, and she will appear as a dark spot passing over the disk.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

Abbotsford.—Please tell me if the Church of England always believed in the 'Real Presence.' All my father's and mother's family belonged to the Church, and they had never held such a belief. Ans.—If you look up the 39 'Articles of Religion' given in the Book of Common Prayer, you will see that the doctrine of transubstantiation is repudiated. Article xxviii. reads: 'The Supper of the Lord, is not only a sign of the love that Christians ought to have among themselves one to another; but rather is a sacrament of our redemption by Christ's death; insomuch that to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith, receive the same, the Bread which we break is a partaking of the Body of Christ; and likewise the Cup of Blessing is a partaking of the Blood of Christ.' Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of bread and wine) in the supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions. The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten, in the supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner. And the mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the supper is Faith.'

PROTECTION.

Political Economist.—If tariff on foods into Great Britain could be had without affecting cost to individual consumer, would you not favor such a measure? Ten cents per hundred on flour is 17.44 cents per hundred four pound loaves, less than one-fifth cent. A tax in favor of Canadian farmers would certainly throw influence of 'Untstatians' entering Canada towards Imperial connection. The taxs might be worth while considering on this ground alone. Ans.—If, as you say, tariff on foods into Great Britain could be imposed without affecting cost to individual consumer, the new case could be argued, but such a thing does not happen in the long run. While it is found that the consumer actually pays more dearly for his loaf than the tax warrants, it is probable that it would have to be increased against the United States before the rebate to Canada would influence an exodus from the former country. We can conceive of no justification for protection in England, and once the principle was admitted, there would be plenty to water it and make it grow. In the United States it has produced the Trusts, with their many oppressions and evils, and the signs of the times are that even there there will be soon be a bitter revolt against it.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

MINORS AND LIQUOR.

R. W.—1. Can a hotel-keeper legally sell beer to a minor who has been furnished with a note signed by a person who wishes the liquor for his own use, the latter being past 18 years of age? 2. Is it legal for a hotel-keeper to sell liquor to a minor who has been furnished with an order by his parent? Section 9 of the statutes appears to cover the case, and unless there is a saving clause, the hotel-keeper has violated the law, although I have been informed by the inspector here that the hotel-keeper was within his rights, of which I have very grave doubts. I will, therefore, thank you to give me an expression of opinion upon this matter in the 'Witness.' Ans.—1. Yes; if the party giving the order is over 21 years of age. 2. Yes; the minor being merely an agent.

PROPRIETORS' RIGHTS.

Sawlogs.—Does the law in the Province of Quebec allow the refuse of sawmills to be thrown into the rivers, or to be placed so that the high water will carry it off, thereby damaging property, without recourse? 2. Is it a fact that log owners can allow their timber to remain upon the lands of farmers until the 1st of June, without being liable to action for damages for the lateness or loss of the season's crop? 3. Is it a criminal act to remove logs from the land with evidence of no intention of appropriating them? 4. Has the owner of such logs the power or legal right to compromise with such party (who has so removed certain logs) to make a private demand and receive ten dollars per log? Ans.—1. There is recourse for damages and also penalty for every day such refuse remains. 2. The owner of the land is entitled to recover any damages that may be sustained. 3. No. 4. The parties would have a right to make any contract they please in regard to the logs, but the owner of the logs is not entitled to extort money from the party who removed them, under threat of criminal proceedings; if this is what is meant.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Parent.—I have a child attending a Protestant day school, and am dissatisfied with the teacher for the following reasons: Lack of discipline, favoritism to certain scholars in giving marks, incompetency, and giving severe punishment. I would like to take my child away from her present school and send her to school in another parish. 1. Can I legally do so without having to pay school fees. If so, what steps should I take? 2. Where can I obtain a copy of rules or by-laws of Protestant schools. Ans.—1. No; unless she reside in such other district or parish. 2. From the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

Borderer.—Please give name and address of officer who has power to prosecute in Huntingdon for the illegal sale of liquor in the district. Ans.—Mr. P. MacLaren, Ormstown, Que.

WILLS.

Wife.—Husband and wife go to a notary to have their will made, each making over to the survivor. Could the husband go and make another will unknown to his wife or without her consent? Ans.—Yes.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

Puzzled.—1. Is the return half of an unlimited ticket on the G.T.R., C.P.R., I.C.R., or any other railway in Canada, good until used? 2 What case can you cite that either the affirmative or negative answer, which your judgment prompts you to give, is absolutely correct? If your answer is in the affirmative will you state what, in your judgment, prompts you to give it as absolutely correct? 3. If your answer is in the affirmation will you state what, in your judgment would be the proper course for a passenger holding such return half of ticket to pursue, should any conductor refuse to take it for a return passage? Ans.—1. A ticket which bears upon its face no qualifications, conditions or limitations as to its use, is undoubtedly good for a passage from the station of departure to the station named therein, at any time within the statutory period of limitation from its date, provided it has not been mutilated so far as to bear the appearance of having been used (Wood on Railways 346). A return ticket is complete in itself. The statutory period of limitation in Quebec is five years. 2. We are unaware of any case that has decided this point. 3. Either pay for new fare and sue the company for recovery of the amount and for damages, or leave the car and sue for damages.

(ONTARIO.)

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Regular Reader, N.W.T.—1. What is a lawful interest? 2. Can more than a lawful interest be charged on overdue note or account? 3. Can compound interest be charged? 4. Is the law in Manitoba and N.W.T. the same in this respect as in the Eastern Provinces. Ans.—1. Five percent per annum. 2 and 3. Not unless there is an agreement for it. 4. Yes.

PROHIBITED MARRIAGES.

Windsor.—Is there any Divine law in the Bible, or legal law in Ontario, against, or forbidding a man or woman marrying his or her niece or nephew? Ans.—Yes. We would refer you to the Marriage Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, c. 162, as amended, and particularly to the Amending Act of 1902. (2 Edw. VII., c. 23).

A WIDOW'S SHARE.

Constant Reader.—If a man living in Ontario, whose property is in mortgages, notes and money, dies without a will, what share will his wife get, or does all go to the children? Ans.—She is entitled to a third, absolutely, of such of the estate as may remain after payment of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses.

MORTGAGE—INTEREST.

Western Ontario.—1. Will a small mortgage on a farm, which was put on said farm some years ago at 5½ percent, now have to be reduced to 5 percent, the legal rate since July 7, 1900? 2. If not so, will the mortgagee have to relinquish the mortgage to any one who will take it at 5 percent? The mortgage was put on for ten years. Ans.—1. No. 2. No. While the matter may be regulated by the terms of the mortgage itself, it is probable that after the expiration of five years from its date, the mortgagee may be obliged to accept payment of principal and interest, if paid at same time three months' additional interest.

TITLE TO LANDS.

Subscriber.—1. D takes up a government claim in Ontario and sells it to M. These two claims are registered. M sells to S, but there is no registration of the transfer. S makes an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and K buys the property from the creditors, and there is only one-half of the property mentioned in the registration of transfer. K buys a factory, and gives a mortgage on the whole of the property in security, but there is no registration of transfer. Factory is burned. E closes the mortgage and offers the whole of the property for sale. 1. Can E give a title to the property held originally by D? 2. Is an unregistered claim any good? Ans.—1. We should think so. 2. Yes, although something may be required to be done in order to complete the documentary title, and possibly the legal title as well, as distinguished from the equitable title.

LINE FENCING.

J.A.—1. A bought a farm twenty-six years ago. B had land opposite. The line between A and B is a hundred and twenty rods long. A built twenty-eight rods of fence on east end. B had thirty rods next. A has forty rods next. Then there are fourteen rods of brush fence, the balance of the fence being fl's. Over 20 years ago B died and willed five acres of land to his widow, which comes opposite the twenty-eight rods of A's fence. The other forty-five acres he willed to his son, C. C sells to his brother, D. D sells to his brother, E. Can E compel A to build a fence where the brush part is, as A had more than his share of the hundred and twenty rods built before B died? 2. Is a barb wire fence a lawful line fence? Ans.—1. We think that E is in a position to compel A to put up a portion of such fence. The Line Fences Act requires each adjoining owner to put up a just proportion of the fence required upon the boundary line. 2. It depends upon the local municipal by-laws.

STATUTE LABOR.

Inquirer.—I wish to ask a few questions with regard to statute labor in Ontario: 1. What is a pathmaster's duty with regard to work on road? 2. Is he compelled to serve his time as the others under him? Last season the pathmaster on this section refused to do any work except seeing that the others under him do theirs, and had us believe that it was according to law. He, having eight days, was overseer over one party that only had two days' labor to perform. According to his code, the man with eight or ten days to perform, would have an easy time looking after his neighbors with but one or two days. We surely have no such laws. 3. What steps shall we take to have these men do their work as the rest of us do? Ans.—It depends upon the by-law of the municipality by which the remuneration and duties of pathmasters are regulated. It is possible that such by-law may provide for the pathmaster's services as such being taken in lieu of performance by him of statute labor.

POULTRY AND PETS.

EGG BOUND.

Yukon.—1. Can you tell me what was the trouble with a hen that died. She apparently seemed to be well last evening. This morning I found her dead in her nest. Her mouth was bloody, and her crop was full; but, on opening, it was full of congealed blood, mixed with the wheat. She seemed as if she was ready to lay an egg. On opening her, there were four or five lumps as large as an egg; looked almost like cheese, and hard to cut with a knife; her bowels were full of a substance that looked like the yokes of eggs cooked. 2. Is sulphur in sweet milk good for hens? Ans.—This case seems to be the result of what is known as 'egg bound,' in a very aggravated degree. The immediate cause of death was evidently an injury received, which caused the coagulated blood in the crop. But she would have died soon at any rate. 'Egg bound' is caused by the hen being too fat, by jumping from a high roost, or by injury of some kind; but overfeeding is the main cause, which brings on a disease of the reproductive organs. It may be known by the appearance of the hen from the rear. When the imprisoned eggs get broken, it will usually prove fatal, and always so when the broken shells perforate the egg-duct, and gain a passage into the abdomen of the fowl, as in this case. As hens that become egg bound once can never be relied on as egg producers, it is best to wring their necks and put them into the pot, if the case has not proceeded too far. The remedies suggested are to oil the vent with pure, salad oil, and also to inject a little into the egg passage. If this does not give relief within an hour, repeat the dose, and in addition bathe the parts with something warm and moist. The food should be soft, and but a small quantity given until the egg passes. 2. The sweet milk is better without the sulphur.

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.]

ITCHINESS.

'J.L.' is 60 years of age, and in good health. Works hard, and uses no stimulant. Is troubled with an itchiness of the back and legs, which is worse after a bath. Small red pimples appear for a time, and then go away. Also 'W.L.,' aged 14, is distressed by an itching on the soles of the feet, so bad at times that he cannot sleep. There is nothing to be seen. Ans.—It is pretty hard to say exactly what is the cause of the itchiness of the skin in your case. It may be due to some irritation of the skin, as from clothing, or from an acid perspiration. When bathing, put two handfuls of oatmeal into the water. This is very soothing. Night and morning take a dry rub down with a towel. Wear cotton, or preferably linen, next the skin. You may dust the irritated parts with a powder composed of equal parts of starch, carbonate of bismuth and salicylic acid. 'W.L.' may use the same thing, dusting it into his socks.

INTERMITTENT PULSE.

'M.' is a man, aged 65. Is troubled frequently with a little flurry in the region of the heart, and immediately the pulse stops beating for a second or two, and then goes on for three or four beats. The same returns again, and continues this way for the space of a minute or so, and then it may be three or four hours before it returns again. Is very nervous. Uses neither tobacco nor alcohol. Ans.—It is impossible to say positively whether the trouble is due to serious disease of the heart or not, without examining you. Such a trouble, however, is frequently found without serious disease. It may be due to nervousness or to an overloaded stomach, or to flatulence. If you feel well, and are not short of breath, it is probably of little moment. But if you feel played out, and if your feet swell, you should see a doctor at once.

MORPHINISM.

'Don.' asks for the composition of tablets which are sent, and whether they would have any tendency to revive a taste for morphine. Ans.—The tablets arrived in a broken up state. We cannot tell what they are without getting a chemical analysis made, which is expensive. We may say, however, that many of the so-called cures for the morphine habit contain morphine. After the habit is established, there is only one way to treat it, and that is to put the subject in some retreat or asylum, where the drug cannot be obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'E.J.R.' mother, aged 63, has been ailing for about six months. At first, she took a severe cold, which left her with a pain in the back over the kidneys. This continued to get worse for some time. Sharp, stinging pains would extend up the back and down the hips, which would leave her very weak. Then her stomach began to trouble her, and she would take dizzy spells. During this time she gradually got weak. About five weeks ago she got so weak she could scarcely go about. Her feet and legs started to swell, and she could hardly breathe. For a few hours there was a smothering sensation over her heart and stomach. This has been wearing away to some extent, but is still present to some degree. The feet and legs have been painful, but the pain in the back is going away. Has worked hard all her life. Also, a young woman of 22, has always been delicate. She is always very pale and is easily tired. On going upstairs or climbing a hill her legs and feet become quite sore. She is short of breath and easily frightened. Has a great craving for salt. Is troubled also with a pain in the left side below the ribs, which catches on breathing. Is mostly dull and easily discouraged. Bowels are generally costive. Ans.—Your mother certainly is quite ill. It is impossible at this distance to say just what the trouble is. It might be due to the heart, and again to the kidneys. You no doubt have had a doctor to her, and you cannot do better than follow his treatment. It would be folly for us to venture to prescribe under the circumstances. The young girl is possibly suffering from some form of anaemia or poverty of blood, but here again we cannot advise. Every case has to be treated on its merits, and so do not know the full circumstances.

VETERINARY.

TAPE WORM IN LAMBS.

R.S.—We have lately lost two lambs. One seemed to have a good deal of pain, and we thought it was constipated, so injected soapy water, and gave it drenches of oil and salts, but without effect. On opening them we found nothing but a tapeworm to account for it. They both seemed loose enough internally, and we found no hard substance. 1. Would the tapeworms cause death? 2. What is the cause of them? 3. What is the cure, if any? Ans.—1. There is only one tapeworm commonly found in the intestines of sheep, and this one the 'Lenia Expansa,' attains to great length, over thirty feet have been found, and worms of that size would very likely cause death. 2. The cause is not very clear, that is, the source from whence the sheep gets them. Probably they are got from the grass, either in the form of an immature worm, or possibly the ova may develop directly in the sheep's intestines. I would advise changing the pasture, and, if possible, ploughing the old one. 3. Give any that show symptoms like those that died, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful of turpentine in from one to three ounces of castor oil, according to the size and age of the lamb. This must be repeated in three or four days.

PIG WITH IRRITABLE FEET.

Black River.—I have a pig one year old. He takes turns, and chews at his feet; is quite hearty, but very thin. What is the trouble, and cure, if any? Ans.—This is due to some irritation about the feet, caused most probably by some parasite. You should thoroughly clean and disinfect the pen where the pig is kept. Scrape and scrub the pen, then whitewash with quick lime, and add to the bucket of lime wash one half pint of crude carbolic acid. Wash the pig's legs and feet with soap and warm water, then apply daily the following dressing: Sulphur, four ounces; oil of tar, one ounce; raw linseed or olive oil, twelve ounces. Shake well before using. Give him once or twice a week a tablespoonful of sulphate of magnesia in his feed.

COW IS NOT GIVING MUCH MILK.

New Brunswicker.—Valuable Jersey cow, about nine years old, which has usually given a large supply of milk, has lately fallen off in the supply very greatly. Last year we made 400 lbs. of butter, besides the milk our family consumed. This year she is farrow, and gives barely three qts. in the day. Has fine pasture, and is in excellent condition. 1. Do you know of any feed that will increase supply of milk? 2. Do you think her age would cause any difference in quantity? Ans.—It is difficult to determine the actual cause of the diminution in the cow's milk without a little more information, whether she is in calf, and when she is due to calve. A farrow cow goes off in her milk a much longer time before calving than one that has been milking only one season. Possibly she is giving more to flesh and fat than milk. I do not think her age can be the cause, as most cows milk very well long after they are nine years old. There is no better feed for a milking cow than what is got from a good pasture. She requires, of course, a plentiful supply of pure water, and should get plenty of rock or coarse salt.

WEAK FORELEG AND SPLINT.

F.D.—Colt, three years old, in good condition, has been worked about two hours daily in delivery waggon; has gone wrong in front foot. It seems to bend down at pastern joint and go over in knee, and a small round lump has appeared on the inside of front bone, two inches below knee-joint. What is the best treatment? Ans.—The small round lump you refer to must be a small exostosis on the bone, called a splint; this is a cause of lameness, but is not likely to cause the colt to go over on his knee. The proper treatment for the splint is a good sharp blister, and, as there is evidence of weakness in the leg, I would advise you at the same time to apply a lighter blister over the whole leg from the knee to the pastern, and after the effects of the blister are passed off, turn the colt out to grass for a month or six weeks. You will require to tie the colt so that he cannot bite the blistered leg. Keep tied for forty-eight hours, then lard the blistered surface. Repeat the larding lightly every second or third day until the scabs are off and the hair growing well again. Then turn out to grass.

PARTIAL RETENTION OF MILK.

Young Farmer.—Valuable young cow, five years old, had her second calf, June 16. Since then her back teats milk very slowly. The milk does not come into them fast enough to keep milking. It takes about forty minutes to milk her. She gives about 14 quarts of milk night and morning. I milked her three times a day for a while thinking that would help her, but it did not. Would you be kind enough through the veterinary column to let me know if anything can be done for those back teats? Ans.—I do not know of anything you can do to make the milk flow more freely from the milk sinuses in the udder into the teats. I would advise her being milked as nearly as possible at the same hour night and morning, and always by the same person. Before milking bathe the udder, especially the hinder parts, with tepid water, and rub dry with a soft cloth. The condition is sometimes purely nervous and bathing and rubbing will often increase the rapidity of the flow.

WHAT CAUSED THE COW'S DEATH?

Manitoban.—I shall esteem it a great favor if you will kindly tell me the probable cause of death of a cow which died in the following manner: The cow, four years old, calved last summer and milked well till winter, when, although well fed, it failed, and sometimes for two days at a time refused food. I took charge of her in March, and under my care she shed her coat well and improved both in milk and flesh, till three weeks ago, when on Sunday evening she appeared heavy and dumpish. On Monday morning, as she was no better, I kept her in the stable and gave her a stiff bran mash with two teaspoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre; then calling in a neighbor, on his advice let her loose in paddock, where she lay down and died in the evening, apparently suffering no pain and having no fever. Having examined the body I failed to observe anything wrong with the organs or stomach except that on outer covering of stomach paunch and bowels were some long worms about the size of a large darning needle. How should she have been treated? Ans.—It is impossible for me to determine the cause of death of the cow, from your report, or to indicate any proper line of treatment. The worms referred to are a variety of strongyle, not likely to have been the cause of death. I have frequently seen them in the abdominal cavity of horses, that showed no signs of their presence during life. When in the intestines a laxative followed by dose of oil and turpentine (one and one-half pint of raw linseed oil, and two or three ounces of turpentine) will generally cause their expulsion. I believe your cow died from some disease of the heart, which you overlooked in your examination. The passage of a small nail or needle from the second stomach (honey comb) to the heart or heart sac, frequently causes symptoms and results such as you describe. Diagnosis is difficult and treatment is unavailing.

REASONS FOR KEEPING BEES.

Because they work for nothing and board themselves, only requiring a house to live in. Because there is so much surplus nectar which the bees can convert into honey. The farmer can exchange the honey for money after he has set 100 lbs. of it aside for family use. Because honey is the only product on the farm which will not spoil if not hurried to market. Because bees will pay a better revenue per acre than any other department of agriculture. Because only a little capital is needed to make a start. The number of hives can be increased very fast.

A LONDON LANDLORD'S WAYS.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The Secretary of the Tenants' Protection League sends us details of a peculiarly unjust and hard-hearted distraint on the part of a Peckham landlord.

Last December a widow took a house in Peckham upon an annual tenancy, at a rental of £39, and was foolish enough to sign an agreement containing a clause which specified that the rent was to be paid quarterly in advance. She was allowed to enter without any prepayment, and on March 25, six months, £19 was demanded, one quarter due and one quarter in advance. This, of course, she was unable to pay, and before March had run out her home was stripped from kitchen to attic of all its furniture save and except what was contained in one small bedroom, where one of her daughters lay dying of cancer. On Saturday last the broker paid a second visit, and made a second distraint, broke the lock and forced an entrance into the sick room, and cleared it of everytaing, even to the beef tea standing by the bedside, and would have taken the bed upon which the dying girl lay, but was prevented by the accidental presence in the room, when the door was brutally forced, of a well-known Church of England clergyman, who was tendering to the girl dying of cancer spiritual consolation. His determined protest saved the girl her bed.

The Tenants' Protection League will take the earliest opportunity of holding a public meeting to protest against such barbarous proceedings. They have accordingly convened a meeting for three o'clock on Sunday afternoon on Peckham Rye, where the chairman will give chapter and verse, names, and details of the outrageous acts here described.

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only $2.40. Four copies for $3. Ten copies, $7.

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THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 354 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A WARNING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me the privilege of your columns to offer a few words of advice to the young men and women of Canada who contemplate coming to the United States for the purpose of procuring employment. As president of the Canadian Club, of Boston, for several years, I came in contact with many who came here with the idea that work was to be easily obtained and that wages were much higher than in Canada. They were from all walks in life—laborers, men and women with trades, and even professional men. They came with the most buoyant hopes of bettering their lot, only to find, after weeks of vain seeking, that their anticipations were doomed to disappointment.

The industrial condition of the United States is not what it was twenty or even ten years ago. In those days there were ample opportunities for all who wanted work. At the present time nearly all branches of business are centralized, the great trusts are in control, labor-saving machinery has displaced hand-work, wages have been cut down, and thousands of men and women are now walking the streets of the great cities who would, if they could, eagerly embrace the opportunity to earn a few dollars a week to keep the wolf from the door.

The enormous immigration from Europe, especially from the southern part, has glutted the labor market and been a powerful factor in lowering wages. From Italy alone about 1,500 immigrants are arriving every week at the port of Boston, while probably double that number land at New York, Philadelphia and southern coast cities. These people can live in luxury on wages that would drive an American to the poor-house. The supply of laborers is, therefore, greater than the demand, and much distress consequently exists. My advice to the young men and women of Canada is, Stay at home! Their opportunities are better there at the present time than they are here.

If the young people of the Eastern provinces are not satisfied with home conditions, let them try the Canadian North-West. That is practically a new country, where the chances of success are excellent for those who are willing to work. A great many are going there from New England, and it looks as if the prediction of Sir Charles Tupper, made at a dinner of the Canadian Club three years ago, that it would not be long before the tide of immigration will flow from this country toward Canada, is about to be verified.

Hoping that these words of advice may be heeded, I remain,

ROBERT H. UPHAM,

Boston, July 3, 1902.

DUAL LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Halifax 'Chronicle' is very severe upon the British Government, which it charges with incapacity, poor statesmanship, more than doubtful kindness and a weak desire to conciliate, in not abolishing the French language in Canada at the time of the conquest. May I, a humble Ontarian, venture to question the correctness of this view of the case. Admitting that dual languages are 'a nuisance,' and somewhat costly, are there not still reasons for thinking that, however illogical in theory, they have sometimes proved more of a good than evil? Had it not been for Britain's generosity to her new subjects, would they not have given 'aid and comfort' to the army of the revolted colonies, instead of repelling every offer and resisting the invaders? And with an actively hostile population, what reason is there to believe that the few British soldiers then in Canada could have held the country when the much stronger forces in the thirteen colonies, with a large proportion of the population loyal, were unable to overcome the rebels and their allies? And let us not forget that the wooers whose addresses our French compatriots then rejected included the sovereign and army whom they had proudly claimed as their own until they tasted and saw how much better a foster mother was Britain than France had been a mother. Again, in 1812, with that foster mother in a life and death struggle for the liberties of Europe, against the emperor acknowledged by the mass of the French people, when the United States, instigated by covetous desires of annexing Canada, threw in her lot with the foes of freedom, had the French-Canadians not proved 'true to their salt,' is there not a possibility, aye, a probability, that the invasion would have been successful, and Canada relieved of 'the Quebec nuisance' at the same time? Even in 1837 there might have been serious complications were it not that the great majority of the French-speaking population stood aloof from Papineau and his fellow malcontents. And may we not thank the far-seeing generosity of the rulers, whose policy the 'Chronicle' characterizes so differently, for the fealty of a people even then recently alien, and also regard with pride their quickness to perceive that under any other flag, whether of independent existence or of annexation to the republic—yes, even under that of Old France—they could not hope for an enjoyment of such security of language, religion and civil liberty as under the Union Jack. Let us glance for a moment at another part of the empire, where an effort was made to secure unity by one language. England did not recognize the Irish language, even to the extent of giving the people of the sister isle the Bible in their own tongue. But did the one language in the courts, the schools, and the churches weld the people into one? Did it do away with race or religious hatred and silence treason-mongering in loyal anthems for even the best of sovereigns and the freest of governments? I trow not. Let Canadians ponder these things when they hear the 'Quebec nuisance' railed at.

ULSTER PAT.

THE TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your report of the organization of the 'Temperance Legislation League' in London this week, you say that the league protested against 'Premier Ross's proposal to compensate the liquor interests.' This is a mistake, because the convention did not assume that Premier Ross had made any such proposal. The premier's reference to compensation in his speech introducing the referendum bill was disquieting, and it suggested the appointment of a royal commission to investigate, with a view to ascertaining if there would be any ground for compensation, which is a very different thing from proposing compensation. The protest of the convention against compensation was based upon the fact that the premier had raised the question.

It is pretty safe to assume that the premier is not in favor of compensation, for the Liberal Government of Ontario, of which he is now the head, has cut off more licenses than there are left to cut off, and never so much as considered compensation for any of them. It is the hereditary policy of the Ontario Government to refuse to recognize any vested right in a license after it has expired. I also notice that you have fallen into the error of some other newspapers, in using the word, 'Legislative' instead of 'Legislation,' in the title of the new temperance organization, established at the London convention this week. It is a league for securing temperance legislation, hence, 'The Temperance Legislation League.' It is not, as has been suggested, in some quarters, a society to supplant the Alliance, but rather to promote the purpose of that body, by undertaking work which the Alliance has not been able to do. This harmony of aim was manifested by the unanimous decision to work for prohibition in the referendum campaign, in hearty co-operation with the Alliance. The Alliance, as its name indicates, is a body made up of representatives of other societies, while the league fills an entirely new field, by enrolling directly, individual members, and providing for their co-operation along lines of independent political action. Many of the most prominent members of the Alliance are active in the league movement, from the Alliance president of Ontario, the Rev. W. A. MacKay, D.D., down. I think it would be unfortunate if an impression got abroad that there was antagonism rather than co-operation between these two bodies, and it will not be the fault of the officers of the league if such is the case.

I shall be very pleased to send printed information about the league to any readers of the 'Witness' who will apply for it.

ROBERT RAE,
Secretary, Temperance Legislation League.
Toronto, July 3, 1902.

SUMMER RESORT LIQUOR LICENSES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Orillia Church of England Temperance Society has repeatedly asked the Provincial Government to abolish summer resort liquor licenses. It has also urged upon Sunday schools 'within its sphere of influence' not to take excursion parties to such places familiarizing children with the concomitants of the traffic; leading many young people, and especially girls, into temptation that they might otherwise have escaped, and to which they sometimes succumb. The Sunday school or church picnic is, by its very name, freed of suspicion. Ought not those managing them for that reason to be doubly careful not to place a stumbling block or an occasion of falling in the way of those who accept this invitation to attend? There is no place 'licensed to sell' which can be free from evell associations, and even if the licentious and sensual do not 'patronize the excursions' they will certainly be found not far off during the stay of the excursionists. Besides, such excursions lend a glamor of respectability to the resort, which, of itself, is a snare to the unwary, not alone at the time, but on occasions when there will not be even the outward restraint of the presence of professing followers of the One who set a safe example in every case and under all circumstances.

Orillia, June, 1902.

LIBRARIAN C. E. T. S.

Advertisements.

A HEROIC LIFE.

With an Eye Single to the Good of Her Fellow-men She Toiled.

The Story of Eliza H. Varney, of Bloomfield, Ont.—Spent Many Years in a Service of Saintly Sacrifice to the Poor and Needy—Ministered to Their Physical as Well as Spiritual Wants.

Bloomfield, Ont., July 11 (Special).—Our community boasts of having within it one of the most devoted Christian women that ever toiled in the world's vineyard.

Owned and blessed by God, this self-sacrificing heroine and her husband, since deceased, spent many years of faithful pastoral work in different parts of the continent.

Elizabeth H. Varney, relict of the late Levi Varney, is now 73 years of age, and is living in quiet retirement here. She is a member of the Society of the Old Orthodox Friends, and this simple, peace-loving Society never had a more humble or more worthy member.

It is of her work among the Doukhobors in our own Canadian North-West that she loves most to speak, and many and vivid are her recollections of this peculiar people.

One of the greatest difficulties this devoted woman had to contend with was disease among her poor people. But she had armed herself with a remedy that was as unfailing as her own charity—Dodd's Kidney Pills were the weapons she used to drive out sickness.

Some years before she had tried and proven the value of this great medicine in her own case when threatened with Dropsy and suffering with Rheumatism. They had completely restored her, and when she found that the prevailing trouble among the Doukhobor people was Kidney Disease and Dropsy she knew that Dodd's Kidney Pills would be her most valuable aid in her good work.

She tells of one poor young woman among this people who was suffering so severely with the Dropsy that she was terribly bloated all over and confined to her bed. The Lady Missionary left a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately sent for three more boxes.

She was rewarded for her efforts by the complete recovery of the young woman.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have received this worthy woman's most emphatic endorsation.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, July 15, 1902.

PRIBLEM NO. 591.

(By Karl Kondelik.)

Black 7 pieces.



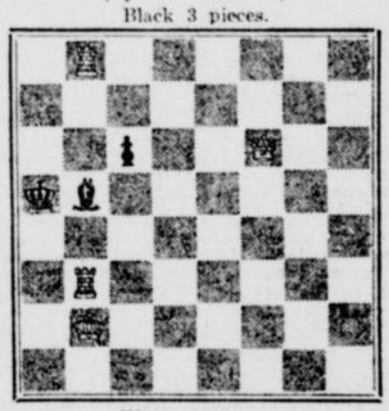
White 9 pieces.

Mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 592

(By N. Maximoff.)

Black 3 pieces.



White 4 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Solutions—Aug. 2.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 585. Traxler. Three moves. Key: —Kt—K 5. A high class 3er from every point of view.

No. 586. Baird. Two moves. Key:—R—K 4.

GAME NO. 520.

One of two simultaneous consultation games played by Dr. Lasker, at Liverpool.

White. W. W. and A. Rutherford.	Black. Herr Lasker.
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3 (a)
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q B 4
3 P—K 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P—Q 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—K 4
6 P—Q 5	6 Kt—K 2
7 P—K 4	7 Kt—K Kt 3
8 Q—B 2	8 B—K 2
9 B—Q 3	9 Castles (b)
10 Kt—K 2 (c)	10 P—Q R 3
11 Kt—K Kt 3	11 P—Q Kt 4
12 P—KR 4	12 Kt—K B 5
13 B x Kt	13 P x B
14 Kt—K 2	14 Kt—R 4
15 P—K 5!	15 P—K Kt 3
16 P—K 6!	16 B P x P
17 B x K P (d)	17 P x B
18 Q x P ch	18 Kt—Kt 2
19 Kt—Kt 5	19 B x Kt
20 P x B	20 P—K 4 (e)
21 R—R 7 (f)	21 R—R 2
22 Q—R 6 (g)	22 B—B 4
23 P—Kt 6	23 B x P
24 Q x B	24 Q—B 3 (h)
25 R—R 6 (i)	25 Q x Q
26 R x Q	26 R—Q 2
27 P x P	27 P x P (j)
28 Kt—B 3	28 K—B 2 (k)
29 R—Kt 5	29 P—Kt 5
30 Kt—K 4	30 R—Q R sq
31 K—Q 2	31 Kt—K sq
32 R—K R sq (l)	32 K—K 2
33 R—Kt 8!	33 R x P
34 R—R 8	34 Resigns.

As a piece must be lost.

(a) An original defence of Herr Lasker's, who considers it sound; but it gives up control of Black's Q 4 square, which his opponents immediately seize.

(b) White purposed if Kt K B 5 to take it with B and play P K 5.

(c) Intending an attack with the K's side Pawns, keeping the K in the centre, as the centre Pawns are blocked.

(d) A brilliant sacrifice. The succeeding four moves are forced.

(e) P x P is better.

(f) R. R. 8 ch was examined here, but then 21, K x R, 22, Q R 6 ch, K, Kt sq, 23, P Kt 6, and Black escapes by sacrificing the R at B 2.

(g) Providing for the advance of the P.

(h) R B 3 is better.

(i) The weakness of the Pawn at Q 3, originating with the first move, is now apparent, and involves the loss of the game.

(j) K B 2 is better, forcing the R to Kt 5.

(k) Too late now, as the Kt will guard it.

(l) Abandoning the Q's side for a winning attack. The weakness of the Q's Pawn is more and more apparent.

GAME NO. 521.

A charming little game played recently at the Nuremberg Chess Club, between Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch and an amateur, the doctor conceding the odds of Pawn and move.

The notes are by Dr. Tarrasch.

Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.

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

(a) Turning the game into a Scotch opening. Better would be 3, P K B 4, followed by B Q B 4.

(b) He ought now to have continued on the ordinary lines of the Scotch opening—7, Q Q 4, Q K 2, 8, P B 3, P Q 4, B K Kt 5, etc.

(c) If instead of this he had castled he would still have had a good game, for if 9, B x Kt, 10, B x B, P x P, 11, P x Kt, followed by 12, B x P. By capturing the Queen's Pawn, however, he gives Black at once a powerful attack.

(d) A fine move, which wins the game off hand.

There is no satisfactory reply to this. If 12, P x Kt, B Q B 4 wins at once. And if 12, R x R, Q x R ch, 13, K R, Q Kt 6 and wins.

(e) If 13, K—R, Q x R P ch; 14, P x Q, R—R 7 mate.

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.'

'We most do own what we own not,
That which is free to all,
The sunset light upon the sea,
The passing strain of melody,
Are ours beyond recall.'

I have thought of this lately when in the garden with passing guests who enjoyed my roses, and carried away with them a memory of their sweetness. How beautiful the large bushes of Madame Hardy, white and double, with a purity all their own. The old York and Lancaster has so many varied shades on the one branch from pink to white, with sometimes the colors mingled on the same rose.

The rich dark scarlet crimson of the Jacqueminot has a touch of flame that is lost as soon as gathered, and only seen to perfection when first opened. The sweet old cabbage rose still has a stray stem of beauty, and there are many other claimants that arrest attention and admiration from my flower loving friends.

Many are the comments in the little garden talk we have together. 'It is like the garden of Eden,' said one. 'How do you know?' I questioned. Another, with a pessimistic tendency remarked yesterday, 'What a pity we have to die and leave all this loveliness!'

More to my taste, and appropriate as to description, was the remark of a young girl, seeing this quiet garden for the first time. 'It is so wild and natural and lovely,' she murmured, 'yet shows such cultivation.' An anomaly that I understood—and that expressed my own idea on the subject.

STRAWBERRIES.

Inquirer.—Yes, there are people who cannot eat strawberries, and even the handling of them brings on a rash on the skin, and great discomfort. These people are to be pitied, for they lose one of the pleasures of life—to be able to eat ripe, luscious strawberries fresh from the vine. Then, again, for some ailments, doctors are telling their patients that strawberries are not the best diet, yet there are others who put great value on this fruit eaten with cream, and made part of a meal.

I remember reading long ago in a well known agricultural journal how one fruit-grower wrote, that if his children were ailing in spring he found them recover fast when he could turn them out into the strawberry patch. This fruit is easy of digestion being next to bananas, prunes and apples, and requiring less time by one hour than the raspberry.

The high noon of the year has come when strawberries are ripe and sweet—losing the woody taste of the white nosed berries—and melting in a rich flavor.

Those who have eaten them from the vines know best what the true flavor is, when they can pick them without the market-taint, that reaches them after travel, as food that is cooked in one oven gains the mingled flavors of mutton and apple pie, or whatever else may be mingled and simmering together. The crates may be ventilated, yet dust-proof, and every care taken to retain the freshness, but the aroma is lost in transit.

My sympathy is with the people who cannot eat ripe berries; they miss the 'sweetness and light,' and the very best from an epicurean point of view that the season can give.

The same inquirer asks whence the strawberry derived its name. You find the original to be Fragaria in reference to the perfumed fruit, and it is generally understood that the common name strawberry was given on account of straw having been laid between the plants to prevent the fruit from getting soiled in wet weather. There are many species of the fruit. The Virginia, or scarlet, the grandiflora, Hautbois, Alpine and many others.

LUNARIA.

L.W.W.—The flat semi-transparent seads inclosed in your letter are called Honesty, or Moonwort, from Luna, the moon, referring to the shape of the seed vessels. It is an old garden plant, a biennial with blue and white, or white flowers, having large silvery seed pouches, which are considered ornamental among bouquets of dried ferns and grasses, lasting a long time if not subjected to moisture. The seed should be sown in early summer in order to blossom the next year. It winters well in the open border.

FIG LEAF.

Miss McC.—Will write by mail as requested, but in answer would say that the specimen leaf sent is a fig leaf, and it is best to let the plant alone, for the single stem with branching top is a very good plan, and will be as successful as any other. The ground need only be moderately rich and it does not require great heat. Last year the figs on my tree dropped off when half grown, the cause being neglect of watering at a critical time. Your little orange tree may have scale along the stem of plant for they are very subject to this insect pest, and it keeps them from growing or thriving. Try washing the stems and leaves with soapsuds, and examine it thoroughly. Many people are successful with these miniature trees, and they require a rather cool situation at this season of the year, and plenty of water.

English ivy will not withstand our winters nor is the English Holly a success north of Virginia. But we have a Mahonia that is hardy here and resembles the holly minus the red berries.

FICUS ELASTICA.

Rubber Plant.—The method you describe will be successful, and is often taken with this plant. When it branches out, rub off the shoots you do not wish to have remain, and it will grow branching just as you train it. Being natives to the tropics it must be treated accordingly.

If cultivated in a moist atmosphere the rubber plant will emit roots from its stem and branches and attach itself to any contiguous object, even to a stone wall. Cut the stem half through, bandage with a little earth in the cloth and you will soon have a rooted plant that can be severed and put into a pot.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Cedar.—The above is the proper name also Arbor Vitae, and it is to be commended as the best of hedges. If your land is swampy it is suitable for the growth of the plants, and I have no doubt they would find a market for it is the most desirable of ornamental evergreens for hedges either high or low. Keep the little plants cut back, to induce root growth, and see to it that they do not get dry while in this stage of growth.

THE BIRDS.

Already there is a change in the bird music—the leading soloists are giving their songs but rarely, and we may prepare for their last appearance in public before very long. The tone of the music in the orchard and garden is chiefly the cry of the young birds, and they make fretful music that is discordant compared with the sweet harmonies of June. The chipping sparrows hop like mice underfoot and raise little whirls of dust along the paths, as they toss and gambol in the dry dust, and the orioles are busy preparing their young for their start out in the world.

It does not give any pleasure to the bird lover to see the blackbirds and swallows making short flights in groups, for we know that they are gathering for a good-by flitting, and are the harbingers of the waning year. Humming birds are very much at home here, and I wonder what they find in the cut leaved elder flowers to bury their bills in the strong scented bunches of white bloom. It is said to be good for the complexion, but they do not need to improve their rich lustrous plumage, but, doubtless, it provides some mysterious sweetness, for the air is full of its fragrance, and it is a wholesome attraction to these beautiful birdlets.

Being subject to wind storms and cat prowlers many of the nests full of young birds have come to grief.

Going into the garden one day I came upon a cat with a meaner yellow bird in its mouth, the poor thing was quite dead, and in a currant bush near by three open mouths were gaping in vain to be filled. At last the father bird, more jaunty than his little mate flew to the rescue and supplied them with worms and other insects till their cries ceased in semi-tones of content.

All our Early Richmond cherries have disappeared; yet I resent it whenever some mighty hunter shoots the robins, for no doubt he thinks the cherries are his own, and, indeed, he has as much right to them as we, who claim such large ownership of the earth.

A NEW FAVORITE.

There are some beautiful Iris blossoms in the garden this year, that never lived there before. Strangers ask 'What are they?' for the flower is so delicate that it is not always recognized as the Fleur de Lys of France—the lily of Florence. Nothing can be more refined and lovely than the thin transparent petals. They seem the proper heights, not too tall, nor too dwarfed, grouping in the flower border. There are no such pearly shadows, or strange purity in the whiteness of other flowers, and they are a perfect marvel of strange beauty while they last.

PRUNING A PEAR TREE.

Mr. W.—Pear trees are started lower than apple trees because the top tends to be more upright, and because the trunk is liable to be injured by sun scald. Three or four feet is the usual height to start the branches. Thin out the top but avoid heavy pruning, as it produces too quick a growth, which in turn induces fire blight. It is well to keep all spurs and sprouts off the trunk of the tree as if blight attacks it, there is a chance that it will go down into the trunk through these sprouts and cause permanent damage. Pear trees do best in this climate when not forced too much and are more hardy when the land is in grass.

ROSES FOR WINTER.

Ella.—Let your rose rest for a while by gradually withholding water, after shifting into a larger pot if there is any appearance of it being root-bound. Then start it afresh, watering carefully in small quantity at first, and if the pot is full of white working roots you can give the plant a little weak liquid manure by September.

Watch for insect enemies, and as new leaves come have them syringed with clean water every morning, this will help to keep them healthy and encourage flowering buds for autumn.

ZINGIBER.

E.J.—Your ginger plant has only lost its leaves in seeking its rest time; if you water it and place it in a moist atmosphere it will send up again its two sword-like leaves. It is a native of Asia, but was naturalized in the West Indies and is an important crop in Jamaica.

The plant in a pot is not difficult to manage; it must be kept warm and watered while growing. It is not especially interesting as to foliage, but it bears neglect, and is always ready when it receives attention.

LIGUSTRUM.

E.K.—The leaves are Privet, a hardy shrub used for hedges in many places. It is propagated by cuttings, and is a valuable addition to shrubbery at this season of the year, when other shrubs are getting past their best. But I do not think it grows wild in this country, and your specimen must have escaped from an old garden near by. It is surprising how many things do so, and in driving along a country road I have traced shrubs and perennial plants for miles till reaching the place where they originated.

FACTORY CLASSES.

A modern means of carrying the gospel to working men in shops and factories is a movement known as the Shop Bible Class, which is destined to be a power for good. This movement has had largest development in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association at Cleveland, O. During a recent week the attendance at fourteen classes was 1,344. The services are short, usually occupying not more than twenty minutes. At Warren, Pa., several classes have an aggregate weekly attendance of nearly 400. At Elmira, N. Y., the Bible class at the shops of a large manufacturing company have had an average attendance of 150. Several men have been led to Christian decision. So encouraging have been the results that the proprietors have requested that a branch of the association be organized for their employees, and have offered rooms in the factory for their use. In view of the effectiveness of these classes and the fact that by them the gospel may be carried to hundreds of thousands of men now unreached by the Church, it is expected that their number will steadily increase. —'Ram's Horn.'

C E T L TOPIC

July 27, 1902.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

(Matt. x., 7, 8.)

The various adjuncts of direct missionary work in heathen lands, have a justification aside from their value in bringing those benefited within sound of the gospel message. The sermon on the Mount enjoins a care for the temporal welfare of others quite apart from the question of helping their souls. The world's misery, though largely due to the world's sinfulness, ought in itself to excite our compassion. In London one-tenth of the city's population attended the feast for the city's poor, and in heathen countries a far larger proportion may be counted as poor in worldy goods. This poverty is generally of a kind that mere money cannot cure. Ignorance, shiftlessness and disease would still keep the multitude in poverty even if great fortunes of money were distributed amongst them. The science of sociology calls attention to the fact that we can help people best by giving them a fair chance to help themselves, and that we combat poverty most successfully when we combat ignorance, shiftlessness and disease. In Christian missions, almost from the first, systematic efforts have been made to defeat one of these enemies of human welfare. Ignorance being a foe to piety, as well as to prosperity, has received first attention. The ideal in every Protestant community is that every one should know enough at least to be able to read the Bible, and in many cases, notably that of Japan, a superior education has placed the Christian converts in the most influential positions. A far more complicated matter than education was the problem of giving financial aid or interfering with industrial conditions. But of late years there has been a development of industrial training at mission stations, and this should tend to make the native Christians, who often have come from the lowest and most shiftless class, far more prosperous, thrifty and self-respecting. But more intimately and tenderly does the brotherliness of Christianity lay hold of a man when he is sick, for least of all can he help himself when overborne by disease. And the Christian doctor brings health and life itself to many who would have perished if left to the skill of heathen priests and sages. It is not only wild savages that try to drive out disease by exorcising the demons. In the semi-civilized lands, where writing is common, charms often are written instead of prescriptions, and the patient is content to swallow the paper.

But if it is blessed to give when our giving merely relieves bodily pain or helps a man to earn a living, how blessed, indeed, is the effort to bring a darkened soul into the light of God's peace. And if it were our chief object to make a heathen people happier and more prosperous in this world it would still be our most effectual plan, in the long run, to preach to them the salvation from sin which is also salvation from misery. For the preaching of the gospel the medical missionary had unique opportunities. Admiration of his skill and gratitude for his kindness make the patients and their friends more willing to listen to what he has to say on religious subjects. A good example of how even the casual visitor to a mission dispensary may be made to carry away with him something of the gospel message, is given in the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain's book 'In the Tiger Jungle.' In speaking to natives he calls the Bible the 'true Veda' because the Vedas are the old sacred books of India.

'The tickets that we give the patients 'at our mission hospitals and dispensaries 'are really little leaflet tracts. I have 'lying before me one in the Telugu language, of which I have myself printed 'thirty thousand and given them to patients who have come for treatment. 'It is the size of a gentleman's visiting-'card and has two leaves; it is printed 'on thick, strong paper that will not 'wear out. On the front page with ornamental border is printed 'Madanapalle 'Free Hospital,' with blanks for number, 'date and patient's name. By that number he is registered, and his disease, 'symptoms and treatment are entered in 'the book. This ticket is given to the 'out-patients. Each time one comes for 'further treatment, or for more medicine 'the patient must show his ticket. They 'keep them very carefully, often for 'years, lest perchance they want to come 'again and need this as an introduction. 'As the patient is registered and receives 'his number, he seats himself to await 'his turn for treatment, and opens his 'folded ticket to see what directions it 'contains inside. As this may be the 'only glimmering of truth that some will 'have in the villages from which some 'of these patients come, a hundred miles 'away, I prepare the most concise statement of Christian truth and printed it 'there. . . These tickets are read. I 'met upon the highway one day, as I 'was travelling twenty miles from home, 'a Brahman, who stopped and asked if 'I were not the missionary doctor from 'Madanapalle. He said that one of my 'patients had taken home his ticket to 'his village eighty miles away, and that 'he had seen it and read, and read it 'again, and now he had come in on foot 'all that way to ask me more about that '"true Veda" and the Jesus Christ set 'forth in that little ticket. These tickets pay.'

A French general has inaugurated a plan permitting and even encouraging soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller musical instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense of the state.

LORD SALISBURY RESIGNS.

(Continued from Page I.)

whole Liberal-Unionist party of the House of Commons.' After Mr. Chamberlain had delivered his message the conference dispersed.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On entering the House of Commons subsequently Mr. Balfour met with a great reception, not only from his own supporters, but from the members of the opposition. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of his party, congratulated Mr. Balfour on the honor he had received in being called upon to form an administration, and wished him success and prosperity, not only in forming it, but in conducting it.

Mr. Balfour, who was so deeply affected that his reply was almost incoherent, expressed in broken terms his gratitude for the kindness shown him. Later, Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to Lord Salisbury, in which he was joined by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who declared that the former premier, in international questions, had again and again won their applause, confidence and approval.

The resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach caused intense surprise. It was generally taken to be almost more important than Lord Salisbury's, and was regarded in some quarters as being directly due to the more important voice which Mr. Chamberlain will have in the new cabinet.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, said to a representative of the Associated Press: 'It will have a more immediate and material result than Lord Salisbury's retirement. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was an excellent check on Chamberlain, who is now practically all-powerful. I do not regard the general political situation as being at all changed by Lord Salisbury's disappearance from active life.'

OTHER CHANGES.

Several other changes are likely to occur, including the retirement of Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the elevation of Mr. George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to a seat in the cabinet. Speculation is already rife as to who will be Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's successor. The name of Mr. R. W. Hanbury, president of the Board of Agriculture, is frequently mentioned.

THE LATE PREMIER

LORD SALISBURY'S CAREER.

The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, son of the second Marquis of Salisbury by his first wife, the daughter and heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., was born at Hatfield in 1830. He was elected member of Parliament for Stamford in 1853. He represented that borough in the Conservative interest until his succession to the Marquisate on the death of his father, April 12, 1868. While in the Lower House he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother on June 14, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. He took a part in all public measures that affected the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading political questions. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Quarterly Review' and other periodicals.

He was appointed Secretary of State for India in July, 1866, in Lord Derby's third administration. He resigned on March 2, 1867, because of a difference of opinion about the reform bill. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford as successor to the late Earl of Derby, Nov. 12, 1869. In 1871 and 1872 he was an arbitrator in the complicated affairs of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company.

He was appointed Secretary of State for India again when Disraeli returned to office in 1874. He was special ambassador to the Sublime Porte when Russia opposed Turkey in Servian affairs, and a minister plenipotentiary at the conference of Constantinople. In this conference he was a leader. He had an audience of the Sultan Jan. 14, 1877, and pressed upon him the two points on which the powers intended to insist, informing him that if they were not accepted the ambassadors would quit Constantinople immediately. These two proposals were that there should be a mixed Turkish and international Commission of supervision and that the first appointment of the governors should be ratified by the powers.

A special meeting of the Ottoman Grand Council was held on January 18. About 140 Musselmans and about 60 leading Christians were present. The proceedings lasted two hours and were opened by Midhat Pasha. With one dissentient voice the council was unanimous in insisting on the rejection of the proposals of the powers. The conference held its last sitting Jan. 20, and immediately afterward Lord Salisbury left for England.

He was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the place of the Earl of Derby April 2, 1878. He wrote at once a memorable despatch in which he enunciated the policy of the government with regard to the Eastern question. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield were soon afterward the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin. On their return to London the most enthusiastic reception greeted them at Charing Cross, July 16, 1878.

The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter. He received the freedom of the city of London and a grand banquet at the Mansion House. He went out of office with his party after the defeat sustained in the general election of April, 1880.

At a meeting of Conservative peers held on May 9, 1881, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury was elected to lead the party in the House of Lords. Since then his career has been identified with that of the Conservative party. He opposed, but finally accepted, the Irish Land Act of 1881, criticised adversely with much vigor Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy; carried the rejection of the County Franchise Bill in 1884; and represented the Conservatives at the conference between opposing leaders which led to the framing of the Redistribution Bill of 1885, Mr. Gladstone having been defeated on June 9 of that year on a budget vote, and having resigned, Lord Salisbury took office as premier.

The principal events of his short tenure of office were the annexation of Burmah, and the reopening of the Eastern question by the revolution in Eastern Roumelia, and the Servo-Bulgarian war, England supporting Prince Alexander by her 'friendly' neutrality. After the general election of November, 1885, Lord Salisbury was turned out on the address at the end of January. He opposed Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy, and after the second general election, in 1886, became once more premier.

When the late Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation led to the reconstruction of the cabinet, Lord Salisbury took the Foreign Office in the place of Lord Iddesleigh, resigned. In May, 1888, Lord Salisbury introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that assembly and the creation of life peers.

The city of Glasgow presented its freedom to him on May 20, and in July the German Emperor and the Prince of Naples visited him, and were entertained at Hatfield House.

The general election of 1892 caused Lord Salisbury to go out of office, though his government did not actually resign till they had been defeated in the Commons. After the defeat of the Rosebery administration Lord Salisbury again became premier on June 29, 1895, and his government was sustained at the last general elections in Oct., 1900. Lord Salisbury held the portfolio of Foreign Secretary in the cabinet for many years, in which he was succeeded by the present holder, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Lord Salisbury, apart from politics, has had varied interests. He is himself an electrician, and has applied his knowledge to practical purposes at Hatfield House and on his estates. He is much interested in chemistry and the whole range of experimental physics, and has spent much of his time in his private laboratory. Lord Salisbury was a successful writer on political affairs, and described himself as a newspaper man. He spoke on March 2, 1893, on the necessity of giving increased attention to the study of medicine, at a meeting in aid of the building fund of the Radcliffe Infirmary. He received Ulster delegates at Hatfield in May of that year. He travelled in Ulster later. He delivered a remarkable inaugural address at a meeting of the British Association at Oxford, over which he presided, in Aug., 1894. He insisted in this address on the necessary limitations to scientific speculation.

Lord Salisbury married, in 1857, Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Baron Alderson, of the Exchequer Court, who died a few years ago.

THE SOLITARY STATESMAN

LORD SALISBURY WANTS FEW FRIENDS.

The Manchester 'Guardian,' in illustration of the strange mental aloofness of Lord Salisbury, tells the following story:

Lord Salisbury, the Bishop of London, and many others, happened to be in a room with the King. The King said to the bishop, 'Do you know what Lord Salisbury has just said about you? He pointed you out and asked, "Who is that young-looking cleric?"' And then to save embarrassment of the bishop, His Majesty, with that invariable goniality which is all his own, added, 'But you need not mind that. I just showed him the latest photograph of myself, and after looking at it some moments in silence, he said, sympathetically, "Poor old Buller."'

Naturally, I am quite unable to say whether the story is well founded or not; but if it is not true, it ought to be, for it gives such a good idea of the curious position Lord Salisbury holds in the public life of his country. There have been men of much more retiring habits than even Lord Salisbury who have held great positions in the world.

Tisza, the Premier of Hungary for more than ten years, lived in a couple of rooms; so did Thad. Stevens, the leader of the Republican and Abolitionist party in the House of Representatives, during the great civil war in the United States; and even to-day in France, it is quite common for very influential politicians to live on the fifth floor in an apartment on the plebeian left side of the Seine. But it may be doubted if there is an instance in the history of England of a man of Lord Salisbury's great position as nobleman and as politician, who has held and who holds himself aloof so much from the general run of men.

There are, I am sure, plenty of members of the House of Commons, belonging to his own party, who have never exchanged a word with Lord Salisbury. I should not be at all surprised to find that there are members of his own Cabinet with whom he is not on anything like close terms of personal acquaintance. I am sure that is the case with at least one of them, and he is a man in a great position; and social London, as a whole, does not know Lord Salisbury at all.

He is never to be seen at routs, or at fashionable restaurants where everybody from the King downwards, now goes, and I have never read of his paying a visit to a first night at a theatre, though I daresay he has been there.

In the House of Commons he is equally unknown. There is, as everybody knows, a gallery in that assembly where members of the House of Lords have a right to sit and listen to the speeches and doings of their fellow legislators. I think that Lord Salisbury was there once, and once only, since he left forever to become a member of the House of Peers.

Some few years ago a foolish fellow wrote a paragraph in the newspapers describing Lord Salisbury as seated one evening in deep converse and smoking a friendly cigar with the late Mr. Parnell in the smoking room of the House of Commons.

The denial of Lord Salisbury was pretty complete; he had never spoken to Mr. Parnell in his life; he had never been in the smoking room of the House of Commons, and he never smoked. Indeed, the picture of Lord Salisbury with a cigar in his mouth was grotesquely untrue.

He differed from the late Mr. Gladstone in many things; but he quite agreed with him in his old-fashioned detestation of smoking. So much is this the case that it is an understood thing among the guests at Hatfield that, if they must smoke, they shall at least do so at such distance of time and space from their host as not to bring him into contact with even the smell of tobacco.

The seclusion of Lord Salisbury can be gathered by a perusal of the papers. Even when parliament is sitting, and when things are at their hottest, you can read almost any day of the week that Lord Salisbury has gone down to Hatfield. Hatfield, it is true, is only eighteen miles from London, but, after all, it is not London; and any man who wanted to be in the very thick of London life would not go even so far away from it when the session was in full swing. It is only a man who wants to be out of London and has a certain inner dislike of it and its people and its ways who would take care to be so often out of it.

And while other great noblemen are giving great receptions and dinner parties, Lord Salisbury but rarely entertains; and then it is on a huge scale and after an official fashion; so that really it is rather the fulfilment of a disagreeable public duty than the exercise of a genial and personal hospitality.

All kinds of stories are told, indeed, to illustrate the purely perfunctory character of these entertainments—stories, some of which recall the famous picture in 'Punch' in which the hostess, asked by one of her guests to introduce him to a young lady who was another of the guests, replied that she would gladly do so if she knew the name of either the one guest or the other.

This detachment from society is carried by Lord Salisbury into the smallest details of his life. For instance, when he travels in the railway carriage that conveys him from Hatfield to London, he manages, if he can, to always get into a carriage by himself; and if he should be cursed with company, his nose stuck into a book is a sufficient warning off to any one who desires to enter into conversation with him.

He is, of course, a member of the Carlton Club, and that is the great rendezvous of the leaders of his party; but he is seldom seen in Carlton. For choice he goes to the Athenaeum, because there he has a chance of meeting a different class of people from the ordinary politician. Occasionally he lunches with a bishop, and doubtless, finds relief in a theological bout.

One he goes to is the Junior Carlton, which is opposite the senior club of the same name. It is true that the Junior Carlton is also the resort of the members—Parliamentary and otherwise—of Lord Salisbury's political flock; but then the members in this case are mostly so junior to Lord Salisbury in years, or so remote from him in pursuit or position, that he is pretty sure not to have any acquaintances among them, and so can count on his eating his lunch in quiet.

There is nobody there who would dare to buttonhole him; whereas in the Carlton he would probably know one man in every three he met, and many of these would be his contemporaries, and, more or less, his equals. And, therefore, he goes to the junior club.

The truth is that Lord Salisbury is a very shy man, a very reserved man, a student and philosopher by instinct, and a politician by accident. He knew much about electricity long before it had become the common pursuit it is to-day, and had fitted up Hatfield House with an ingenious electrical plant, while most even wealthy people were still sticking to their gas jets or oil lamps.

And he is, like Lord Rosebery, an omnivorous reader. People are often surprised to find, indeed, how much he has read, and how up-to-date his reading always is. It is often asked how he can find time with all his work to do this vast amount of reading, and I am told that the friends he gathers now and then around him at Hatfield are often surprised to see how apparently easy-going and leisurely his life is.

The secret is that Lord Salisbury is one of the men who always seem to work less than they actually do, and that he can despatch his tasks with such extraordinary rapidity.

And in this, as in so many other things in his career and character to-day, one can trace the effects of his earlier experiences. Everybody knows that his father disapproved of his marriage; that he was then a younger son, with a small income and smaller prospects, and that he was obliged to make his own living. He did so by becoming a leader writer on the 'Saturday Review'—when that powerful and brilliant paper was founded by Beresford Hope, his brother-in-law—and it is the promptitude and rapidity as a writer which he acquired under these circumstances which enabled him to dash off a despatch when he was at the Foreign Office with a rapidity that must seem miraculous to the ordinary penman.

It is very remarkable that Lord Salisbury should not, in the surroundings of the newspaper offices to which he was attached, become personally acquainted with some of the men to whom he has remained a stranger even yet. For instance, one of the most frequent and brilliant writers for the 'Saturday Review' in those far-off days was Mr. John Morley, and Mr. John Morley and Lord Salisbury have never exchanged a syllable.

I suppose there are no two men who have more opposed convictions on all subjects—religious, social and political, and probably they would have to avoid most topics of ordinary conversation. But at the same time they are both lovers of the muses, and both great readers, and in literature they certainly must have some common ground. But what they would say to each other will remain apparently one of the unsolved problems of history, for if they have not met up to this, it is not likely that they will meet at any future time.

The Salisbury of to-day is very different from the young man who, as Lord Robert Cecil, was at once the delight and the horror of the House of Commons. It is known that to-day Lord Salisbury is stout to unwieldiness, and it is rather hard to realize that he was once as slight a man as Mr. Balfour. And yet it is so.

Lord Rosebery related in one of his speeches that one of the first glimpses he caught of Lord Salisbury was when he was pointed out to him in the library at Hatfield by an awe-struck housekeeper, and Lord Robert Cecil—as he then was — appeared to Lord Rosebery, a tall, very thin, young man, with the stoop already of the student in his shoulders. Sir John Gorst, who is now one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, also remembered Lord Salisbury, when he was the image of the Mr. Balfour of to-day.

And even the temper of Lord Salisbury has changed with his physique. Even yet he can be sardonic, but his tongue has none of the ferocities of his younger days. People of this generation have forgotten the story of his encounter with Mr. Gladstone when the Liberal leader was abolishing the paper duty. Lord Robert Cecil, as he then was, described the conduct of Mr. Gladstone as more like the pettifogging of an attorney than the act of a statesman. There was a fierce outburst.

A few nights afterward Lord Robert stood up, and, referring to this phrase, added that it had been open to misconstruction. Everybody thought he was going to do the handsome thing and beg Mr. Gladstone's pardon. And Lord Robert Cecil led up to this expectation with almost malign adroitness. He said that he felt that he ought to apologize, and then, after a long pause, he added, 'to the attorneys.' Thereupon indignation was hotter than ever.

THE NEW PREMIER

HE HAS BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR MANY YEARS.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Arthur James Balfour, P.C., LL.D., F.R.S., etc, the new British Premier, is the son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, and Lady Blanche Mary Harriet, daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and was born on July 25, 1848, educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M. A. 1873, Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh, 1881, St. Andrew's, 1885, and Cambridge, 1888); is a D.L. for East Lothian and Rossshire; was private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1878-80; employed on special mission of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to Berlin, June, 1878; P. C., 1885; president of the Local Government Board, June, 1885, to January, 1886; and secretary for Scotland, July, 1886, to March, 1887; Chief Secretary for Ireland with a seat in the Cabinet from November, 1886, to August, 1892. After the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Balfour succeeded him as leader of the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury. After the election of 1892 he became leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and as such led the opposition against the Home Rule for Ireland Bill. In April, 1893, he represented his uncle, Lord Salisbury, at the great Orange demonstration at Belfast.

After the elections of 1892, Mr. Balfour was leader of the Opposition until June, 1895, when on the return of the Unionist party to power he again became leader of the House and First Lord of the Treasury, positions which he has since filled. Mr. Balfour sat for Hertford, from February, 1874, to November, 1885, and since then he has sat for the eastern division of Manchester. He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, in November, 1886; was Keeper of the Privy Seal, Ireland, 1887; Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick, 1887; vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland; chairman of the Commission on Bi-Metallism, 1887; elected F. R. S., 1888; member of the Senate of London University, 1888; the freedom of the city of London was conferred on him in 1888; and he was elected member of the Committee on Town Holdings, Procedure of the House of Commons, etc. He is the author of a 'Defence of Philosophic Doubt,' published in 1879, the volume of 'Golf' in the Badminton series, and a volume of 'Essays and Addresses,' 1893; encyclopaedic articles on musical subjects, and various magazine articles.

Mr. Balfour is an enthusiastic golfer and cyclist. He was captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in 1894, and president of the National Cyclists' Union.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE OCCUPIED THE HIGH OFFICE.

The following is a list of the British premiers for the last century:

Premier.	Took office.
Pitt (C.)	Dec. 23, 1783
Addington (C.)	March 17, 1801
Pitt (C.)	May 15, 1804
Grenville (L.)	Feb. 11, 1806
Portland (C.)	March 31, 1807
Percival (C.)	Dec. 2, 1809
Liverpool (C.)	June 9, 1812
Canning (L.)	April 24, 1827
Goderich (L.)	Sept. 5, 1827
Wellington (C.)	Jan. 25, 1828
Grey (L.)	Nov. 22, 1830
Melbourne (L.)	July 18, 1834
Peel (C.)	Dec. 26, 1834
Melbourne (L.)	April 18, 1835
Peel (C.)	Sept. 6, 1841
Russell (L.)	July 6, 1846
Derby (C.)	Feb. 27, 1852
Aberdeen (L. and C.)	Dec. 28, 1852
Palmerston (L.)	Feb. 10, 1855
Derby (C.)	Feb. 25, 1858
Palmerston (L.)	June 18, 1859
Russell (L.)	Nov. 6, 1865
Derby (C.)	July 6, 1866
Disraeli (C.)	Feb. 27, 1868
Gladstone (L.)	Dec. 9, 1868
Beaconsfield (C.)	Feb. 21, 1874
Gladstone (L.)	April 28, 1880
Salisbury (C.)	June 24, 1885
Gladstone (L.)	Feb. 6, 1886
Salisbury (C.)	Aug. 3, 1886
Gladstone (L.)	Aug. 18, 1892
Rosebery (L.)	March 3, 1894
Salisbury (C. and L.-U.),	June 29, 1895
Salisbury (C.)	October, 1900
A. J. Balfour	July 12, 1902

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

MAY BECOME CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

London, July 15.—Late last night the talk in the Parliamentary lobbies revolved about the highly interesting and apparently well-founded statement that Mr. Chamberlain desires to exchange the office of Colonial Secretary for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. If that be so, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Chamberlain will carry his point.

Mr. Balfour's accession to the premiership is a triumph of personal qualities, and by acquiescing therein Mr. Chamberlain has secured the place next in importance in the cabinet. After that of the premier the post of chancellor of the exchequer is always regarded as the weightiest one. Therefore, it would be the natural place for Mr. Chamberlain.

HONOR FOR SALISBURY

THE KING GAVE HIM THE GRAND CROSS OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER.

London, July 15.—The Court Circular announces that King Edward conferred upon Lord Salisbury, at last Friday's audience, the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, set with brilliants.

THE NATAL CAMPAIGN

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller Revives the Controversy.

FULL TEXT OF HIS FAMOUS HELIOGRAM MESSAGE TO GENERAL WHITE.

London, July 8.—Just when the British public was becoming pre-occupied with more recent things, General Sir Redvers Buller has rearoused the old angry controversy over his conduct of the Natal campaign. He has forwarded to the press copies of his despatches relating to his first attempt to relieve Ladysmith. His first despatch, dated Dec. 15, 1899, is from Chieveley Camp, to the Secretary of War. In it he says explicitly that he does not consider himself strong enough to relieve Ladysmith. He says: 'I consider that I ought to let Ladysmith go and occupy a good position for the defence of South Natal, and so let time help us.'

The War Office announces that General Buller's telegram regarding the abandonment of Ladysmith was paraphrased for the protection of the cipher before it was printed.

General Buller now issues his exact message from his own record as follows:—'My view is that I ought to let Ladysmith go and occupy good positions for South Natal and let time help us. The best thing I can suggest is that I should occupy defensive positions and fight it out in a country better suited to our tactics.'

To the foregoing message the government replied that the surrender of Ladysmith would be regarded by the government as a national disaster of the greatest magnitude, and it urged General Buller to make another attempt.

The text of General Buller's heliogram to General White in Ladysmith, after his next failure to relieve the place, over which there was such a controversy in England, contains this passage:—'I suggest your firing away as much ammunition as you can and making the best terms you can. I can remain here if you have any alternative suggestion, but unaided I cannot break in. I find my infantry cannot fight more than ten miles from camp, and then only if water can be got. Whatever happens recollect to burn your cipher, decipher and code books and all deciphered messages.'

General White's reply was that he could not make his food last much longer, but he should not think of making terms until he was forced to do so.

The newspapers take the view that General Buller has now destroyed his own reputation and proved his own worst enemy.

The 'Daily Mail' says that Gen. Buller's attitude hitherto led many persons of weak judgment to imagine that he was really maligned, but the full text of his message is worse than his own enemies supposed.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

Ottawa, July 8.—Word was received here yesterday by the Governor-General of the death, on July 4, from pneumonia, of W. Smith, a member of the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, at Newcastle, S. A. Smith enlisted at St. Catharines, Ontario.

GARRISONING AFRICA.

London, July 9.—The 'Daily Mail' this morning says the permanent garrison in South Africa is to be 50,000 men, under the command of Lieut.-General Lyttleton. Besides this force the system of having a large number of reservists scattered throughout the country either on farms or in official positions, will be extensively followed. The reservists could be called upon for service in case of an emergency.

ANOTHER CANADIAN ILL.

Ottawa, July 9.—A message received by the Governor-General announces that Richard M. Player, a member of the Second C. M. R., is dangerously ill with enteric fever at Johannesburg. Player enlisted at Quebec.

REPATRIATED BURGHERS

London, July 10.—The 'Times's' correspondent at Johannesburg says:—A steady stream of repatriated burghers has recently been returning home. The Boers are supplied with tents, equipments, and rations for one month. This week the general return begins by government transport of those not possessing horses and carts of their own.

A local commission in each district will assist in the restoration of the people to their homes, supplying food, shelter, seeds, and stock when necessary. Each commission will be under the presidency of the resident magistrate, and will exercise broad discretion in making grants with regard to present needs, not with regard to the position of the families before the war.

The correspondent points out that the national guards (Boers who fought on the British side), deserve preferential treatment, and are as anxious as the others to return to their normal life. Not more than four hundred of these will return to their own farms. Many of them may take advantage of the government land settlement schemes.

This week a group of settlers possessing some capital will be established in the Ermelo district. These include more than fifty New Zealanders.

The sum of £3,000,000 will be put at the disposal of the local commissioners for the settlement of claims for war losses. When a successful complainant has received no supplies, his share will be paid in cash. In other cases the value of the supplies granted will be deducted.

TROOPER CLARK ILL.

Ottawa, July 12.—A cable from the Casualty Department reads as follows: Dangerously ill on July 7, 4th C. M. R., 287, Trooper Fred. Clark, tuberculous lungs.

This soldier belonged to the 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, before enlisting for South Africa. He is a compositor, and son of Mr. Wm. F. C. Clark, 380 Wilton avenue, Toronto.

ACCIDENT ON 'WINIFREDIAN.'

Letters received give particulars of a fatal accident on board the transport 'Winifredian,' which sailed from Halifax for South Africa on May 17 with the 6th Regment and squadrons C and D of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The accident occurred on June 6, when six members of D squadron were pitched through the hold of the ship. Trooper Gotro, of Moncton, N.B., was killed outright, Trooper Hicker, of Halifax, was very badly injured, Trooper Harper had his leg broken, and Sergt. L. Hereux, of Quebec, was badly bruised, as was also a fifth man. Most of the men who went on the 'Winifredian' are now on their way home.

KITCHENER IN ENGLAND

HE REACHED SOUTHAMPTON ON SATURDAY AND AT ONCE PROCEEDED TO LONDON

Southampton, July 12.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer 'Orotava,' which left Capetown on June 23 with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived here at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who also was a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and his staff only were allowed to land. The 'Orotava' has been placed in quarantine.

London, July 12.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Paddington railway station at 12.48 p.m. and was greeted by cheering crowds.

The Prince of Wales welcomed Lord Kitchener at Paddington, where an address was presented to the General. The latter shortly after started for St. James Palace.

Lord Kitchener arrived at St. James Palace at 1.27 p.m. The Prince of Wales was already there awaiting him.

The morning papers reviewing General Kitchener's career, recall that his first experience in war was under the French flag. He enlisted in 1870 as a private in the battalion of the Garde Mobile, under General Chanzy. He saw no fighting, but assisted in several balloon ascents. This resulted in a chill and an attack of pneumonia. He subsequently became a cadet at Woolwich where he remained a year before he received a commission in the Royal Engineers.

New York, July 14.—A London special to the 'Tribune' says: No mark of honor was lacking in the reception given Lord Kitchener, at Southampton and in London. From Paddington to Hyde Park, and from Constitution Hill to St. James's Palace, Lord Kitchener passed through a solid line of soldiers and cheering thousands, bent on giving expression of their admiration for the gallant soldier. The Prince of Wales was at the station to welcome him in the King's name, and Marlborough House entertained him. The Duke of Connaught commanded the troops taking part in the military reception. Lord Roberts, with the full headquarters staff, followed the carriages. No mark of honor was lacking, and the crowds in the thoroughfares could hardly have been larger for the coronation show. Generals Hamilton and French, two of the best soldiers in South Africa, were with Lord Kitchener, but they passed almost unnoticed.

Lord Kitchener carried to South Africa the reputation of being a rough, scientific soldier, who despised sentiment and took a cold and almost heartless view of the business of war. He has brought back an honorable fame as a peacemaker, whose chief resource has been magnanimity in triumph.

Lord Kitchener's prestige has increased because the number of Boers and Cape rebels surrendering under the agreement at Pretoria has proved unexpectedly large, and the difficulty of suppressing guerilla warfare has been fully demonstrated. He received on Saturday full justice for his power as an organizer, and the bulldog English tenacity with which he triumphed over almost insuperable obstacles. The warmth of the popular reception, however, is attributable to the satisfaction with his achievements as a peacemaker. The Canadian arch, brilliantly illuminated to-night, tells the whole story in a simple inscription: 'Kitchener; Hero in War and in Peace.'

ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY

CANADIAN PRELATE SERIOUSLY ILL IN LONDON.

Toronto, July 15.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says:—Most Rev. Dr. R. Machray, archbishop of Rupert's Land and primate of all Canada, is seriously ill in London. Sir Thomas Barlow, the eminent physician, has been called in consultation.

NEWS OF THE FARM.

BINDER TWINE

Raw Material Scarce Owing to War in Philippines

CANADA DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OWING TO UNITED STATES MANUFACTURER GETTING UNJUST REBATE.

The bright prospects for another bountiful harvest, that will make the Canadian North-West again the arbiter of the wheat market, as for the first time she was last year, are being clouded over by the promise of trouble which is sure to bring great inconvenience, if not grave financial loss to many. The twine for binding the sheaves is almost, if not quite, as necessary to the wheat grower as the machine with which he reaps his broad acres. And now it is feared that a famine in this important necessary is almost inevitable. Agents have been instructed by the manufacturers to take no more orders, and while few farmers have their full stocks, there are many who are totally unprovided.

Binder twine has always been more or less of a vexed subject. In the latter days of the Conservative administration the matter of the duties on binder twine was debated with something of acrimony on both sides of the House and in the press. Then came the Liberal victory of 1896, and the duties were remitted in January, 1898, and binder twine came under the heading of schedule B, or free goods. There have been happenings, however, which have led some to think some regulation of the trade in this commodity is necessary, even if a return to protection be not desirable. The immediate consequence of the remission of the duty was the flooding of the country with twine of American manufacture, and this of course brought about that reduction in the price for which the wheat grower had so long been sighing. Another consequence was that the amount of twine manufactured in Canada rapidly diminished, until now it does not reach one-fourth of what it did formerly.

A fresh element was introduced into the subject when the Spanish-American war broke out. The Philippines were the chief source of supply for the material of which binder twine is manufactured, and with the troubles in those islands the price rose to heights it had never reached before, and has continued at a high level ever since. As the prices were equally high to all, however, and as it was clear that they were not due to any artificial cause, the farmer had no reason to complain, however little he might like it.

The situation established by the remission of the duties was that the American manufacturer was selling to the Canadian consumer on exactly the same terms as to the American farmer. But recently there have been two disturbing influences that have arisen and which promise to cause the wheat grower in Canada much trouble and loss. In the first place the supplies of manilla fibre which have been short ever since the commencement of the war in the Philippines, are now more scanty than ever. If this were all, the Canadian farmer would be on the same footing with his American confrere, but the Philippine Government has placed a duty on the fibre of three-eighths of a cent, which is remitted when the material is manufactured by an American house. This in direct violation of the understanding that Philippine trade was to be open to the world. The outcome is that while the American manufacturer has no longer a surplus to dispose of in the Canandian market, the Canadian manufacturer has to pay three-eighths of a cent more for his raw material than does his American rival.

Meanwhile, 'farmers are wondering where they are to turn for the twine which with modern reapers is an absolute necessity. Prices are at top notch. The following are the quotations given by the Consumers' Cordage Company, the largest manufacturer of this commodity in the country:—

Sisal	10½
Standard	11½
Manila (550 foot)	13
Manilla (600 foot)	14
Pure Manilla	15

These are the wholesale prices, and the farmer, of course, pays slightly more. 'But,' says Mr. W. B. Converse, when interviewed by a 'Witness' reporter, 'we have no stocks left in hand and are taking no more orders. We are running at full capacity, both here and in Halifax to catch up with the orders we already have in hand. You see, we have been placed in such a position that it has not paid us to cater to any extent to the binder twine trade. It is not a very paying trade, anyway, for stocks have to be carried a long time, and we have to wait a still longer time for our money, generally till October. If you add to that the preference that the American manufacturer enjoys, you will see that there is not much in it for us.'

ONTARIO CROP OUTLOOK

PROSPECTS ARE FOR A FAIR HARVEST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

Toronto, July 10.—The Great North-Western Telegraph Company's crop bulletins from all sections of Ontario indicate good prospects for a fair harvest of all grains, notwithstanding the extreme wet and cold weather. Root crops promise well. Fruit also promises well.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Ottawa, July 9.—An arrangement has been effected under which the Governments of Canada and the United States have each appointed a veterinary inspector for the purpose of testing cattle for shipment from Great Britain to either country, and it has been mutually agreed to accept certificates issued by either inspector. Dr. T. A. Geddes is the official inspector for the United States, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins is the official inspector for Canada. Collectors are notified that they may accept any certificates of tuberculin test, signed by either of these inspectors and accompanying animals shipped to Canada through United States ports.

REFRIGERATOR CARS

PROF. ROBERTSON ADDRESSES MONTREAL PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

A special general meeting of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association was held Wednesday at noon, in the council chamber of the Montreal Board of Trade, to confer with Professor Robertson on the advisability of providing refrigerator cars on railways for shipments of cheese, the inadequacy of the refrigerator car service for butter and other matters.

The chair was taken by the president of the association, Mr. Alexander, who stated the object of the meeting, and lost no time in calling upon Professor Robertson to address them.

The professor's address was very practical as usual. He went at once to the heart of the subject. The refrigerator car service now in use had been provided, he said, for the transportation of butter only. The railways had been notified that cheese must not be carried in these cars and he hoped that dealers would assist him by insisting on this in their dealings with the companies. He might also remark that butter was not coming in cool enough. The temperature in the cars was sufficient to keep cold butter cold, but not to cool butter that was not already cool. As to the number of cars on the service there were about thirty-five iced refrigerator cars coming into Montreal every week.

A similar service, he thought, was needed for cheese, but in communicating with the various railway companies on the subject, he had been surprised to hear that the trade objected to the use of refrigerator cars. This had sounded very odd to him as he had never heard anything directly from the trade of this nature. Here a gentleman remarked that a mistake had possibly arisen owing to some shippers objecting to the use of refrigerator cars that were not iced. To these well ventilated cars were much preferable.

Prof. Robertson said that ice should undoubtedly be used for through shipment. Arrangements had already been made by the government with the C. P. R. for icing up to forty cars a week for the cheese service. (Applause.) He hoped to make a similar arrangement with the G. T. R., but gentlemen could do much to assist by personally urging on the G. T. R. the need of such a service. As to ventilated cars, these would no doubt be beneficial at such times of the season as an iced service was not required, and he would endeavor to arrange with the companies that such cars should be available. Meanwhile the necessity for these precautions was seen to be necessary from what had happened only this week, when cheese had been found in the cars at a temperature of 76.

Turning to the subject of cool air chambers in ships for the transportation of cheese and apples, the professor hoped that the service secured would be well patronized, as this would greatly assist in increasing the service next year. The use of the cooled air chambers entailed an extra rate of 10s a ton, but this would be more than made up by the extra prices they would obtain for their produce.

The professor then commended to the attention of his audience the curing stations that had been established by the government at Brockville and elsewhere, at which the cheese could be cured at a uniform temperature slightly under sixty. Cheese cured at this temperature could not be off flavor; and such methods would make July cheese a secure investment, and would greatly increase the consumption of Canadian cheese in England. In fact, cheese would receive equal benefit with butter, the money spent in which had been the best investment ever made by the government.

THE GROWING WEST

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES CROP PROSPECTS.

Winnipeg, July 8.—Some time ago Mr. J. O. Smith, Immigration Commissioner, sent a circular letter to the government agents at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories asking for estimates of the acreage, crop prospects and general prosperity of the country. The replies which have been received throw a very optimistic light on the situation and the consensus of opinion seems to be that although the early and continued rains damaged the crop considerably in the early stages, it is recuperating and although the growth was delayed the present warm weather will repair the damage. Many of the reports are enthusiastic and the condition of the grain and the prospects generally are often stated as 'splendid.' General prosperity is good while a predominant feature of the reports is the frequent reference to the large number of settlers continually arriving, especially from the United States.

THE WESTERN TIDE

RUSH HAS BEGUN FROM ACROSS THE BORDER.

Toronto, July 9.—Rains have been heavy in Manitoba this spring, the Hon. Thomas Greenway, former Premier of Manitoba, admitted yesterday, but that did not prevent an immense crop being in sight. The rains had injured some fields on the lowest lands, but on the higher lands and on light soils the crop would be immense. He had been pretty busily engaged at his home in Crystal City, in which district the yield promised to be very large, but the report from the different parts of the province indicates a heavy crop.

Referring to the great rush from the United States, Mr. Greenway said it is just what we in the West have predicted all along would come. The rush could not all come from Canada, for we have not the population, but it was bound to come largely from the United States, when their free land was exhausted.

In business the feeling was, he said, most buoyant, and everybody was confident that the progressive times the West was now experiencing were just the beginning of a great development. Mr. Greenway remains in Toronto for two or three days.

SWAMP FEVER

DREAD DISEASE HAS CARRIED OFF MANY HORSES IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, July 11.—Swamp fever, the dreaded disease which has carried off so many horses in Manitoba, is one of the chief subjects which at present is under investigation of Dr. Gordon Bell, provincial bacteriologist. The mysterious disease, which has no counterpart, has destroyed thousands of animals throughout Manitoba and the Territories.

When it first came under investigation it was thought to be of the same nature as 'surra,' which is the most serious horse disease of India, but careful investigation has shown that though the symptoms are similar, action is of a different nature. In speaking to a reporter Dr. Bell said: 'Just now great the loss is cannot be said, and though we have attempted to secure figures of losses from the farmers the returns have been far from satisfactory. Many of the farmers ignore our questions, but I can say this, that one contractor in two years lost $10,000 in horse flesh from the disease, and many of the farmers along the Stinking river and some in other places have been practically ruined by the killing off of their horses. No treatment seems to be of any use at all, and until we can discover a specific it would seem as if there is small chance of salvation from an excessive loss. The disease is spreading, for whereas a couple of years ago it was confined to districts around Portage, it now extends to the foot hills and along the Calgary and Edmonton line.'

U. S. CROP REPORT

PRELIMINARY RETURNS SHOW VERY SATISFACTORY AVERAGES.

Washington, July 10.—Preliminary returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage of corn planted indicate an increase of about 3,520,000 acres, or 3.9 percent on the area harvested last year. The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.5, as compared with 81.3 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 89.2. The condition in Illinois was 91, in Iowa and Nebraska and Indiana 90, in Kansas and Oklahoma 99, in Missouri 102.

The average condition of winter wheat improved during June 9-10 of one percent, standing on July 1, at 77, or 11.3 points below the condition of July 1, 1901, and 2.4 points below the ten-year average.

The average condition of spring wheat declined three points during June, standing at 92.4 on July 1, as compared with 95.4 on July 1, 1902, and a ten-year average of 85.8.

The condition of spring and winter wheat combined on July 1, was 82.5 as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1901.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 52,440,000 bushels or 7 percent of the crop of last year. The average condition of crop in July was 92.1 as compared with 83.7 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of barley is 93.7 against 91.3 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.1. In New York improvement amounting to one point is noted. The average condition of winter rye is 91.2, as compared with 93.6 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 89.2. New York shows conditions four points below its ten-year average.

The acreage of potatoes is 25 percent, or about 100,000 acres greater than that of last year. The average condition of potatoes on July 1, was 92.9, as compared with 87.4 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 92.3. New York shows conditions one point below average.

Reports of the hay crop are very favorable, an improvement in condition being noted during June in nearly every important hay producing state. The rains of the past two months have been very beneficial to pastures, and their present condition is excellent, nearly every important state reporting a condition considerably above the ten-year average. While there has been a general decline in the condition of apples and peaches as compard with last month, reports of those fruits from almost every important state indicate that more than an average crop of each of them will be harvested. The condition of grapes is very good, and it is quite probable that the crop will be as large as that of any ordinary good year.

TEMPERATURE OF BUTTER.

Ottawa, July 7.—The refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, who is in the employ of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports that there is a great variation in the condition and temperature of different lots of butter arriving at Montreal in the same car. This shows very clearly that the butter is not all delivered to the cars in the same condition. He finds some lots of butter quite soft, having a temperature as high as 64 degrees, while other lots are firm and cold, and as low as 46 degrees. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of dairy division, Ottawa, wishes to draw the attention of creamery managers to this matter, and points out that the refrigerator car is only calculated to keep the butter cold and firm when it is delivered in that condition, and those who are responsible should see that the butter is delivered to the cars with the least possible exposure to heat. The refrigerator cars run on regular trains, and are timed to arrive at a certain hour. The train may be late, but never ahead of time. Butter should not be delivered to the station before the trains are due to arrive. Waterproof covers should be provided for waggons to protect the butter from the heat of the sun. If the butter is delivered to the cars in a soft condition it will arrive that way in Montreal, and will deteriorate in quality very rapidly on account of the high temperature. It is quite evident also that many of the creameries are not yet provided with proper cold storage accommodation. Any creamery cold storage in which the temperature is not kept down to 36 or 38 degrees, is either not properly constructed, or is badly managed. Creamery proprietors should make a point of looking after this matter very closely. The best way to get the average temperature of a creamery cold storage is to take the actual temperature of the butter after it has been in the refrigerator two or three days.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF PIGS BY CANADIAN BREEDERS.

Having carefully studied the conditions and advantages in England, Canada and the United States, of selling by annual public auction, pure-bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the fall shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals, a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is a disadvantage and disappointment to the purchaser; the expense of producton is largely increased which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been decided to hold the first annual combination auction sale of Yorkshire pigs at the Winter Fair Building, city of Guelph, on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1902. The sale will commence at 10.30 a.m., which will give those arriving in Guelph by the morning trains an opportunity to be present when the sale commences.

It is expected that reduced passenger and freight rates will be available throughout Ontario to those who wish to attend this sale.

The animals offered are bred or contributed by the following well-known and reliable breeders:—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. Saunders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hunts, England, and the Glenhodson Company, Myrtle, Ont.

One hundred pigs will be offered. Sixty of these will be sows under a year old, many of which will be safe in pig to an imported boar. Those not in pig to imported boars will be safe in pig to some of the best and most noted Canadian bred boars, owned in Canada. There will be offered, in addition, a number of imported and Canadian bred boars, fit for service, also a number of younger sows and boars varying in age from four to seven months.

In the case of persons or associations who wish to buy, but who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, if they forward their orders with full instructions to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders, and for the proper shipment of animals bought under this clause. In all such cases the money to be invested must accompany the order. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Westervelt, the money sent will be refunded immediately.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S FRUIT

Charlottetown 'Guardian':—The apple crop of the province, the Rev. Father Burke, president of the Fruit Growers' Association, assures us, "in most promising. An abundance of fruit has set despite the wet weather, and apples will, under ordinary circumstances, be a big crop. Cherries and other stone fruits will be scarce owing to late frosts. Nova Scotia has lost about all its apple crop from the same cause. There will be few Gravensteins and therefore our Gravensteins will have a free field and ought to bring good money. The small fruits, gooseberries and currants, promise well.

ONTARIO PROTESTS

SEAT IN LENNOX AWARDED TO THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

Toronto, Ont., July 9.—Lennox is now the undisputed property of Mr. H. G. Carscallen, as M. P. P. The cross-appeal was withdrawn by Mr. George H. Watson, K.C., at Osgoode Hall yesterday. Mr. Watson explained that he could only hope to change the decision on two ballots, and as Mr. Carscallen has a majority of three it would be idle to pursue the cross appeal. Both parties demanded costs. Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., claimed that as the proceedings gave the Conservative candidate the seat, the costs should be borne by the Liberals. Mr. Watson contended that as his side had won some of the disputed ballots, the decision was not one way, and his clients should not be asked to shoulder the costs. Mr. Justice McLennan reserved judgment as to costs, though at first he suggested that Mr. Blake seemed to be making a reasonable request.

Two Conservatives are freed from the anxiety of two election appeals by reason of the expiration of the time allowed for making deposits. Messrs. Lackner, of North Waterloo, and J. P. Downey, of South Wellington, are the fortunate parties. The accountant at Osgoode Hall had not received the deposits at noon yesterday, so North Waterloo and South Wellington enter the list of permanent assets of Mr. J. P. Whitney.

Stratford, Ont., July 9.—A petition against the return of Mr. John C. Monteith as member of the legislature for Perth has been filed by Mr. John Brown, the defeated candidate, and member of the last Legislative Assembly. The charges in the petition are the usual ones.

Goderich, Ont., July 9.—A petition was filed with Mr. D. MacDonald, local registrar of the High Court of Justice, yesterday, against the return of Mr. G. Cameron as member for West Huron. The petitioner is Mr. James Mitchell, the unsuccessful candidate.

A NEW RULE.

Toronto, Ont., July 9.—A new rule has been posted by the Court of Appeal regarding the Ontario Election Act. In cases arising in provincial judicial districts, presentaton of the petition shall be made by delivery to the local registrar of the high court for the provincial judicial district in which the electoral district is situated. It is further ordered that a deputy clerk of the crown, when receiving a petition, shall proceed in the same manner as a local registrar of the high court. In cases not otherwise prescribed for petitions, presentation of the petition shall be made by delivery to the registrar of the court, who shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as in the case of other petitions.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 10.—The election of Mr. Andrew Miscampbell, Conservative, for Sault Ste. Marie, has been protested.

Kingston, Ont., July 10.—Yesterday morning the $1,000 to accompany the protest of Mr. W. J. Shibley against the return of Mr. J. S. Gallagher, member-elect for Frontenac, was deposited with Mr. A. McGill, registrar of the High Court of Justice.

DEADLY FIRE DAMP.

Appalling Mining Disaster at Johnstown, Pa.

ONE OF THE WORST ON RECORD IN THAT DISTRICT.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster. It is less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life, but it has brought sorrow to hundreds of homes. A mine explosion took place in the Cambria Steel Company rolling mill under Westmont Hill at 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened got abroad. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the news, and soon it spread all over the city. Hundreds rushed to the point and awaited news that did not come from the ill-fated mine.

At the openings across the river from the point, the Cambria Iron Company police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were coming. It was nearly four o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the Westmont opening was abandoned. Two men who had escaped from the mine—Richard Bennett and John Myers—went back to see what assistance could be rendered, but the damp drove them back and they fell prostrate, when finally, after a desperate struggle, they reached the outside. Two doctors gave the men assistance, and after working with them half an hour restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not be proceeded with from the Westmont opening, and hasty preparations were made to begin at the Mill Creek entrance.

Mr. William Stibich spent several hours at the Mill Creek opening. He said he believed that as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion, from all he could glean, not more than 150 men had come out.

The mining officials of the Cambria Company stated that the explosion was one of fire damp. The catastrophe occurred in the section of the mine known among the miners as Klondike. The name of the section on the company's books is the sixth west of the south main heading. It is about a mile and a half from the main entrance of the rolling mill mine.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—The first official statement of the Cambria mine disaster was given the Associated Press reporter by the general mine superintendent, Mr. George T. Robinson, at five o'clock this morning. He said:

'As to the direct cause of the explosion, I cannot exactly say. We know there was an explosion of fire damp in the sixth right heading of a section of the mine commonly known as the Klondike. So far as I can find out now there were not more than three or four deaths from the explosion itself. The balance were caused by the after damp.

'Our mine officials, the mine foreman, Henry Rodgers; fire boss, John Retallic; machine boss, William Robinson, who is my brother, and a Slav, whose name I do not know, were back eating lunch when the explosion occurred. They immediately went down to the point of the explosion to put up the stopping in order to carry the air in its proper channel again. These were blown down by the force of the explosion. They, with the exception of the assistant foreman and one of the fire bosses, were overcome by after-damp. They were found by a rescuing party and the chances are that all will recover with the exception of my brother.

'As to the rescue work, I directed it to commence just as soon after the explosion as possible. We started in at one o'clock p.m. We started working our way down by putting up brattices in order to carry the air in with us. I suppose it was ten o'clock at night before we came across the bodies of the living. Doctors John Lowman and John Hannan went down with us. They carried tanks of oxygen with them, which were emptied to good effect on the living. We found twenty-five dead on our way to these four living. Twenty more we found later on. They were scattered through that section of the mine. Most of them were on their way out when caught by the fatal after-damp.'

The rolling mill mine has been worked for about fifty years. Five or six years ago the section where the disaster of yesterday occurred was opened. The miners fancifully called it the Klondike. It is said that for the past three years gas has been noticed in it and careful inspections have been kept up. For the last three years safety lamps have been carried by the men.

Frank Sabot, a boy, met death in a heroic endeavor to save his comrades. He had worked in the mine ever since the Klondike was opened up. After the explosion he hastened into the place of death to do what he could to close the traps and check the spread of the after-damp. He was found lying near a partly closed door leading off to one of the left headings.

Outside of the property loss the catastrophe will cost the Cambria Steel Company a large sum. The company has for many years past paid to the family of every person killed in its employ $1,000, outside of what it expended for medical purposes, and it has paid every man who has lost an eye, limb, or became otherwise partially disabled, the sum of $500. It is understood these rules will not be deviated from.

FATAL TORONTO FIRE

Five Firemen Lose Their Lives in an Early Morning Blaze.

FEARED OTHER LIVES MAY BE LOST.

Toronto, July 10.—Five firemen were killed this morning as the result of one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Toronto. More men, not firemen, may have been killed, but it will be impossible to tell this until the debris has been removed. The fire was in the McIntosh warehouse at the corner of Front and George streets, which occupied half the block and stretched clear through to the Esplanade. The fire broke out a few minutes before six o'clock. Twenty minutes later the walls of the building collapsed. Two of the men were killed near the south-west corner and three at the south-east corner.

When the walls collapsed a number of firemen stood on ladders against the south wall, but everyone thus situated miraculously escaped.

The dead firemen are Walter O'Collard, assistant foreman, Rose Avenue Hall.

Harry Clark, No. 5 section, Lombard Street Hall.

Adam Kerr, No. 5 section, Lombard Street Hall.

David See, No. 5 section, Lombard Street Hall.

Frederick G. Russell, No. 3 section, Yonge Street Hall.

Collard and Clark were married. Clark leaves three or four children.

Toronto, July 11.—The chief losses in yesterday's fire on Front street, in which five firemen lost their lives and $100,000 damage was done, were the following:—

P. McIntosh & Sons' stock of grain and 40,000 grain-cleaning machinery, $30,000 insurance; $40,000 in the Royal, and $10,000 in the Atlas.

Toronto Railway building, assessed at $28,000; insured for $27,000 in two companies.

Gowans, Kent & Co., loss on crockery, $20,000; insurance, $17,500, distributed as follows: Gore, $5,000; Canadian, $3,000; London Mutual, $3,500; Traders' Anglo-American, and Perth Mutual, $2,000 each.

Ontario Binder Twine Co., loss on twine in store, $10,000; insured in Atlas for $5,000; London & Lancashire, $2,000, and Ottawa $1,000.

Wilson Bros., wood dealers, loss, $16,000 in wood; fully covered.

Gadsby & McCann, loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,500, in North British and Mercantile.

Calvert & Dwyer, loss in wool, $3,500, fully insured in British American.

E. Bailey, provisions, loss, $2,500; fully insured in Norwich Union.

John Hallam, wool, loss, $2,000; covered by London & Lancashire.

The chief underwriters are the Royal, $45,000; Atlas, $10,000; Norwich Union, $13,000; Union of England, $8,000; Canadian Fire, $5,000; Mutual, and North British American, $5,000 each.

The premises destroyed were the huge store and grain cleaning warehouse of D. McIntosh & Son, on Front street. The building, which was formerly a street railway car barn, was over 444 feet long, by 68 wide, and the walls were about 30 feet high, with a flat roof.

The good work of the brigade prevented the fire spreading over to Esplanade and the water front. South of Esplanade street the only losses are those of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, whose wooden ice house was destroyed, leaving 2,000 tons of ice uncovered, and Brown & Love, stone cutters, who had two derricks, some saws and a considerable quantity of cut stone destroyed. To the east the fire leaped across the street, almost at the spot where one of the firemen was killed, and destroyed the warehouse of Gadsby & McCann, hay and straw dealers.

An inquest was opened yesterday afternoon by Coroner Johnson at the Morgue, and the jury viewed the terribly mangled and burned bodies of the victims of the fire. The bodies were afterwards removed to an undertaker's and a public funeral will be given, at which the council and the brigade will attend. The grief among the men of the brigade is intense and many of them wept unrestrainedly when, after the fire was under control, they filed past the bodies of their dead comrades in the morgue for a farewell look.

FIRE AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., July 11.—Fire broke out in the departmental store of the T. H. Pratt Company at noon yesterday, and burned fiercely until three o'clock, when the firemen got it under control. The fire originated in the basement, where waste paper was being burned in the furnace, and was discovered by a clerk, after it had attained good headway. It spread with great rapidity to the third story, where the carpet and workrooms were situated, and on account of the dense smoke the firemen were unable to gain admission to the building and had to be content for three hours with fighting the fire from the windows in front and rear. The fire was confined to the Pratt building, owned by T. H. Pratt, and was damaged to the extent of about $7,000. The stock is a complete loss and was valued at about $65,000, fully covered by insurance. The detailed insurance could not be learned, as the papers were in the store vault, which was not approachable this evening. Grafton & Company's clothing store, immediately north of the Pratt building, will lose heavily by water damage and removal of stock; fully insured.

FRIARS' LANDS.

Rome, July 8.—The answer of the Committee of Cardinals to Governor Taft's recent note on the subject of the friars' lands in the Philippine Islands was presented to the Pope to-day by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. The Pontiff expressed his pleasure at the celerity with which the business had been despatched and said jestingly: 'We are teaching the Americans the renowned art of hustling.' The answer will be translated into French and will be printed.

THE KING'S CORONATION

Will Take Place During the Second Week of August

HIS MAJESTY MAKING RAPID STRIDES TOWARD RECOVERY.

It is officially announced that the King has made such excellent progress that he will be able to go aboard the royal yacht at Portsmouth on July 15. The doctors feel that a change of air is very necessary at the present stage of the healing process of the wound.

It is expected that Queen Alexandra and Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to the King, with His Majesty's nurses, will accompany the King on board the royal yacht the 'Victoria and Albert.' It has not yet been decided whether His Majesty will go to Portsmouth by rail or whether His Majesty will be brought to Sheerness to shorten the railway journey. All the details of moving His Majesty will be kept secret; everybody except the officials concerned will be excluded from the railway station and every precaution will be taken to prevent public demonstrations. The royal yacht will possibly be moored off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until the condition of the King's health and the weather justify a cruise when the 'Victoria and Albert' may go to Plymouth and lie off the Earl of Mount Edcumbe's beautiful estate.

THE CORONATION.

The Earl Marshal has issued the following: 'The King's medical attendants state that His Majesty's progress has been speedier and less complicated than was at first anticipated. His Majesty's excellent constitution played a conspicuous part in bringing this about. If the present rate of progress is maintained and no complications arise the physicians are of the opinion that the King will be able to undergo the fatigue of the coronation ceremony some day between Aug. 8 and Aug. 12. The exact date will be shortly announced.

'The procession through London the day following the coronation has been cancelled.'

It is now considered practically certain, in view of this announcement, that King Edward will be crowned on Saturday, Aug. 9, since the holding of the coronation ceremony on Monday, Aug. 11, would involve another full bank holiday, with the attendant dislocation of general business, while Saturdays are almost universally observed as half holidays. The fixing of such an early date for the coronation is regarded as an additional guarantee of the confidence of the King's physicians of a continuance of His Majesty's rapid recuperation.

It is understood that in the general outline of the programme of procession to Westminster Abbey, the route to be fixed will not be changed, but the pageant will be shorn of some of its intended magnificence. The details of the programme will be settled by the King himself, who will also decide to what extent the actual ceremony is to be curtailed, so as to avoid fatigue. The King's physicians advise that the ceremony should not exceed one hour, and this could be managed by sacrificing the sermon, the litany, etc. The public procession on Coronation Day will be practically the same as was intended to have taken place on June 26.

London, July 14.—The royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' is lying alongside the railway jetty at Portsmouth. The King will proceed thither by train tomorrow at noon. Special platforms and gangways have been built so that he can be carried smoothly aboard the yacht. The embarkation will be strictly private. With the exception of his attendants all persons will be excluded from the jetty. The ships at Portsmouth will dress in bunting, but no salutes will be fired. The yacht will first cross to Cowes.

THE BULLETINS.

London, July 8.—The bulletin regarding the condition of King Edward, posted at Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock this morning says:—

'The King's progress is all that can be desired.

'(Signed) TREVES,
'LAKING,
'BARLOW.'

London, July 9.—The following is the bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace regarding the King's condition at ten o'clock this morning: 'The King's progress is uninterrupted. His Majesty sleeps well and is gaining strength. The wound is slowly healing.

'(Signed) 'TREVES,
'LAKING,
'BARLOW.'

London, July 10.—The bulletin on King Edward's condition, posted at Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock this morning, says:—

'The King's condition continues to be satisfactory.

'(Signed) 'TREVES,
'LAKING,
'BARLOW.'

London, July 11.—At Buckingham Palace the following bulletin was posted at ten o'clock this morning:—'The King continues to sleep well and to improve in every respect.

'(Signed) 'TREVES,
'LAKING,
'BARLOW.'

London, July 12.—At Buckingham Palace the following bulletin was posted at ten a.m. to-day:—

'King Edward is making excellent progress. On account of His Majesty's satisfactory condition bulletins will be issued on alternate days only.

'(Signed) 'TREVES,
'LAKING,
'BARLOW.'

The following is the bulletin on King Edward's condition, posted at Buckingham Palace, at ten o'clock this morning:—

'The King continues to progress satisfactorily. His general condition is excellent, and the wound is healing well.

'(Signed) 'LAKING,
'BARLOW.'

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Henrietta Raphael Nurses' Homes at Guy's Hospital last week. The Prince took the opportunity to explain how much the King, Queen and members of the royal family had been supported in their time of trial by the deep sympathy which had been displayed in all parts of the Empire. The Prince added that he would also like to say that those who had watched around the sick bed fully realized how much, speaking from a human standpoint, had been due to the surgical and medical skill displayed, as well as the highly-trained nursing which it had been the King's good fortune to enjoy.

At a review of the West African troops on July 7, in the Quadrangle, in which the Colonial Office is situated, Mr. Chamberlain made an address to the troops, in which he congratulated them on their smart appearance and their fighting record. He held out the hope that even now their representatives might have an opportunity to see the King before returning to their homes.

SINISTER STORIES CONTRADICTED

An authoritative statement regarding the health of King Edward was published in the 'British Medical Journal.' It says:

'In view of the fact that sinister stories continue to be manufactured and printed it may be again stated as emphatically as possible that during the operation no trace of malignant disease was observed, that no suspicion of any kind has arisen since, and that the medical attendants are quite satisfied that His Majesty constitution is thoroughly sound.'

The 'British Medical Journal' adds:—'The progress of the last week has been everything that could be desired. The wound, though still deep, is granulating well. During the last ten days the improvement in His Majesty's general health has been remarkably rapid. The King has regained his strength almost completely, and is able to take restricted diet with a good appetite.'

The 'Lancet' also stigmatizes as 'lies' the sensational rumors circulated, and says:—'There is not and never has been the faintest shadow or ghost of a suspicion of any malignant disease.'

The 'Lancet' specifically asserts that the King is free from cancer.

GIFT TO THE KING STOLEN.

RIVER PIRATES AT NEW YORK MAKE OFF WITH AN OLD SHIP'S BELL.

New York, July 8—There was excitement yesterday morning on board the ship 'Attractor,' moored at the Morris street dock, Jersey City, when the crew discovered that during the night river pirates had boarded the vessel and carried away the most precious thing on board—part of an old ship's bell, bearing the inscription 'Prince of Wales, 1740,' and consigned to King Edward of England. The bell, or rather, the pieces of it, were intrusted to the care of Captain W. Scott, of the 'Attractor,' by the British officials of Kingston, Jamaica, the Captain promising to forward them to the King upon his arrival in port here. The relic, togther with coins valued at more than $10,000, had been recovered from the sea by native fishermen at a point near Kingston, and turned over to the British officials, who, upon discovering the inscription, decided to send it to King Edward as a coronation gift.

IRISH ESTIMATES

DISCUSSION CALLS FORTH AN ATTACK ON THE CONSTABULARY.

London, July 11.—The vote on the Irish estimates in the House of Commons yesterday furnished the Nationalists with an opportunity for an attack on the British administration of Ireland and operations of the Royal Irish constabulary which body of men Mr. John Dillon (Nationalist) declared were maintained not to prevent crime but to create it. Mr. Dillon specified instances where he alleged the force was instrumental in obtaining the conviction and imprisonment of innocent persons, and charged the government with winking at these malpractices in order to obtain justification for its policy of coercion.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist) declared that politically speaking the real criminal was the attorney-general for Ireland, the Right Hon. J. Atkinson, because he practiced jury packing.

Sir Robert T. Reid (Liberal) said he considered the action of the Irish police to be dastardly, adding that it has been admitted that they were a discredit to the Irish executive. He further asserted that matters would never be remedied until self-government for Ireland put an end to jury packing.

This brought Attorney-General Atkinson to his feet with a hot retort that Sir Robert, who now professed such lofty and noble sentiments had remained for three years a member of the administration and had indulged in jury packing to an extent unknown to the present government.

The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, admitted that there was much truth in what Mr. Dillon had said in regard to specific cases, but the charges were not applicable to the whole police force.

After further debate Mr. Dillon's motion to reduce the estimates was defeated by 195 to 102 votes.

FAMOUS THREAD MANUFACTURER DEAD.

Newark, N.J., July 8.—Word was received here last night that Mr. William Clark, the thread manufacturer, is dead in England. Mr. Clarke was one of the largest manufacturers of thread in the world. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1841. He came to this country in 1864.

GUILDHALL BANQUET

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reply to the Toast to the United Empire.

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE COLONIES ON THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 12.—The Empire coronation banquet held at the Guildhall last night, lost much of its interest owing to the absence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. He was replaced by the Earl of Onslow, under secretary for the colonies. Between six and seven hundred guests were present, including the colonial prime ministers, the Indian princes, and King Lewanki, of Barotseland.

The Earl of Onslow proposed a toast to 'The United Empire.' He said that the object of the colonial conference was to discover means for drawing more closely the bonds of Empire. This was possible by improving the political relations, establishing greater commercial facilities or a more equal bearing of the common burden of Imperial defence. Some believed that the conference foreshadowed the downfall of free trade and the re-establishment of protection. He thought the result was more likely to be exactly the opposite. He believed a free interchange of commodities between all parts of the Empire would result in filling up the open spaces allowing the British to stand or fall without outside assistance. More free trade would tend to the commercial advantage of the colonies, yet the conditions were different from what they were in Cobden's day, when the Empire produced little. Now it produced nearly everything. The colonies, he declared, ought to contribute more towards the Imperial navy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, responding to the toast, referred to the absolute liberty existing under British sway. There was phenomenal prosperity among all the British people, he said, and universal satisfaction and pride in British institutions. It seemed evident that no condition existed for organic changes.

Mr. Barton, premier of the Australian Commonwealth, said that any attempt to establish an Imperial zollverein at this stage was utterly impossible. It was the Empire's duty to find common ground for the advancement of mutual interests. Australia had raised large sums by customs. There would be an intolerable burden of direct taxation if she gave free interchange of commodities

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

Visiting Statesmen to London Still Hopeful of Obtaining Preferential Trade.

spondent of the 'Tribune' says the process of killing the colonial guests with kindness goes on without interruption. The Duke of Marlborough presided yesterday at one colonial banquet at the Constitutional Club, and the Imperial Chapter of the Primrose League entertained another group of premiers and ministers at the Hotel Cecil. Mrs. Leopold De Rothschild gave a large garden party for them at Gunnersburg Park. Sir Edmund Barton had an engagement for a speech at a meeting at the Mansion House, and Sir Gordon Sprigg and the Hon. George W. Ross made addresses at the meeting of the British Empire League, over which the Duke of Devonshire presided.

While there is abundance of oratory on the sentimental aspects of imperialism, there is a lack of authoritative information respecting the business conference. Nobody has undertaken to explain Mr. Chamberlain's views on steamship subsidies and preferential trade, yet colonials do not doubt that he holds strong opinions on both subjects. He is credited with a willingness to meet the colonies, not perhaps half way, but more generously than his colleagues in defending British shipping interests. For preferential trade he is a strong advocate, but he chooses his phrases cautiously. If I am correctly informed, he is willing to relax the grain and wine duties in favor of the colonies if they in return will lower their tariffs against Great Britain. These results of a mutual preference he will be likely to explain as gains for free trade.

There are optimists among the visiting statesmen who assert that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's opposition may be overcome if the line of least resistance be attacked and the duties actually in force are removed by both sides in the interest of a less restricted commerce. Preferential trade will in this way become freer trade between Britain and the colonies.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS

Entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. James's Palace

London, July 9.—The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner last evening in the state apartments of St. James's Palace to the colonial premiers now in London, and fifty other representatives of the colonies and their wives. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, was unable to attend, but Mrs. Chamberlain was present. St. James's Palace was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the dinner was most pleasant and not particularly formal.

The British Empire League had a large meeting on Monday at which questions of concern to the Empire were discussed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and those of his ministers who are in London, were entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Constitutional Club in the evening. They were given a grand reception, and the applause which followed Sir Wilfrid's utterances was most pronounced. He said nothing about the Imperial Conference. He observed that while some thought the British Empire must be preserved by war he believed it could be well defended by the arts of peace. Britain, Sir Wilfrid declared, is the one nation in Europe which can never be carried away by the spirit of militarism.

Referring to the conference at the meeting of the British Empire League the Duke of Devonshire said it was almost impossible that an understanding could be obtained until further opportunity is afforded the representatives to consult with the respective colonies. He thought the commercial relations would be solved in accordance with those economic laws which we now disregard, but which will inevitably assert themselves. Regarding Imperial defence, that was a question which could not await the conference. Consideration must be given to the state of the colonial forces; whether they are as now organized of the greatest value to the Empire, or whether the present Empire is to remain inviolate, or the colonies become independent states, providing for their own security.

COLONIALS IN LONDON

RECEPTION TO THE VISITORS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

London, July 11.—All the state apartments of St. James's Palace were utilized last night for the reception given by the Prince and Princess of Wales to the distinguished colonial visitors now in London. The hosts were assisted by a score of relatives of the royal family. The brilliancy of the spectacle was enhanced by thousands of newly installed electric lamps. The effect of this system of lighting was particularly lustrous in the throne room, in which the Prince and Princess of Wales received their 850 guests. The reception was followed by a supper of which the more privileged guests partook in company with the royal hosts.

Toronto, Ont., July 11.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says:—'The War Office purposes moving the colonial contingents from the Alexandra Palace to Kensington Gardens. The objections lodged by the Australians to treatment meted out to them at the former place worked where the Canadian protests failed.'

HOME AGAIN.

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT RETURNS TO CANADA.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' with the Coronation Contingent.)

Quebec, July 12. — 'Home, Sweet Home,' the strains of the grand, old song are rising from 600 lusty Canadian throats, as this dispatch is penned. We are nearing the 'Rock City,' and glad, indeed are the boys to be home again, for although it has been on the whole a pleasant trip the sudden illness of the King upset all the coronation arrangements, and the men were anxious to return to dear old Canada.

The reception of the Canadian contingent by the people of London could not be said to have been a very warm one, and in comparison with the send-off by the people of Liverpool, it was dimmed altogether. Such spontaneous enthusiasm as was shown by the thousands of people who lined the streets of the latter city has seldom been witnessed by any member of the contingent. It was with the greatest difficulty that the troops could pass through the narrow lines. In the centre of the streets men were pulled from the ranks and shoulder ornaments, cap badges and buttons were pulled or cut off by the fair daughters of Liverpool, to be cherished as souvenirs. The procession finally reached the Town Hall, where the Canadians were the guests of the Lord Mayor and Council. Sumptuous refreshments were served, and speeches were made by His Worship and Col. Pellatt. 'God Save the King' was sung in fervent tones, and the procession continued its interrupted march to the landing stage where the SS. 'Tunisian' was boarded for the homeward voyage. Thousands of people cheered as the ship moved out, which cheers were lustily returned by the men on board. The tug boats in the harbor tooted their toot-a-toot-a-tooks (cock-a-doodle-do), which is so significant, and the return journey was commenced.

The weather has been miserable all the time, with the exception of the last day or two. In consequence, the time made has not been up to usual time made by this fine vessel.

As we neared Rimouski, it was, with straining eyes that the men watched for the tender that was to come out to take off the mails and bring out the pilot. She was finally seen as a speck in the distance and eventually came alongside, being received with three cheers and a tiger.

The first man to step aboard, after the pilot, carried in his hand a parcel of 'Witnesses' for the troops. Such a scramble as there was for those papers! The men fairly went wild to get some news from their native land. A great number of the men had not seen a Canadian paper since leaving home, and the kindness of the donors was greatly appreciated.

The first intimation of our going straight through to Montreal on board the 'Tunisian' was conveyed to the men in the columns of the 'Witness.'

The following order was issued by Col. Pellatt yesterday:—

'The O. C. desires to express his appreciation of the good work done by the officers, non-coms. and men of the contingent. Their support under more or less trying circumstances has made the trip that very decided success admitted by everyone. The desire of all ranks to do credit to the country whose representatives they were, bore fruit in discipline, cleanliness and precision on all parades. Before a separation, which will carry the men to their homes far and near throughout Canada, the O. C. wishes each and all God-speed and future success in their various callings, followed by the citizen soldiers of the Dominion.'

Last night being the eve of the Battle of the Boyne, the Orangemen on board, of which there are a large number, celebrated the event in an informal manner. A very pleasant evening was spent in speech and song. The affair was under the direction of Sergt.-Major Widgery, P. M. Sergt-Major Bert. Braun, P. M. and Col.-Sergt. Jones, D. of C.

THE SERGEANT-MAJOR.

IN MONTREAL.

It was a little before eight o'clock on Saturday night when the Allan Line R. M. S. 'Tunisian,' with the Canadian coronation contingent on board arrived, and as she came alongside the crack bugle band of the Queen's Own Rifles played 'Home Again.' The long ocean voyage was ended and the soldiers were about to again set foot on their home land. The eastern portion of contingent had disembarked at Quebec, but filling the starboard bow and ranged on the upper decks were the western men and the men hailing from Montreal. Their white helmets, shining brass buttons, and various colored uniforms gave the vessel all the appearance of an incoming troopship. As she came alongside the wharf cheers burst forth from the thousands that had gathered to welcome the home-comers and from the 'Tunisian' came a deep-voiced answering chorus, while from her decks as well as on land, myriads of handkerchiefs fluttered and whirled. From the shed opposite which the steamer was to land had been excluded all except members of the local militia and those who had friends on board. This greatly facilitated the landing of passengers and the examination of baggage by Mr. H. McLaughlin and his staff of customs officers. Mr. Hugh A. Allan, assisted by Mr. George Hannah, passenger manager, personally superintended the disembarkation of the passengers and troops, with the result that all crush and inconvenience was obviated.

CORONATION CONTINGENT

HOW THE NEWS OF THE KING'S ILLNESS WAS RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRA PALACE.

(From the 'Witness's' Correspondent, with the Coronation Contingent.)

Alexandra Palace, London, June 30.—Of course full particulars of the King's serious illness will have been read by the people of Canada long ere this letter reaches you. And what a shock it must have been. To the members of the Canadian coronation contingent, the blow was particularly severe. To think that we had come all these thousands of miles to take part in a ceremony which promised to eclipse anything of the kind that had ever occurred in the Christian era and at the last moment to be disappointed. Why, the thought was terrible. Truly, man proposes, and God disposes.

When the news first spread about the camp that the King was ill, the men hardly seemed to realize that it could be true, but when official word was received that the King had undergone a serious operation and was in a critical condition, a reaction set in and a gloom settled down on the camp that was appalling. Everything was immediately declared off, and an order was issued forbidding any one to leave camp that day. However, the subsequent cheering news from the sick room of our King had a reassuring effect and at the time of writing there is every indication that His Majesty will soon be as well as ever. It is the earnest prayer of all that such will be the case.

But what a disappointment the postponement of the coronation ceremonies has been to the millions in London. It would be hard for anyone who had never been in the metropolis of the world to conceive how the people had entered into the spirit of the thing with a determination to make it epoch-marking event in the history of the world. From the costermonger to the millionnaire, all apparently vied with one another in their outward protestations of loyalty. The decorations of the city were marvellous to behold. And we might remark, en passant, what an object lesson they would be for some of the residents of Canada, and Montreal in particular, on such festive occasions. It was not a matter of one or two establishments doing handsomely and then a blank space for a hundred yards or more. It was one continuous stream of color, with mottoes breathing forth sentiments of the most fervid loyalty to King and country. And it was not confined to the route of the procession alone: even in the humblest districts of the East End, in alley-ways and back streets, the decorations were most profuse, and the people never seemed to tire of singing patriotic songs.

It seems to be the proper thing in London for the owner of a cart of any sort on these occasion to load it up with children and start off for the city to see the sights. There was the costermonger, hat over his right eye, a la Chevalier, no coat on, his shirt sleeves rolled up to the elbows, driving his pony cart. On the seat beside him sat his better half, certainly fat and forty, nursing a baby of tender years and holding another child of two or three years of age by the hand to prevent it from falling off, and behind them was crowded in a space that would probably hold four men, sixteen boys and girls, all standing, for there was no room to sit down. Every one had a Union Jack, and how they could shout 'Soldiers of the King' and 'Rule Britannia.' Truly, it was an inspiring sight.

The streets of London have been thronged with people to such an extent that it made progress very slow, whether you were driving or walking. It was nothing to be stopped on a bus for fifteen minutes at a time in the city, waiting until the policeman would give the not to the driver to say that he could proceed. And what a wonderful being a London policeman is. He never seems to speak unless asked a question. He does his work by merely raising and lowering his arm. The street is blocked with traffic of all sorts. The people are waiting to cross the road; he raises his arm, and vehicular traffic is stopped. The people cross in safety, and then as the rigs crowd up behind him he stops pedestrian traffic and allows the vehicles to pass. The writer has counted during the past week 102 buses standing two deep at Temple Bar, waiting to move along. That was only on one side of the Bar. If Montreal could send a few of its policemen to London for a course of training, instead of the aldermen going on a jaunt to see something or other, it would be money well spent.

To-day (Monday) a great number of the colonial troops have gone to Spithead to see the warships assembled there, and to-morrow we are to be reviewed on the Horse Guards parade by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The men of the Canadian contingent have had a great deal of hard work and very little recreation. Since arriving here we have had about two parades a day in the boiling sun, but never had a full complement of officers. They get leave of absence. When all the ceremonies were declared off, those who wanted it were given leave of absence from Friday afternoon until Monday at 12 a.m. of this week. Rations and pay are to be stopped for this holiday. On the Jubilee contingent the men received pay according to the rank they held in their respective home regiments, and 25 cents a day extra while in England, but on this outfit we only draw pay according to the rank we hold in the contingent. The volunteers in the contingent would not mind this, only the permanent men from the different schools who are acting in the ranks receive their home pay. The volunteers naturally ask why should such a distinction be drawn. It might be said that the Australians are receiving ten shillings per diem. Our contingent seems to be on a par with the C. O. D. contingents for South Africa. It is certainly a cheap affair. On the day of the Duke of Connaught's inspection one of his staff was heard to say in passing down the lines that the physique of the men was splendid, but the uniforms very poor. That was pretty near right.

Yesterday (Sunday) the men attended different churches, or went where they pleased. The writer attended a special intercessory service at Suffolk Cathedraly, where the Bishop of Rochester preached an eloquent sermon. The singing was beautiful and the service most impressive. Just after the benediction, while the people were still on their knees (and every one kneels) waiting for the Bishop's blessing, the organ played very softly and sweetly the first notes of 'God Save the King,' then the choristers took it up in a prayerful tone and the congregation joined in. Then came the Bishop's blessing, and it must have been fully three minutes before a soul rose from their knees, all, no doubt, offering up a silent prayer for the speedy recovery of their Sovereign.

THE SERGEANT-MAJOR.

ANOTHER CONTINGENT

COL. PELLATT THINKS CANADIAN TROOPS WILL BE PRESENT AT CORONATION.

Toronto, July 14.—Col. H. M. Pellatt, who was in command of the coronation contingent from Canada, returned home yesterday morning. In the course of conversation with a reporter the genial colonel said if the coronation took place about the middle of August, as was reported, he yet hoped to have the pleasure of seeing it. He said: 'I certainly think there will be another contingent sent over from Canada. It may not be so large as the last one, however. All the colonies will be represented in London, and it will scarcely do to leave Canada out. The Canadians were the only ones to leave London for their homes. Previous arrangements had been made for transportation which could not well have been cancelled. Moreover, it was impossible to get a transport a week or two later. All the other colonial regiments will be in London for a month yet, and if the coronation takes place about the middle of August it will fit in with their arrangements splendidly.

COL. PINAULT INTERVIEW.

Ottawa, July 14.—Speaking with reference to the statement that Col. Pellatt has been reputed to have made, to the effect that another contingent would be sent from Canada to attend the coronation ceremonies in August, Col. Pinault, deputy Minister of Militia, said this morning that there was not the least likelihood of the government taking this action. 'Why,' he remarked, it will be altogether impossible. The appropriation set apart for the purpose has been exhausted, and we have no money for another contingent. I do not think that it is necessary to send over a second body from the Canadian Militia, as the Dominion has shown that it was both willing and eager to take part in the coronation ceremonies, and has expended money to show its feeling in the matter. That should be sufficient.'

WARNING TO CANADIANS

A RUSH JUST NOW TO SOUTH AFRICA WOULD MEAN CERTAIN DISASTER.

Toronto, July 8.—Mr. J. G. Jardine, who was sent to South Africa as commercial agent for Canada, writes, warning Canadians away from South Africa. He says that living expenses are more than double what they are in Canada. A four-roomed house in Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban and Pretoria rents from $30 to $40 a month, exclusive of taxes. Single men for bed and board (two or three in each room) pay $6 to $7 weekly and enjoy few of the comforts and conveniences of many of our Toronto boarding houses charging $15 or $16 a month. Young fellows coming to South Africa require at least $600 to cover travelling expenses (second class) and a margin over their living expenses for a few weeks after arrival. It is true that clerks, mechanics, etc., receive better wages in South Africa than in Canada, but the purchasing power of a dollar in Ontario is at least equal to ten shillings, or $2.50, here. The Uitlander, refugees and Boer prisoners, many of whom are salesmen and artisans, will shortly return to their homes, when the supply of such will be equal to the demand. Mr. Jardine encloses a paragraph from the 'Natal 'Mercury,' which is to the effect that it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to prevent any undue rush to South Africa; that such a rush would be disastrous.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Dr. J. T. Sutherland died suddenly of heart failure at Leamington.

The C. P. R. will reconstruct at once those portions of the Perth car shops destroyed by fire.

On Friday the Wentworth Council agreed to purchase the Ancaster toll road for $10,000.

The Toronto plumbers' strike, which existed for three weeks, has been ended by a 'half-way' settlement.

Boufford, who escaped from Kingston Penitentiary last week, crossed into the United States from Prescott.

Lightning struck and instantly killed one of the Woodburn Milling Company horses at Glencoe, on Monday, afternoon.

Sheriff Dawson is suing the county of Frontenac for a stationery bill of $38 that the Audit Committee refused to pass.

John Ward, a well-known Forester of London, and a resident of that city for fifty years, died on Saturday, at the age of sixty years.

The Dominion Government is contributing nine thousand dollars towards the cost of Montrose bridge over the Chippewa river.

On Monday the by-law to extend the electric light and water works system at St. Mary's was defeated by a small number of votes.

Mr. E. C. Fearnside, the well-known market gardener, of Hamilton, died on Monday, aged seventy-nine. He had been a resident of Hamilton for fifty-nine years.

A man, believed to be George Mercier, a barber, jumped into the Ottawa river from the International Bridge on Sunday, saying as he did so, 'Good-bye, boys.'

The Burns monument in Toronto will be unveiled in Allan Gardens on Monday next. Professor William Clark, of Trinity University, will be the principal speaker.

During the past quarter the cost of maintenance for prisoners at the County Jail, London, averaged 52.5 cents each per diem, a decrease of 1-10 cent on the previous quarter.

Joseph Hawley, aged thirty-five, of the tenth concession of Harwich Township, Kent County, a man of high character, but subject to fits of melancholy, hanged himself in his barn on Monday.

Mr. Brennen, contractor, of Hamilton, was charged in the Police Court with attempting to bribe city officials to connive at frauds in his coal contract. The case was dismissed on a legal technicality.

The Hamilton Board of Trade at its meeting on Monday discussed with alarm the falling off of the board's membership, and it was agreed that a move should be made in the autumn with a view to building it up.

Mr. John Burn, of Hespeler, narrowly escaped death on Friday evening by being forcibly ejected from his rig by a G. T. R. train, with which his runaway horse had collided.

Roland Burr, watchman at the C. P. R. shops at Perth, burned a week ago, has been arrested on a charge of criminal negligence while working under an assumed name in the vicinity.

The Dominion Customs Department has refused to grant Sunday clearance to a Buffalo steamship, the 'Pennsylvania.'

Miss Kate Beaton, daughter of Dr. Beaton, superintendent of the Orillia Asylum, has been appointed assistant teacher in moderns at Kingston Collegiate.

A petition was filed in the High Court of Justice in Stratford on Monday, against the return to the Legislature of Mr. John C. Monteith for the north riding of Perth. The petitioner was the defeated candidate, Mr. John Brown.

In the rainstorm in Hamilton on Monday evening the sewers could not carry off the water fast enough, and the result was a number of flooded cellars. Several store cellars had two or three inches of water for a short time.

James Law, a brakeman, of Balaclava street, London, while riding on the top of a M. C. R. train approaching the bridge across the south branch of the Thames, on Monday, struck his head against the bridge, and received a severe scalp wound.

Toronto was the hottest city in Canada and fourth in degree of heat in North America on Tuesday last, according to the meteorological figures. At four o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered ninety-one degrees, just exactly twenty degrees higher than for the same day last year.

Dvid W. Clark, a well-known and highly respected farmer who resided near Stratford, met instant death here yesterday morning. While driving over a crossing he lost his balance, falling in front of the waggon, which passed over his chest, crushing out his life.

It is likely that at the next session of the Dominion Government and Ontario Legislature application will be made for a new charter for Queen's University, rendered necessary on account of the university's broadened educational scheme and by reason of it severing itself from the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. S. G. Bland, in the Eastern Methodist Church, Ottawa, on Sunday evening, suggested that some memorial should be erected in Ottawa, where brave deeds might be commemorated. He instanced a building in London where the names of heroes were inscribed on tablets. He thought local brave men, such as Mr. Harper and Captain Pouliot, should have a memorial raised to them.

At Barrie last week Thomas Mahar was given his freedom in connection with the death of Daniel Smith, at Brentwood, on Tuesday, July 1. The fracas from which it was alleged the deceased met his death took place on Sunday, June 29, and Mahar gave himself up to the authorities. The evidence at the inquest showed that there was no intent to injure the deceased and the jury recommended that no further criminal proceedings be taken against Mahar.

Thomas Berry, a sectionman in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, was running across the tracks in the yards at East Toronto, last Tuesday, when he was struck with terrific force by a Grand Trunk Midland train and so seriously injured that he died before medical aid could be secured.

Joseph Deschatelets, who is said to have drowned a boy named Richer in the river near Ottawa, has been taken to Montreal to be placed in the Longue Pointe Asylum.

Robert, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watson, of Balaclava, is lying in the hospital at Owen Sound, in a precarious condition. Robert and an older brother, had a loaded gun with which they intended trying to kill a muskrat that had been doing some damage about the barn. A neighbor's son asked to see the gun, and while he was handling it the weapon was discharged. Robbie was standing only three feet distant and the whole charge entered the corner of his mouth, coming out close to the jugular vein.

Isaac Lambert is under arrest at Colborne, charged with murdering his wife. He was apprehended upon evidence furnished by Mr. Greer, government inspector, who has been here for the past week working on the case. Lambert lived with his wife and three children, at Hilton, Northumberland County. His wife died some time ago under circumstances that led the neighbors to believe that she had been foully dealt with. The provincial authorities were communicated with, the body was exhumed and an autopsy held. An analysis of the stomach showed death resulted from Paris green poisoning. According to the statement of the eldest child, the day previous to her mother's death, the father quarrelled with his wife and threatened to kill her. A relative was present at the time and this man pried open, with a knife, her mother's mouth while the father poured Paris green down her throat. The agonized cries of the unfortunate woman attracted the attention of passersby and they ran to the house, but were not allowed admittance as the door had been securely barred. The prisoner refuses to give any accurate account of the deed and maintains a stolid indifference.

QUEBEC.

Denis Daly, of Roxton, has been sent to jail for eight days for threatening to burn and kill a whole range of that township.

The total value of exports to the United States from Sherbrooke for the past twelve months was a small fraction under a million dollars. Asbestos formed $816,740 of the total amount.

Mr. Charles M. Cotton, B.A., eldest son of Sheriff Cotton, of Sweetsburg, was admitted to the bar this week, after passing a brilliant examination at Quebec. He is also an honor graduate of McGill in Arts and distinguished himself in the law course of the same university.

Mr. Charles Arpin, sheriff for the district of St. Johns and Iberville, has been suspended. Meanwhile the deputy sheriff, Mr. Mayrand, is in charge of the office. Sheriff Arpin was appointed about ten years ago. At one time he was one of the leading business men of St. Johns and a Conservative politician of some local prominence. He is still comparatively a young man.

A dynamite explosion at Bedford, on Tuesday last resulted in the death of two men. D. Jetté and Joseph Duval were preparing a dynamite cartridge to use in blasting for a well on the property of Mr. J. E. Lebeau. They had put four pounds of dynamite into a tin tube and were trying to solder on the top when it exploded. All the windows in the neighboring houses were broken. Those who rushed to the spot found Jetté breathing his last, while Duval, with chest crushed and face horribly mangled, lay gasping for breath. He was taken to Montreal, and died in the General Hospital.

Mr. Louis Forgue, proprietor of the Canada Hotel, St. Johns, and latterly government contractor, was killed while he was making an attempt to stop his horse, which took fright at a C. P. R. train placing some cars on the wharf near his hotel. It is stated by some that the horse struck him, while others claim the 'bus passed over his body. Dr. Moreau, the medical attendant, states that the excitement alone was enough to cause death, the unfortunate man being very fleshy and had just partaken of a hearty dinner. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Forgue was a leading Liberal, and one of the party's principal supporters in that district.

Judge Mulvena, at Sherbrooke, last week, sentenced Ernest Bronson to two years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. On Oct. 19 last Norman Astbury and Ernest Bronson, of Garniteville, near Stanstead, spent the day at the Line House, a notorious frontier dive, drinking and having a high old time generally. They were near neighbors and boon companions. Early in the evening they returned home somewhat intoxicated and the best of friends. After supper Bronson went over to Astbury's to borrow his horse to go to Beebe Plain. Astbury refused bluntly to lend his horse and after some angry words threw Bronson out of the house. In the yard he attacked Bronson again and had him down when the latter pulled a jack-knife and stabbed Astbury in the groin. The wound proved fatal, Astbury dying in the course of a few days, leaving a young wife and four small children.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The summer school for Sunday school teachers was begun in the new library building at Pine Hill last week.

A number of Boer officers, including young Cronje, nephew of Gen. Cronje, have arrived at Halifax, and will tour Canada before going to England.

Farmers along St. Margaret's Bay road, near Halifax, report that five large black bears have been seen in the neighborhood. One farmer has lost fifteen sheep and another eleven.

At Moncton on Friday night, as Adjutant Biers, of the Salvation Army, was riding his wheel down Church street, he ran into a team and had his ribs crushed into his lungs.

Two shares of the capital stock of the People's Bank of New Brunswick were sold at auction on Saturday, at Fredericton to Mr. J. S. Beek, auditor-general, at $287 a share. The par value is $150.

Mr. Gilmore Brown, C.E., of St. John, has been appointed by the Railway Department to investigate the subject of railway cattle guards with a view to enabling the minister to introduce legislation affecting this question.

Colonel McDougall left Fredericton on Saturday evening for Halifax, having been ordered to proceed there at once. Colonel and Mrs. Dunbar left for Quebec on Saturday morning. Colonel Wadmore has returned to the Fredericton school.

Miss Nellie Trenholm, daughter of the late Mr. Harvey Trenholm, left Amherst recently to be married in California. A fortnight after her wedding her husband was killed by being crushed under an electric car.

At a special meeting of the Kentville Board of Trade, it was decided to hold a poultry, fruit and vegetable show in Kentville, Oct. 1st and 2nd, and with a prize list of $1,000. Mr. H. Wickwire, M.P.P., is president, and Mr. C. F. Rockwell is secretary.

At Moncton, on Saturday, the body of a man was found floating in the river and was identified as Franklin P. Martin, sailor, aged thirty-six years, drowned by the capsizing of a boat while he was going to his vessel, the American schooner 'Charles J. Willard,' at Hopewell Cape, April 14.

Patrick J. Murphy, representing the Fairbanks' Scale Co., of Montreal, died suddenly at Lunenburg, Tuesday, after some days' indisposition. A coroner's jury sat all the afternoon, and then adjourned to July 21st, in order that an autopsy might be held and the contents of the stomach analyzed.

The Rev. Clarence Mackinnon, of Park Street Presbyterian Church, Halifax, has accepted the invitation to Sydney. The presbytery has given its concurrence, and granted the translation, to take effect after July 13, 1902. The Rev. H. Dickie has appointed to declare the pulpit vacant on July 20, and the Rev. D. J. Mackay was appointed interim moderator of session upon request of the commissioners of the congregation.

Jacob Frost, a miner employed in the Caledonia shaft, Glace Bay, was instantly killed on Wednesday morning by a fall of coal. He was in the act of shot firing, when he was struck by a disturbed fall of coal. When found his back and an arm were broken. His head was terribly mangled. He was twenty-two years of age, a prominent Orangeman, and a Newfoundlander by birth. His remains will be taken to his old home in Newfoundland per steamer 'Bruce.'

Four prisoners have been conveyed from Sydney to Dorchester to serve their respective sentences. They are Boudrot, for forgery, five years; Steele, for theft, three years; De Forest, for theft, two years; McLellan, placing obstructions on the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, five years. There were altogether twenty-three indictments dealt with at this session of the criminal court. In twelve cases verdicts of 'not guilty' were rendered, while seven convictions were obtained.

Reports have been received of a peculiar case of highway robbery, said to have been committed recently near River View, a few miles from New Ireland, Albert county. It seems a young son of Mrs. Kent, of New Ireland, in company with his aunt, was driving through that section with a case of liquor in their waggon, when they were stopped by a party of young men and women, who came out of the woods at the side of the road, and ordered them to deliver the liquor, which was done, the party destroying it.

The village of Mabou was horrified on Tuesday, when it was learned that John McKeen, one of the most highly esteemed residents, was killed by a bull. Mr. McKeen was in the act of tying the animal up in his stable, when he turned on him and killed him almost instantly. Mr. McKeen leaves a widow, one daughter and one son, who is at present serving with the Canadians in South Africa. He also has three brothers—the Hon. David, senator of Halifax; Dr. Arthur, of Glace Bay; Lewis, of Mabou; also several sisters. Mr. McKeen was one of the largest and most successful farmers of Inverness county. His grandfather was killed by a bull sixty-five years ago.

The machine shops and pipe works of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company at Acadia Mines were destroyed by fire on Monday of last week. The fire started about one o'clock in the old rolling mills then unoccupied, it is supposed, from a spark from an engine. The old buildings were a mass of flames before discovered. The wind was high and the fire spread rapidly to the adjacent pipe foundry, machine shop and general foundry. Large cinders were carried hundreds of yards to three vacant dwelling houses, which also caught and were burned to the ground. The building mentioned was a total loss, but the machinery and plant comes out in fairly good condition. These buildings were separated by the river from the immense blast furnaces, coke ovens, laboratory and subjoined buildings, which remain uninjured. The buildings destroyed were owned by the Bank of Montreal and were covered by insurance. The Montreal Pipe Company owned the stock and part of the plant and are also well secured by insurance. The mill will be rebuilt. Ninety men are already engaged clearing the debris to get ready for foundation purpose. This work will be pushed with a view of resumption of operation within a few weeks. The property destroyed is probably worth $25,000 to $30,000.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Calgary carpenters are on strike for higher wages.

James Grey, a C. P. R. sectionman, was drowned while bathing near Winnipeg.

The Rev. Joseph Hogg, of Winnipeg, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, has resigned.

Washouts near Calgary blockade the Canadian Pacific trains from the Pacific coast.

Thomas Howe, of Kingston, and late of Wolfe Island, has been drowned in the Fraser River, British Columbia.

Thomas Davis and William Kemp were drowned at Lethbridge recently in attempting to cross the Bow river, which was in flood.

The Liberals of Emerson, Man., have chosen Mr. George Walton to oppose the Hon. D. H. McFadden, the Provincial Secretary, for the Local Legislature.

The directors of the Regina Agricultural Association report progress as to the show and fair on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 7 and 8. The prospects point to a better display and more attractive sports than ever before. Other places have been consulted in regard to dates, and there will be a system of territorial fairs so arranged that exhibitors and sportsmen can easily pass from one town to another, and so take in all the shows. The C. P. R. has granted special freight rates for exhibits, and it is almost certain that there will be very cheap rates for visitors. The flower show, which has proved such an attraction the last two years, will this year be on even a larger scale. The following are the judges for the principal classes: Horses, Mr. William Moodie; sheep, swine and cattle, Mr. J. R. Turner; agricultural products, Messrs. Angus Mackay, J. B. Hawkes, M.P.P., and P. M. Bredt; dairy, Mr. W. A. Wilson. Great regret is expressed that Mr. H. D. Buchanan, the energetic secretary of the last two years, has felt obliged to resign, and a successor will be immediately appointed.

A prominent fur trader who has for a number of years been dealing with the Indians in the East Saskatchewan district, speaks very favorably of the condition of the Indians in that county. This year, he says, has been one of unprecedened prosperity in the way of hunting. On account of the exceedingly high water, the river and creeks being greatly flooded, the muskrats were never more numerous. From one hundred to two hundred thousand is about the average for each post, while in the surrounding district the season's hunt in rat skins will amount to about five hundred thousand. These in value average about eight cents each. Other animals, such as black fox, marten and fisher, have also been very numerous throughout the country, thus enabling the Indians to carry on a very extensive business with the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders.

At Calgary on Wednesday last two children named Clifford and Florence McLellan, were drowned in the Bow. They, with some of their playmates, had gone down to the banks of the Bow to play on the sands thrown up by the recent flood. Clifford, who was about six years of age, reached for a stick which was coming down with the current. He overbalanced and fell into the water, which was very deep at that point, and was carried down stream. His sister Florence, a girl of thirteen, made frantic efforts to reach him, but without avail. She rushed along the banks for about fifty yards and when the little boy was borne by the current past a promontory, she was almost able to touch him. As she saw his body borne past her, she plunged into the water and seized him, and at that moment, both were caught in a swift current and carried out into deep water. The brother and sister locked in each others' arms then disappeared beneath the turbulent waters of the bow. The affrighted children watching on the bank gave the alarm, but it was too late. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

A heat wave which passed over Pittsburg, Pa., last week resulted in the death of eleven persons.

In Boston, last week, Herbert Hill shot and killed his sister, Alice, and wounded his mother, who endeavored to save the girl.

Sir Christopher Furness has purchased four Clan line steamers which he intends to place on the Halifax and London route, making a ten-day service.

The Hon. J. I. Tarte set out from Ottawa on Wednesday on his tour of the St. Lawrence highway and the Great Lakes. His intention is to go as far west as Winnipeg, and the trip will occupy several weeks. The minister will make a study of the requirements of transportation as he goes.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, only son of the Duke of Norfolk, died on Tuesday morning at Arundel Castle, Sussex. This heir of the premier duke and earl was an idiot and a cripple since his birth, in September, 1879. On one occasion he was taken on a pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, in hopes of benefiting him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, of Buffalo, formerly of Toronto, has been indicted for the murder of her husband, Dr. Jacob F. Meyer, in his office on the evening of June 20. Three shots were fired, two taking effect. Mrs. Meyer claimed that the shooting was accidental, the result of a scuffle, the doctor having threatened to shoot her. She claimed to have taken the revolver to the doctor to have it fixed. After he had it in order, she says, he threatened to shoot her, when she grabbed the revolver.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

An unknown man committed suicide at the Richelieu Hotel on Saturday last. He had tied one end of a sheet around his neck and the other end to the gas bracket, strangling himself to death.

A painter, Frank Rawlinson, is under arrest charged with attempting to murder one Leblanc. Leblanc is in the hospital, having been shot through the hand.

There was a glut of new potatoes at Bonsecours Market on Tuesday last. The larger sized potatoes sold at from $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel and the small ones at from fifty to sixty cents per bag.

The Rev. C. J. L. Bates, formerly minister of the Dorchester street Methodist Church, who is being sent to China as a missionary by the young people of the Ottawa district, was tendered a farewell social on Tuesday evening last.

The Civic Contagious Diseases Hospital will not be built this year. The two-thirds vote necessary to provide the appropriation could not be secured, the principal objection being to the site proposed which would take away a portion of the park on Fletcher's Field.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, was opened this week, and will remain open until Sept. 5. Indications are that the attendance this year will be largely in excess of any season yet. Last year 4,769 persons attended. To quote the prospectus which will be sent to all applicants: 'The Catholic Summer School of America, incorporated by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, is instituted for the purpose of providing the Catholics of the United States with the means of meeting during the summer months in a place where, amid the delights of natural beauty, the pleasures of social intercourse and the accompaniment of legitimate, healthful recreation, they may learn to know one another better, to understand their strength, to enlarge the scope of their education, and to get correct views upon the many important questions incident to Catholic life in our country.'

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The thirty-second session of Trinity Medical College, Toronto, will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and Dr. W. B. Keikie, 52 Maitland street, the dean, will be glad to send copies of the annual announcement to all applicants. Trinity College during its existence of over half a century, has maintained its high standing to a remarkable extent. It is affiliated with Trinity University, Toronto University, Queen's and Manitoba, and is specially recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England; the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the King's and Queen's College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland; and by the conjoint Examining Boards of London and Edinburgh. All the teaching in this college during the entire four years' course, is thoroughly practical in its character and is conducted in the College Buildings, Spruce street, very near the General Hospital, and the clinical teaching in the hospital itself and the Hospital for Sick Children and in St. Michael's Hospital.

TRACY STILL AT LARGE

BROKE THROUGH A CORDON OF GUARDS AND IS AWAY AGAIN.

Seattle, Wash., July 9.—Harry Tracy, the fugitive convict outlaw, has, for the fourth time since his arrival at Meadow Point, escaped from the officers. Tracy was definitely known to be at the home of Chas. Gerrels, one mile north of the town of Renton at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 4.45 o'clock the deputy sheriff, Mr. Cook, arrived, with a fractian of the possé, and advanced up the track toward the Gerrels's home. The convict, however, plunged into the brush and was soon lost to view. When Tracy disappeared from the Gerrels's home, the bloodhounds were hastily brought up from the rear, and turned loose on the hot scent. Both dogs struck the trail down the stream, following it for a quarter of a mile and crossing the track, only to double back and swim the river.

Half way between Cedar River and Burroughs's boat house both dogs ran into Cayenne pepper sprinkled in the outlaw's retreating footsteps. Their nostrils were filled with the fiery substance, and fully ten minutes was lost in relieving the dogs, so that they could again exercise their powers of smell. Pressed to desperation, Tracy here made a circuit, headed due north and plunged into the outskirts of the lake, where he finally succeeded in casting the scent. It was then dark and the guard returned to Renton with the dogs.

Covington, Wash., July 11.—Tracy has again slipped through a cordon of guards, this time at the mouth of Sluice Creek, and fought a battle with deputies. He is now in the timber. No one was hurt in the fight. When darkness fell last night Tracy was thought to be securely penned on the point of the western bluff where he had been concealed all the afternoon. Though the guards were stationed every fifty feet, he eluded them and travelled toward Covington, five miles distant. Late last night he reached a sawmill plant a mile from here. Deputy Sheriffs J. C. Bunce, Fred. Bunce, Galvin and Crowe had been sent to guard this point. Crowe and the Bunces, father and son, posted themselves on the railway near the sawmill, the Bunces being on the outer guardline. Tracy soon appeared, and when ordered to halt, started to run. The Bunces fired four times each. Tracy ran up the track, and encountered Crowe. At Crowe's challenge he coolly responded that he was a deputy. Crowe, thinking he was the elder Bunce, started to approach. Tracy fired at him at close range twice, without effect. Crowe was burnt slightly by the powder. Tracy then entered the brush along the side of the track and was lost in the darkness. The deputies made a hurried detour through the woods to Covington to head him off, but on their arrival found that he had not passed the station.

Later it was learned that after his escape at Sluice Creek, Tracy attempted to board an eastbound freight train, but the grade is heavy at this point, the train was running light and the speed was such he could not do it. The conductor of another train reports that near the sawmill someone called to him to stop the train. There were no deputies there and it is thought it was Tracy who called.

A man thought to be Merrill, the other escaped convict, appeared yesterday at the home of a farmer near Ravendale, near here, and sought food. He remained in the vicinity all day.

SPORTS.

LACROSSE.

National defeated Montreal on Saturday afternoon in a rough and tumble game by a score of 3 to 2. The play was wholly unscientific, or nearly so, though National was considerably the better of the two teams.

Cornwall defeated Toronto at Toronto on Saturday. Score, 4 to 2.

SENIOR LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Capital	3	0	7
Shamrock	2	0	8
Toronto	3	1	6
Cornwall	3	2	5
National	2	5	3
Montreal	0	5	5

BASEBALL.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Buffalo	41	24	.631
Toronto	38	23	.623
Worcester	38	25	.603
Providence	34	29	.540
Jersey City	30	35	.462
Rochester	25	34	.424
Montreal	26	37	.413
Newark	20	45	.308

PELEE AGAIN ACTIVE

Violent Eruption on Wednesday Night Causes Terror.

MOUNTAIN SIDE SWEPT BY AN INCANDESCENT AVALANCHE

Fort de France, Martinique, July 11.—On Wednesday night the inhabitants of Fort de France were thrown into a panic-stricken state by a violent eruption of Mont Pelée. Many of them fled in all directions with little or no clothing. The incessant rumbling continued until 9.30 yesterday morning. In the first half hour the black heavens were dotted with scintillant lightning points, like slag on the surface of molten iron. This phenomenon had not been noticed in the previous eruptions. The lightning points became gradually longer and longer, and more serpent-like and the flashes grew larger and spread over a greater area every minute. The rumblings ceased at 9.30. Black clouds then covered the heavens and heavy rains followed. The rumblings began again later on, and were accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. It is reported that a tidal wave lowered the sea level by a metre. Telegraphic communication was closed for the time as the operators became panic-stricken when the lightning began to play about the wires. Several of the lines were broken.

Prof. Thomas A. Jagger, of the Geological Department of Harvard University, made these observations, and is entitled to the credit therefor.

Drs. Sanderson and Flett, of the English scientific commission, who were in a sloop below St. Pierre and Carbet during this latest eruption, arrived here this morning from St. Pierre. The sloop on which they travelled was covered with ashes and stones the size of walnuts. They were off St. Pierre when the eruption occurred, the mountain emitting clouds of smoke that resembled gigantic cauliflowers. Later on an immense black cloud swept over the ruins of St. Pierre. This was followed by an incandescent avalanche, which swept down the mountain side and expended its force seaward. The phenomenon was accompanied by vivid electric discharges, while all around ashes and stones were raining. When the clouds swooped seaward in the direction of the sloop the crew of the vessel cried aloud in fright, and the captain prayed for divine assistance. Doctors Sanderson and Flett and the photographer turned to and helped the crew in sailing the sloop along the coast. When morning broke it was seen that everything ashore was again under a pall of ashes, while steam was shooting upward from the mouths of the rivers. The side of the mountain was covered with ashes, boulders and other volcanic material. The inhabitants of Carbet, who recently returned to that village, are again deserting it.

NICARAGUA VOLCANOES GAVE TIMELY WARNING.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 10.—The volcanoes of Costa Rica, Miravalles and Rincond De La Vieja, situated respectively eight and sixty miles south-east of Lake Nicaragua, gave a day's warning previous to their recent eruption. No natives are reported to have lost their lives. The country around the volcanoes is sparsely settled, being mainly cattle estates. The mountains are distant from the lake and ocean, and the water supply in their vicinity is moderate. Therefore they are not severely explosive. The principal causes of the outbreaks are chemical action and the readjusting of the earth's crust.

Paris, July 12.—Acting Governor L'Huerre, of Martinique, cables that the eruption of Mont Pelée on Wednesday night lasted twenty-five minutes. The Morne Rouge and Fond St. Denis districts were deluged with stones and cinders. There was a great panic, but no lives were lost.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., July 12.—Advices received from the Island of St. Vincent say that three earthquake shocks were experienced there on Tuesday within four hours.

On Wednesday there were three loud detonations from the Soufriere volcano, on the Island of St. Vincent, between eight and nine o'clock at night.

Advices from Barbadoes say that loud detonations were heard there on Wednesday night from a westerly direction.

CLEVER CONFIDENCE GAME.

AN ONTARIO FARMER SWINDLED OUT OF THE SAVINGS OF A LIFETIME.

Toronto, July 10.—One of the most heartless of recent 'confidence' swindles has just come to light, involving the loss of the savings of a lifetime. Silas Toole is an old and respected farmer of Whitechurch township, York county. A week ago he was visited at his farm by a couple of well-dressed city-looking men, who said they were nephews of Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster-General and M. P. for North York. They were looking around for farms for investment, and Toole's farm had so favorably impressed them that they were willing to pay $10,000 for it. A bargain was struck, and the young men said they would return in a few days to make the transfer. They asked that in the meantime Toole keep careful watch over a satchel they would leave with him containing the purchase money. Toole said he would, and after showing him what looked like a large roll of bills, they locked the bag and handed it over to him. Late the same day they called again, and said they had made a bargain to buy the farm of Joshua Wilson, near by, for $5,000. They had not the price with them, however, and asked Toole to advance the money till they got back to the city. The poor old man, thinking he had $10,000 of their money in his keeping, actually went to Newmarket, drew out $5,000, and handed the money over to the rogues.

Three days ago, hearing nothing from them, he opened the satchel left in his care, and found that he had been swindled out of a lifetime's savings. He came to the city yesterday and gave Inspector Stark a description of the men. It has as yet afforded no clue to their identity.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

Witness' Office,
July 14, 1902.

Beyond a small amount of trading in Steel Common, Toronto Rails, N. S. Steel and Detroit Rails, together with the transfer of some 12,000 shares of Republic mining stock there was practically nothing done at this morning's session. Still the same undertone of firmness continued that was observed all last week. Indeed, the outlook, although promising a continuance of the present dulness for some time to come is still a cheerful one, for present indications are that when the market does open up figures will start from a well maintained high level.

Can. Pac.—50 at 135.
R. & O. N. Co.—75 at 110.
Dom. Steel Com.—50 at 56, 300 at 55¾, 225 at 56.
Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 96, 10 at 95½.
Toronto Ry.—25 at 119½, 25 at 119¾, 75 at 120.
Nova Scotia—100 at 112, 50 at 112¼, 115 at 112½, 25 at 114.
Detroit Ry.—25 at 79, 100 at 79¼, 10 at 79½, 15 at 79¾.
Ogilvie pfd.—10 at 122¼, 40 at 120¼.
Dom. Coal pfd.—1 at 136½.
Republic M. Co.—4,000 at 9½, 8,000 at 10.
M.S.R.—25 at 275.
Dom. Steel Bonds—1,000 at 90¼.
M. S. R. Bonds—6,000 at 107½.
Molsons Bank—2 at 214½.
Cable Dec. bonds—10,000 at 98.
Ogilvie bonds—4,000 at 114¾.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R., new—100 at 130⅞, 25 at 131, 175 at 131¼.
Dom. Steel com.—225 at 56¼, 25 at 56½, 225 at 56⅝, 25 at 57⅛, 100 at 57½, 25 at 57⅝, 25 at 57½.
Nova Scotia—25 at 114¼, 25 at 114, 50 at 113, 25 at 112½, 50 at 111¾, 50 at 112, 25 at 111⅞.
Detroit Railway—50 at 79¾, 50 at 79¾, 100 at 80.
M.S.R.—25 at 276.
Ogilvie pfd.—25 at 121, 50 at 121, 25 at 121 25 at 121½.
Montreal Cotton—12 at 126.
Montreal Telegraph—75 at 169.
M. S. R. Bonds—6,000 at 107½.
Merchants Bank—25 at 152½.
Dom. Steel Bonds—6,000 at 90 1-8, 2,000 at 90.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Reported by MacDougall Bros., 9 St. Sacrament St.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	136	134½
" " new	131¼	130
Detroit Electric xd	77⅞	77¼
Duluth Com	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co	278½	275
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	119¾	119¼
Halifax Electric Ry	104¾	104½
St. John Elec. Ry	....	....
Twin City	119¾	119¼
pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co	110¾	110
Commercial Cable Co	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	170	169
Bell Telephone Co	167	167
Montreal Gas Co	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" " N.S.	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	....	....
Dominion Cotton	97	97
Can. Colored Cotton Co	....	....
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co	....	....
Payne Mining Co	....	....
Lake Superior	....	....
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Virtue Mining	....	....
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal	134½	132¾
" pfd	113	113
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	258	256¼
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	215	214
Bank of B. N. A	....	....
Merchants Bank	151	149
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	244	240
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co	100	98½
National Salt Com	....	....
Commerce Bank	158	157¼
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	136	136
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
Standard Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	100¾	100¾
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
International Coal Bonds	....	....
Ogilvie Bonds	115	113
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
National Salt Com	....	....
Street Ry. Bonds	107½	106¾
Dom. Iron & Steel Com	56	52½
" " pref	95	93½
" " Bonds	90¾	90¼
M. L. H. & P. Co	101½	100
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....
Bell Tel. Rights	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	110	106
" " Bonds	....	....
Ogilvie pref	125	111
West India	....	....

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, July 14.—Sales:
Fairview—20,000 at 7¼.
Republic—500 at 11.
Twins—100 at 119¾.
Republic—500 at 11½.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, July 14.—Strength in bank shares and big advances in Nova Scotia Steel formed the feature of to-day's local share market. The general list was fairly active and firm except C.P.R. which, after opening unchanged at 134⅞, touched 135 and then dropped back to 134¼. Bank shares showed further advances with unusual activity. Nova Scotia Steel made a further upward spurt. Opening 1 1-6 higher at 110 1-6 it sold up steadily to 113½ by small blocks and closed at 113¼, or a gain of 4¼ for the day. Five hundred and fifty shares of Dominion Steel changed hands, the price holding unchanged at 55½ with the preferred 1 higher at 95. But 176 shares of Dominion Coal changed hands, the closing price, 134½, showing no change from Saturday. Street Railways were dull but firm. Toronto Railway sold at 120 for 50 shares and Sao Paulo, 104¼ for 25. Twin City opened ¼ lower at 119¾, and closed at 119¾. Navigation shares were neglected, their contribution to the day's business being 10 shares of St. Lawrence at 150. General Electric opened ¾ up at 206¾, with another sale at 206, the total transactions making but 18 shares.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, July 14. Wall Street—Rock Island made an opening jump of 1½; Colorado Fuel rose nearly a point, and Atchison advanced ⅝ on the taking of several blocks of upwards of 1,000 shares. There was no other feature in the trading, and prices were generally a fraction higher on a fairly distributed demand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 14, Noon—Money on call steady at 4 percent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ to 5 percent; sterling exchange steady at 4.87⅞ to 4.88 for demand, and at 4.85¼ to 4.85½ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.86 to 4.86½ and 4.88½ to 4.89; commercial bills, 4.84⅝ to 4.85⅝; bar silver, 52⅞; Mexican dollars, 41⅞; government bonds, steady; state bonds inactive; railway bonds irregular.

London, July 14, 4 p.m—Closing—Consols for money, 96; do., for the account, at 96 1-8; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 87⅝; do., preferred, 102½; B. and O., 110½; C.P.R., 138 1-8; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅝; Chicago, Great Western, 30⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 184½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; do., preferred, 93⅝; Erie, at 27⅝; do., first preferred, 70¼; do., second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 168; and Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; do., preferred, 60; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 59¼; do., preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 79; Reading, 34; do., first preferred, 43½; do., second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 37⅞; do., preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 109¼; do., preferred, 92; United States Steel, 40 1-8; do., preferred, 92½; Wabash, 30¼; do., preferred, 46½; Spanish fours, 80½; Rand mines, 11⅞; De Beers deferred, 22⅜. Bar silver steady, 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼ to 2½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16 to 2½ p.c., do., 3 months bills is 2½ to 2 9-16 p.c.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

No change of any importance has occurred during the past week in the local wholesale markets. An improvement may be noted in the grain markets where, owing to a better feeling in the British markets, and a consequent good enquiry, quite a little business has sprung up in Manitoba wheat, which is firm at the prices quoted. Oats, also, are a good market, both locally and for export, and there is an upward tendency in prices. Other grains are neglected.

Flour is very steady, with a good local and export demand. One firm at least has moved its prices up this week. No change is noted in feed; bran is plentiful, and easy, but other forms of offal are very hard to get, and are very firm at the prices quoted. Rolled oats continue quiet.

Provisions are a fairly active market at steady prices for all lines. Cheese and butter are steady, and eggs are inclined to firmness in consequence of considerable enquiry from abroad.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, No. 1, 74½; No. 2, 72½c; No. 2 oats locally, No. 1, 74c; No. 2, 72c; No. 2 oats, locally, 48c to 49c; barley, 57½c to 58½c; buckwheat, 68c to 68½c, low freights; peas, 85½c to 86c; rye, 65c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.30, and strong bakers, $3.70 to $4.00; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.70; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; Ontario patents, $3.90 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.40 to $2.45, in bags, and $5 to $5.15 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $17; shorts, 23c to 24c, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts in bulk at 23c to 24c nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; selected nominal; compound refined lard, 9¼c to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11⅝c; fineatlard, 12c to 12¾c; hams, 13c to 14½c; bacon, 12½c to 13c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9½c to 9¾c, and Quebec, 9¾c to 9¼c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 15½c; seconds, at 18c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 95c; seconds, 80c per bag on track.

ASHES—Potash, firsts, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds, $3.70; pearl ash, $6 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—July 10.

There arrived in the city since yesterday morning about 1,500 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves, and about two-thirds of these were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but most of them had bought their supplies yesterday and to-day they bought only when they got a bargain, and a large number of the cattle will not be sold to-day, but will be held over for a future market. Prices of cattle declined from one-quarter to half a cent per lb., the decline being greater for common stock. Three of the best cattle on the market sold at 5¼c per lb., and a few others at about 5c do.; pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to 4½c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. There seemed to be no really lean beasts on the market, such as are usually bought by the canners, but a good many of the common cattle were bought by canners at from 2½c to 3c per lb. There was a large decline in the prices of calves which sold to-day at from $1.50 to $6 each. Mutton critters were also decidedly lower in price. Shippers paid from 3c to 3½c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. for their supplies. Lambs sold at from $2 to $3.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6½c to near 7c per lb. weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—July 14.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 900 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade in cattle and calves was rather dull with scarcely any improvement in prices over the very low prices paid on Thursday's market. Prime cattle are still in active demand, and Mr. G. Martel bought the three best on the market, paying 6c per lb. for one of them, and 5¾c per lb. for the two others. Pretty good cattle sold at from 4c to 5½c, and the common stock at from $2.50 to $6 each. Shippers paid 3¼c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3c to 3½c per lb. for the others. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to a little over $4 each. There were very few fat hogs on the market to-day and there seems to be no demand for them. Prices are quoted at from 6½c to 6¾c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, JULY 11.

Hay-making has not become general yet, so that a large number of farmers brought loads of produce to the market, some of them having come a considerable distance. The chief feature of to-day's market was the enormous quantity of new potatoes offered for sale, there being hundreds of barrels of fair sized tubers offered at about half the prices for which such potatoes were sold for last Friday. Cucumbers were also offered in wonderful quantities for so early in the season; all kinds of green truck were abundant, and pretty low priced; there seemed to be much more than the usual supply of pork pieces offered for sale by the basket brigade up in the market hall; eggs are advancing in price. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 per lb.; buckwheat, $1.40 do. New potatoes, 75c to $1 per bag for those of fair size; small ones at half price; turnips, 5c to 10c the large bunch; green onions, 5c to 10c do.; carrots, 25c the dozen bunches; radishes, 4c to 6c do.; lettuce, 5c to 15c do.; cabbages, 35c to 65c the dozen; good cauliflowers, 75c to $1.25 do.; cucumbers, 15c to 20c do.; dressed hogs, 8½c per lb.; pork pieces, 9c to 12c do.; dead turkeys, 10c to 14c do.; geese 8c to 10c do.; live fowls, 75c to $1.10 the pair; spring chickens were very plentiful and sold at from 35c to 80c the pair; young ducks, 75c to 85c do.; tub butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c lo.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 22c to 30c the dozen; strawberries, 5c to 8c the box; cherries, $1 the basket; tomatoes, $1 the crate; blueberries, 80c the box containing about six quarts; green gooseberries, 50c the pail; oranges, $3.50 the box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; Georgia melons, 25c to 35c each; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 the bunch; apricots, $1 the crate; hay, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament st., report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75½	75½	75	75
Sept.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾
Corn—				
July	81	86	80½	81
Sept.	61¾	61¾	61	61
Oats—				
July	....	43	43	....
Sept.	....	30¼	29¾	....
Pork—				
July	....	18.60	18.40	18.47
Sept.	18.70	18.72	18.60	18.67
Lard—				
July	11.40	11.45	11.35	11.42
Sept	11.45	11.45	11.35	11.42
Short ribs—				
July	....	10.85	....	10.80
Sept.	10.80	10.87	10.80	10.87

CHEESE BOARDS

SALESMEN TAKEN TO TASK AT BROCKVILLE FOR SELLING IN ADVANCE.

Brockville, Ont., July 10.—There was a noticeable decrease in the attendance of salesmen and a correspondingly, low offering at the regular meeting of the Brockville cheese board this afternoon. The offerings were 2,285 boxes colored, and 988 white. The bidding for a long time was confined to the visiting buyers, Messrs. Howe, Price, McGregor and Johnston, who offered 9⅜c for the entire board. The Brockville men sat back in their seats and allowed the other men to do all the dickering. Mr. Howe and Mr. Johnston made repeated calls without getting a single box. The salesmen would not accept this figure but signified their willingness to take 9½c. Mr. Johnson took the salesmen to task for not doing business with the men who set the price first. The board was only a board in name, not in spirit. He said nearly all the cheese was promised to regular buyers in advance, and legitimate buyers were not afforded the opportunity of getting the goods by public auction. He thought that the men who sold their cheese in this manner should not register. The cheese that was intended strictly for sale to the highest bidders should be boarded only. Mr. Howe followed in the same strain in substance. He characterized the whole system as a fake. The factories selling in the manner described by Mr. Johnston, should curtail the expense of sending salesmen to Brockville by keeping them at home. When the talking ceased Mr. McGregor took another call at 9⅜c, and got three factories, comprising 258 boxes white and colored. Other buyers called without being successful. Then Mr. Bissell and Mr. Webster offered 9 7-16c and each got one lot. The salesmen held out for 9½c to the end, and no further sales were recorded. On the street the salesmen sold out at 9 7-16c, and in a few instances they received 9½c. Webster purchased 1,500. Bissell, 1,700; Derbyshire, 2,000; Earl, 800; McGregor, 500; Johnston, 200, and Dicky, 800.

Kemptville, Ont., July 11.—There were 1,561 boxes of colored cheese boarded here this evening and bidding ran to 9⅜c. A few sales were made at this figure on the board but the majority of the salesmen held aloof. A vote of thanks accompanied by a sum of money was tendered the retiring secretary, Mr. J. B. Pratt, in appreciation of his services. The new secretary-elect is Mr. Swan, manager of the Bank of Ottawa here. The transportation question was again discussed and it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement between the local board and the C.P.R. authorities, will be arrived at shortly. The auditors' report just handed in on account of the retirement of the secretary shows the finances of the Kemptville cheese board to be in a most healthy condition, with a substantial surplus on hand.

Perth, Ont., July 11.—On the cheese market here to-day, there were 1,300 boxes of white cheese and 700 boxes of colored of July make. All were sold at 9 7-16c. Fowler got 1,086 boxes; Bissell, 409 boxes, and Webster, 505 boxes.

Iroquois, July 11.—There were nineteen lots, 1,080 cheese boarded here to-day, 980 colored, 100 white. Buyers present: Ault, McVeigh, Smith and Johnson; 9⅜c bid; only three lots sold on board. The hour of meeting was changed to 3 o'clock. A resolution was passed petitioning the G.T.R. for iced refrigerator cars during hot weather and clean ventilated cars during balance of season.

South Finch, Ont., July 11.—Regular meeting of South Finch cheese board held this evening. Number of cheese boarded, 2,500 boxes half colored and white. Prices offered on board, 9 7-16c. One lot sold. Buyers present: Logan, Keenan, Weir, Pruner, Birdsell and Weggar.

Napanee, Ont., July 11.—At the cheese board here to-day, there were 1,945 white and 590 colored boxes offered, 1,500 sold at 9⅜c. Buyers present: McKinnon, Bissell, Laing, Thompson, Vanbarren, Alexander and Cleall.

Cornwall, Ont., July 12.—The Cornwall cheese board sold clean out as usual to-day. The number of cheese offered was 2,242, of which 1,031 were Canadian white, 1,155 Canadian colored and 53 American white. The white sold at 9⅜c, and the colored at 9 7-16c, except one lot of 90 boxes, which Mr. Weager secured at 9½c for T. S. Williamson. The other sales were as follows: J. A. McRae, for Hodgson Brothers, 493 boxes; J. A. Welsh, for James Alexander, 338; S. Wotherspoon, for the Ayer Company, 466; J. F. McGregor, for Lovell & Christmas, 856. Last year at this date, 1,678 white sold at 9 1-8c, and 241 colored at 9¼c.

Belleville, July 12.—Twenty-nine factories offered this date 2,390 white and 375 colored cheese; about one-third of this quantity were June cheese; balance July. Sales as follows: Magrath, 635 at 9 9-16c, and 230 at 9½c; Hodgson Brothers, 485 at 9½c; Alexander, 310 at 9½c; Sprague, 395 at 9½c; Watkin, 135 at 9½c. Balance refused at 9½c on the board, but sold at that figure on the curb before the salesmen went home.

Chicoutimi, July 12.—At the sale to-day 1,500 finest colored cheese was sold to Hodgson Brothers at 9 1-8c. About 500 undergrades sold from 8¾c to 9c; all Lake St. John cheese. About 2,000 boxes white sold to Grant at 8 15-16c.

Morrisburg, Ont., July 12.—There was 560 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day and sold at 9 7-16c.

London, Ont., July 12—Nine hundred boxes offered; 9c bid on board. No sales. Sold afterwards on street at 9 5-16c to 9⅜c. Pastures were never better in July.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE PRICES STEADY TO FIRMER.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending July 12, 1902:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Mongolian	11,504	3,408	14,912
Lake Erie	4,325	1,320	5,645
To Glasgow—			
Alcides	2,741	1,094	3,835
Norwegian	2,366	158	2,524
To London—			
Kildona	27,699	1,668	29,367
To Aberdeen—			
Escalona	2,638	1,715	4,353
To Bristol—			
Melville	22,420	3,471	25,891
Total	73,693	12,834	86,527
Corresponding week of 1901	91,227	10,756	101,983
Corresponding week of 1900	109,584	33,890	143,474
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	468,407	96,396	564,803
Corresponding week of 1901	404,933	60,956	465,939
Corresponding week of 1900	520,955	214,908	735,863

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Lake Erie	10,023	....	10,023
To London—			
Kildona	7,988	411	8,399
Total	18,011	411	18,422
Corresponding week last year	19,544	3,179	22,723
Corresponding week of 1900	4,059	775	4,834
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	123,020	10,148	133,168
Corresponding period, 1901	101,737	13,195	114,932
Corresponding period, 1900	50,076	10,209	60,285

N.B.SS. 'Huron, London, estimated 40,000 cheese; 10,000 butter.

Messrs. Hodgson Bros. have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending July 4:

Cheese.—There has been a steady consumptive demand this week, holders have been free sellers, and quotations are reduced 1s per cwt. in sympathy with free offerings of English cheese at reasonable prices, and a slight decline reported by cable from Canada, especially towards the close of the week. Some importers are evidently bearing the market, preparing to buy. We quote to-day:—Finest Canadian or United States colored, 48s to 49s; finest Canadian or United States white, 47s to 48s; medium qualities in small supply, 40s to 45s; lower grades dull and not wanted, 20s to 30s.

Butter—Market dull. In this district finest Irish creamery is plentiful, and the best value causing Canadian to be neglected at the moment. We quote:—Choicest Canadian creamery, in boxes, 95s to 96s; choicest United States creamery in boxes, none offering; choicest United States process, none offering; finest Canadian dairy in tubs and boxes, 83s to 85s; finest United States imitation and ladle, none offering; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 105s to 107s; choicest Russian in Kiel casks, 94s to 95s; choicest Irish creamery, 94s to 98s.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, July 12, said of Montreal trade:

Montreal wholesale trade shows up better than an average for mid-summer, taking it all round. The warm weather has induced a better sorting demand for light seasonable fabrics, and travellers are sending good fall orders for general dry goods. Rather more renewals were asked on 4th of July payments than was anticipated, principally from Western retailers, but general collections may be called very fair. In paints, oils, etc., the usual quiet time has set in, but the volume of business in metals and hardware is not affected to the same extent as is generally looked for about this time. The boot and shoe factories are getting well underway on fall orders, but are not buying any very heavy bills of leather just yet, there being some apparent expectations of easier values, which tanners claim are not warranted. In the country haying operations are now general, and though the season is later than usual the yield is expected to be an excellent one. Pasturage is good and the make of butter and cheese continues large, with a good export movement and satisfactory prices. Failures for the week are only four, with estimated liabilities of about $20,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, July 11.—Beeves, receipts, 3,050; steers steady; slow for common and medium grades; bulls and cows strong; steers, $5.40 to $7.75; oxen, $5.25; bulls, at $3.50 to $5.40; cows, $2.10 to $5.10. Cables quoted live cattle steady at 13¼c to 15c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef higher at 12c per lb. Exports, 750 cattle, 1,612 sheep and 2,600 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 410 head; market quiet; veals, $4.50 to $7.25; buttermilks, $4; mixed calves, $4.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 10,575 head; good handy sheep full steady; others slow; lambs, 15c to 25c lower; six cars of stock unsold; sheep, $2.50 to $4; few choice to extra, $4.12½ to $4.30; culls, $2; lambs, $5.25 to $6.85; one car, $7; culls, $4.75. Hogs, receipts, 719; firm for all weights; state hogs, $8.

East Buffalo, July 11.—Cattle, receipts, 100 head; strong to 10c higher; veals are steady. Hogs, receipts, 4,250 head; opened active; light grades 5c to 10c higher; closing weak; 5c to 10c lower; heavy, steady; heavy, $8.25; mixed, $8.10 to $8.20; Yorkers, $8.05 to $8.10; pigs, $8; roughs, $7.40 to $7.60; stags, 5.$75 to 6.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 600 head; strong; lambs, $6.75 to $7; fair to good, $5.75 to $6.50; culls to common, $4.50 to $5.55; yearlings and wethers, $4.75 to $5.25; wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, top mixed, $3.85 to $4; fair to good, $3.60 to $3.75; culls to common, $2.25 to $3.50; ewes, $3.50 to $4.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 11.—There was practically no market at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning. The offerings were light and of those which did come to the market many were sold before they arrived here, so that the actual offerings were lighter than they would appear from the receipts. The cattle which came upon the market, moreover, for sale, were of the poorest quality. There were only a few exporters which could be called good, and as they sold well at $6.75 per cwt. there is no doubt that the demand was good enough to have made a good market had there been sufficient offerings good cattle. The farmers are feeding their cattle on the soft rich grass which is prevalent now, and are reluctant to take them off before they have obtained all the benefit possible from the moisture. As soon as the weather dries up there will therefore be, in all probability, a large increase in the offerings. The trade in sheep and lambs, although at yesterday's prices, was very draggy to-day. The offerings are too numerous and there is only a small demand.

Export cattle were steady and in good demand, but the offerings were so poor that in the majority of cases there were very poor prices obtained for the cattle. Choice ones, of which there were only a very limited supply, sold at $5 to $5.75 per cwt. Medium ones were sold at $4.25 to $5 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle were only steady. There is a poor demand for the best ones, and the offerings are largely of the poorer classes. Picked lots are nominally worth $5.25 to $5.60 per cwt. and choice ones are selling at $4.25 to $5.25 per cwt. Common to fair ones are selling at $3.65 to $4.25 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers are steady, selling at $4 to $5 per cwt. for short-keep feeders and $3.75 to $4 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs were selling at the same prices as they brought yesterday, but the demand was weak and the prospects are that the prices will fall off next week. Export ewes were selling at $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt., and spring lambs sold at $2.50 to $3.50 per head.

Hogs were steady, selling at $7.25 per cwt. for choice ones and $7 per cwt. for lights and fats.

The market receipts were 59 loads, which included 712 cattle, 1,012 sheep and lambs, 1,097 hogs, 59 calves, and 19 horses.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 30.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies and quality of fat cattle on offer this week were about an average. In sympathy with other markets, and general uncertainty as to the state of the trade, fat cattle did not experience the exceedingly dear trade that they have done for the last few weeks, and although there was a fairly good selling trade all through, prices must be quoted from 10s to 20s down. A small show of fat cows and bulls met a dear trade. Fat sheep were also forward in good numbers, and these likewise, owing to the warmer weather and worse returns from London and the Southern markets generally, met a quiet trade, and for young sheep a dropping price of 1s to 1s 6d a head had to be taken. Heavy ewes, however, would suffer a fall of from 3s to 4s a piece. The quality of the lambs on offer was very middling, and these also met a worse trade. Fat calves a large and good show, and they were just the turn cheaper, while fat pigs met a considerably dearer trade. In the store market there was a fair show of sheep for the time of year, and a very quiet trade was experienced for all classes, particularly secondary sheep. Store cattle were an average show for the time of year. There was a very small attendance of buyers, and a very dull trade, a considerable number of the rougher descriptions of cattle being left unsold. More milch cows on offer than last week, and all classes met a fair trade at prices much similar to those previously obtained. Quotations—Top price of best cattle, per live cwt., from 44s to 45s 8d; current from 40s to 43s; mutton from 7¼d to 8d per lb.

London, June 30.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 360 head. For fat beasts of both prime and second quality trade slower, small number offered alone preventing a fall in value; practical clearance was made at last week's rates. Fat butchering cows and bulls, however, were bought on easier terms. Arrivals—416 Irish, 148 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 476 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 2,680 in sheep market. Trade for both ders and ewes was firm at advance of fully 4s per 8 lbs.; lamb trade also firm at still further advance, especially for best quality. Quotations—Beasts, 2s 3d to 5s 4d; sheep, 4s to 6s 4d; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,070; sheep and lambs, 6,560; calves, 5.

Liverpool, June 30.—Cattle, 598; sheep and lambs, 12,516; best cheasts, 7¼ to 7¾; second, 6d to 7d; third, 5½d to 6¼d. Best sheep, 7¾d to 8¼d; other sorts, 6½d to 7½d; lambs, 7½d to 8½d. A decrease of 516 cattle, and an increase of 810 sheep and lambs. Demand fair for cattle; good for sheep and lambs at almost late rates.

Yorkhill, July 2.—A sale of Canadian sheep was held yesterday at Yorkhill, when there were penned in the sheds 200 sheep landed by the SS. 'Concordia,' from Montreal, and 570 by the 'Orcadian,' also from the same port. The combined supplies for this week are 1,097 as against 294 sheep last week, showing an increase of 803. The sheep consisted for the most part of ewes, but there were also a number of tups included in the shipments. The sheep all round were a hardy lot, and suitable for the requirements of the trade. Buyers were more numerous than at Monday's sale. The demand for light weights was good throughout, but heavier sorts met a rather slow trade, and were difficult to cash. The dead weight quotations may be given as follows:—Best ewes, 6d per lb.; secondary and heavier, 5½d; tups, 4d to 4½d.

BUTTER.

Manchester, July 2—The trade in Danish and Swedish was stagnant yesterday. The supply was smaller than last week. Finest dairies were only in request at a reduction of 2s per cwt., whilst the bulk of the arrivals, which consisted principally of indifferent qualities, could not find buyers, even at 3s to 4s under last week's rates. The general sales appear to have decreased about one-third of the usual volume. A slow business in Irish creamery, which were several shillings under last week, and a large quantity left unsold. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 103s to 108s, and occasionally, 103s; Finnish, 97s to 99s; Irish creameries, 99s to 103s.

Cork, July 1.—Firsts, 87s; seconds, 86s; thirds, 83s; superfine, 88s; fine mild, 84s; choicest boxes, 91s; choice, 82s; in market, 260; fresh A, 85s; B, 82s.

Limerick, July 2.—Choicest centrifugal creamery butter yesterday made 94s to 96s, the weather is causing the condition to be very poor.

ICED CARS FOR CHEESE.

Ottawa, Ont., July 12.—The Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway System to provide a number of refrigerator cars for the carriage of cheese on through bills of lading, and on local shipment to Montreal for export. For the limited number of cars available the Dominion Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay the icing charge to permit this service to be started. Shippers using these cars will be charged only the usual carload rates. Applications for these refrigerator cars should be made through the usual channels of the local railway agent or the district freight agent, as the case may be; the Department of Agriculture does not undertake to furnish cars, but only to pay the icing charges up to one hundred cars per week for the two hot months from the middle of July to the middle of September.

The Grand Trunk System and the Canadian Pacific Railway will have some specially improved ventilator cars ready this month for the carriage of cheese. These are being fitted with special ventilating contrivances devised by Professor Robertson. There will not be any extra charge for them.

FAILURE FIGURES.

FAVORABLE SHOWING DU RING PAST HALF YEAR.

Failures in Canada and the United States, as reported to Bradstreet's, whether for the past months, the quarter or the half year, are in a high degree favorable. Only once in nine years have the June failures been fewer in number than last month, and the same remark is true of the quarter's returns, while only twice since 1888, in 1900 and 1899, were there fewer failures for the half year than there were in the six months ending June 30. Canadian failures number 603 for the first six months, with liabilities of $5,103,404, and assets of $2,247,210, a decrease of 15 percent from a year ago in number, and of 20 percent in liabilities from a year ago.

The following is a detail statement, as reported to Bradstreet's, of business failures in Canada and Newfoundland for six months of 1902 and 1901:

Provinces.	No. of Failures. 1902.	1901.	Assets. 1902.	1901.	Liabilities. 1902.	1901.
Ontario	230	231	655,631	1,124,533	1,782,123	2,574,436
Quebec	224	262	734,500	847,750	1,770,590	2,312,128
New Brunswick	17	36	52,025	110,310	112,535	206,725
Nova Scotia	40	53	66,651	117,618	148,782	196,306
Prince Edward Island	5	6	17,500	31,000	35,925	37,600
Manitoba	21	47	39,908	103,645	81,390	257,749
North-West Territories	12	11	51,385	51,200	88,268	110,073
British Columbia	53	51	624,220	464,500	1,073,791	717,550
Yukon Territory	1	...	5,000	.....	10,000	.....
Totals Canada	603	717	2,247 210	2,850,556	5,103,404	6,413,518
Newfoundland	3	2	2,729	200	13,707	4,500
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1	1	200	4,000	3,000	8,000

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ottawa, July 12.— The supplies of farm produce were heavy on By-ward market this morning. The attendance of sellers was fairly large and householders and dealers were out in strong numbers. The market opened early with a good strong demand ruling, but as the day advanced and the offerings increased, sellers were forced to make concessions in the prices asked for the different lines. As a result the market closed dull, with prices a trifle easier. Vegetables were offered galore. There was a fair movement all round. Onions and carrots sold at 20c per dozen each, while celery brought 40c and parsley 15c

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS

TOPICS BEFORE THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Among the topics which have been discussed by the National Council in the convention at St. John, have been various educational movements. Mrs. J. L. Hughes delivered an admirable address on 'Education,' keeping the close attention of the audience. In opening she appealed for consideration of all new movements. We have, she said, been sitting down in comfortable ruts where after some years of what we thought to be progress, we are found on the same dead level as before. We need to take an individual interest in all vital movements. But let us have our opinions well defined before we go ahead. We cannot get a law that the people do not want. So it is that our efforts are not always wisely extended when we ask the government for reforms. Create public opinion and the law is in your own hand. Individual ideals make the spirit of the thought, and whatever your true ideals are your life shows forth in expression. We may look upon ourselves as centres for new thought and life, and if you let them die, your mind becomes a mass of corruption. For the self-defence of the nation we must bring up a generation superior to our own. (The education of ten years ago will do today no more than tallow candles will do to illuminate our streets. They have had their day. No community is too poor to have everything that education can supply, and when it says that it has not enough money to house all its school children, to pay music and kindergarten teachers,it deceives itself. The country demands progress, yet there are many who want that kind of an eduction that will grind out money. The commercial phase is but one in the evolution of education. The thing on which we should educate ourselves is the glory of life. The physical attributes add to our joy, but if we rest on these alone we will not rise. We must learn to live and to know that God's presence is with us every hour. Not in visible form, but in the glory of divine force and action. Education must incite to noble action; its true expression shall be in more spiritual vitality. Such a view gives great significance to each individual. Every little soul, no matter from how humble a home, became the equal of one from a wealthier because of its spiritual life and possibilities. What are the clothes we wear or the food we eat, compared with one little soul? Shall we withhold from that soul what it needs for its unfolding in order that we may obtain the former? Towards the proper unfolding and development of this soul, we should have the study of art, and music in the schools. And for the same reason we want open places throughout our cities where the boys may go and play a good straight game of ball. They may now defy a city law in playing, but it is much better for them to do that than to defy a law within them which says, 'Thou shalt play.' Further, there should be play grounds for those children who have no home influence, and for whose soul development there are no opportunities. An expenditure of money in this matter now was a saving in the future. Closing, Mrs. Hughes left two requests with her audience, 'Do not be too loud or prejudiced against reform, and recognize that the spiritual life is the true and right one.'

Mrs. Torrington, of the Toronto College of Music, read a paper on 'Music; its national influence.' She dealt with the subject in a most sympathetic manner and her analysis of the effect of music on the child and on the adult was bright and keen. Reference was made to the well known influence of music on nations, and to the fact that all people, no matter how uncivilized, express their feelings through this channel. So distinct indeed is its effect in expressing national feeling that children are taught the songs of the country and ever afterwards they form a band loyal to the fatherland. Music was formerly a luxury within the reach of the minority, but now it is a necessity. As a means of discipline, no method is more effective. Music is elevating, unifying and refining in its influence. So it comes that children should be educated, first in the homes and then in the schools, and especially is this necessary in a young and rapidly growing country like Canada. Music has not the place in our system of education that it should have. While we are introducing physical training into the schools we ought not to forget that the body is but the temple of the soul. The speaker pleaded to have music given a more prominent place in school and college curriculums.

Mrs. Boomer read the report of women on school boards. In 1894 an act was passed in the New Brunswick Legislature providing that two women be appointed to positions on each school board. The St. John local council was foremost in securing this for women.

The difficulty is in the false conceptions of women's rights. Motherhood has its claims to representation on school boards. It was urged that all the local councils endeavor to accomplish this.

Mrs. E. A. Smith spoke of the manner in which legislation was secured on the school board in St. John. She heartily supported the movement to place women on boards in which women and children were directly interested.

Mrs. Boomer, speaking again, urged the delegates to this meeting of the council on returning to their homes to be more active in securing representation on school boards. Seek out the right persons, and get the authorities interested, was her advice. The report was then adopted.

Another movement is that for a Dominion certificate for teachers, Miss Lang, reporting for the committee, pointed out that the old county certificates were discontinued some years ago, then came the broader provincial certificate, and now they are moving slowly, but surely towards a Dominion certificate. The secretary recommends the appointment of a member of the council in each province to interest and communicate with teachers to secure better results. We in the teaching profession must not be slow to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. Indeed, we must be leaders in the movement. A Dominion certificate will be a valuable aid in the development of a broad spirit of loyalty.

There was a discussion on the scheme. Many of the members were in favor of a Dominion certificate for teachers, but the fear was expressed that there were grave difficulties in the way of the success of the scheme, as it would necessitate doing away with the provincial control of education.

TORONTO NEXT YEAR.

St. John, N.B., July 9.—The afternoon session of the National Council of Women was held at 4.30 after the delightful sail on Mr. Thomson's well-appointed yacht, 'Scionda,' which took about three hours. Miss Danard, Victoria Alumni Association, spoke of the necessity for purity teaching in the public schools. This was followed by a paper on physical culture—its place in education, by Mrs. Nicholson Cuttler, Conservatory School of Literature and Expression, Toronto. The speaker dwelt on the necessity of physical health, and said she wondered so many women accepted ill health and even paraded it as something to be proud of.

The evening session was presided over by Judge Forbes, and was devoted to the Victorian Order of Nurses. Addresses were delivered by Miss Wilson for Miss McLeod, chief superintendent; Mr. McClellan, Dr. Worcester, of Boston; Dr. Walker, of St. John, and representatives of all the provinces. Refreshments were served afterwards, and a pleasant social time was had.

Mrs. Anderson was appointed convener of a new committee for the promotion of a uniform standard and registration of Dominion teachers on the motion of Mrs. Hoodless, seconded by Mrs. Smith. The publication committee was constituted with the president and two secretaries as members.

A motion was carried deploring the loss of Principal Grant.

A vote of thanks to all who contributed to the success of the meeting was moved and enthusiastically carried. The executive committee met for the last time at two p.m., after which the Council adjourned. It was decided to meet in Toronto next year.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The officers elected were:—
President—Mrs. Robert Thomson.
Vice-presidents—Lady Laurier, Lady Taylor.
Provincial vice-presidents—
Ontario—Mrs. Hoodless.
Quebec—Madame Dandurand.
New Brunswick—Lady Tilley.
Nova Scotia—Mrs. R. L. Borden.
P. E. Island—Mrs. Anderson.
Manitoba—Mrs. McEwan.
North-West Territories—Mrs. Kate Cummings.
British Columbia—Miss Perrin.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. B. Learmont.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings.
Recording Secretary—Miss Laidlaw.

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 will 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 per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL — On July 2, 1902, at 714 Cadieux street, the wife of John Campbell, of a son. 12

DONALDSON—At 641 Cadieux street, on July 7, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Donaldson, jr., a daughter.

HEALY— At Richmond, on July 7, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Julius E. Healy. 12

JACK — At 330 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, on Wednesday, July 9, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James L. Jack. 12

LOGAN — At Allan's Corners, on July 6, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Logan, merchant. 8

MACGREGOR — At St. Andrews, Que., on July 5, 1902, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. Charles P. MacGregor, of Bayonne, New Jersey. 8

MARRIED.

CORLEY — EUART — In Mount Forest, Ont., on June 30, 1902, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. J. T. Allen, and by the Rev. C. H. Emerson, B.A., James B. Corley, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Corley, of Mount Forest, to Louise M., daughter of Mrs. Euart, also of Mount Forest.

CURTS—HAWKINS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Canton, Ont., on July 9, 1902, by the Rev. R. McCulloch, uncle of the bride, Rev. Harry Eugene Curts, to Gertrude Winona, daughter of Mr. E. Hawkins. 14

DONNELLY — BOWRIN—At St. George's Church, Ottawa,by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Jos. Donnelly, of Winnipeg, to Louisa A. Bowrin, only daughter of Mr. John B. Bowrin, of Goodstown, Ont. 10

FINLAYSON — KILGOUR — On July 10, 1902, at 952 Dorchester street, Montreal, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., Donald George Finlayson, River Outarde, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. George Kilgour, Island, Ormstown.

GARRETT — AUSTIN — In Ottawa, at Beaver Lodge, residence of the bride's mother, Mary Meira Henerita, second daughter of the late W. A. Bradley-Austin, C.E., D.L.S., and niece of General Edmund Austin, Bristol, England, to T. Lennox Garrett, Esq., by the Rev. W. P. Garrett, B.A., brother of the groom. 10

GRANT — MACLEAN — In St. Jude's Church, Oakville, Ont., on July 8, 1902, by Canon Worrell, M.A., rector, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Venerable C. L. Worrell, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Ontario, Charles Ernest Cecil Grant, son of the late George Grant, of Hampstead House, Belsize Park, London, England, to Mary Harriett Maclean, daughter of the late Colonel Maclean, of H. M. Ordnance Department. 1

HAY—BAILEY.—By the Rev. John Pearson, M.A., rector of Holy Trinity Church on July 5, 1902, at Toronto, John Gilmour Hay (of Clute, Macdonald, Macintosh & Hay, barristers), Toronto, to Helen J., daughter of J. C. Bailey, M.I.C.E., Toronto. 9

KEANE — ALLAN — On July 8, 1902, at 562 Somerset street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Thurlow Fraser, B.D., May E. Allan, to John Keane, both of Ottawa. 10

KITCHING—LEMMON.— At the residence of the bride's mother,38 Shaftesbury ave., Toronto, on July 1, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Coldwell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. German, Annie M. Lemmon, second daughter of Mrs. Willus Bowling, to Mr. George R. Kitching, Corwin, Ont. 14

MACKAY — BULL—At Hawthorne Lodge, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. N. Burns, of Grace Church, Robert Osborne Mackay, of Hamilton, to Sarah Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of B. H. Bull, Esq., Brampton, Ont.

MORRISON—BEVERIDGE.—At Port Elmsley, Ont., on July 2, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. T. B. Cromble, Donald Morrison, of Toronto, to Jeannette, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Beveridge. 9

MOUNTANY—STEIN — On Friday, July 4, 1902, at Griffith, Ont.,by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Stephen Timothy Mountany, to Mary Marth Stein, daughter of Mr. Paul Stein, all of Denbigh, Ont. 9

PRIEST—GILBERT — At the Presbyterian Church, Maisonneuve, by the Rev. W. M. Mackeracher, B.A., on July 9, 1902, Herbert George Priest, of the City of Montreal, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gilbert, of the town of Maisonneuve. 12

SHEPARD — PIKE — In Grace Church, on June 25, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Ker, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Whitley, Robert L. Shepard, to Alice Pike, daughter of the late G. H. Pike, both of this city. 12

STEVENSON — WOOD — At the residence of the bride's parents, Arundel, Que., on June 25, 1902, by the Rev. M. E. Pritchard, minister of the Holiness Movement, Frederick W. Stevenson, of Covey Hill, Que., to Maria, eldest daughter of George Wood. 8

STRUTHERS—LESLIE. — By the Rev. John Pearson, M.A., at Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, on July 5, 1902, Mr. Thomas F. Struthers, of Toronto, late of British Columbia, to Marion S. Leslie, daughter of the late John A. Leslie, of Bank of British North America. 9

TORRANCE — RICH — At the residence of the bride's father, Agincourt, Ont., on July 9, 1902, by the Rev. J. A. Brown, William Henry Torrance, of Bartonville, Ont., to Dora May, only daughter of Samuel Rich, Esq., of Scarboro', Ont. 12

WOODLEY—GARLICK.—On July 9, 1902, at Zion Church, by the Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., Rev. Edward C. Woodley, M.A., to Edythe Annie, second daughter of Mr. H. T. Garlick. 14

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Deseronto, on July 1, 1902, David Alexander, aged eighty-two years. 9

BEAVEN — At the family residence at Charteris, Que., on July 8, 1902, Emma, youngest daughter of the late James Smith, of Chesterville, Ont., and beloved wife of L. E. Beaven, in her 33rd year.

CHISHOLM — At 52 Dunn avenue,Toronto, on July 8, 1902, Alexander Chisholm,aged 85 years. 10

COOTE — At the residence of Mr. John Nichols, St. Lambert, on July 8, 1902, Elizabeth Nelson, wife of the late William Coote, of St. Johns, Que., in the ninetieth year of her age.

CROSBIE — Mrs. E. Crosbie, wife of the late George Crosbie, in her 75th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Harvey, 166 East avenue, Ottawa East. 10

CROTTY — At Quebec, on July 9, 1902, Patrick Crotty, sixth son of Thomas Crotty.

CULVER — At Bloomsburg, on July 3, 1902, Loder Culver, in his 77th year. 12

DODDS—In this city, on July 7, 1902, after a short illness, Robert Byers Dodds, in his 62nd year.

FOLEY.—On July 11, 1902, Eva Marion, fourth daughter of the late P. J. Foley, aged 17 years and 11 months.
U.S. papers please copy. 11

FORTIER — At Quebec, on July 9, 1902, Wm. I. Fortier, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court, aged 40 years and 9 months.

FRANCIS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Musgrave, 511 Bloor street west, Toronto, on July 10, 1902, Jane, widow of the late James Francis, in her 83rd year. 14

GEORGE—At Culross, Fife, Scotland, on Thursday, June 26, 1902, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Francis William George, M.A., (father of the Rev. J. L. George, of Calvin Church, this city). 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright,for the end of that man is peace.'

HOPPER — At Elizabeth, New Jersey, on July 1, 1902, from being struck by a train at the Grand street crossing, Jersey Central Railway, Alfred Hopper,aged 35 years, son of Rodger Hopper. 10

JOHNSON.—On July 4, 1902, at her residence, Belle Anse, Gaspe, Quebec, Mrs. John Johnson, aged 73 years and nine months. 11

LAYTON — In this city, on July 12, 1902, of cholera infantum, Campbell, youngest and beloved son of P. E. and A. M. Layton.

MACKIE.—At Ogden, Utah, on July 8, 1902, James Douglas Mackie, son of James Mackie, and brother of J. F. Mackie, 451 Mount Pleasant avenue.

MILNE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Jerry G. Freeman, Box Grove,Markham Township, Ont., on Friday, July 11, 1902, Hannah Milne, relict of the late Peter Milne, in her 91st year.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Lacolle, Que., on July 8, 1902, Aaron Moore, aged 65 years.

MUNRO — At Windsor Mills, Que., suddenly, on July 4, 1902, John Munro, aged 77 years, 8 months. 8

STEVENSON—At Brighton, Mass., July 10, 1902, Eleanor Anne, daughter of the late H. S. Scott, of Quebec, and widow of the late J. B. Stevenson, of this city.
Interment at Quebec. 11

STEWART.—At Pittsburg, Pa., on July 5, 1902, James Stewart, of St. Louis, Mo., and formerly of Kingston, Ont., in his 83rd year. 9

TEMPEST — At the residence of her son-in-law, E. A. Maclaurin, 713 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on July 7, 1902, Mary H., widow of the late William Tempest, M.B., in her 80th year. 10

TINNING. — At his residence, 17 Harbord street, corner of Huron, Toronto, on July 6, 1902, Thomas T. Tinning, in the 72nd year of his age, son of the late Alderman Richard Tinning, who died in 1858, and father of W. K. S. Tinning, H. M. Customs. 9

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BABY HAMMOCKS (cradle pattern), **$1.35, $1.75, $2.00.**

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88. BELLONA.....Aug. 5

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MACHINERY FOR SALE, SEPARATELY or in lot, one sixteen H. P. Boiler to brick in; one 13 H. P. Straight Line Rock Valve Engine; one twelve in. Buzz Planer, with grooving and tonguing attachments, etc.; one 15 in. Circular Saw and arbor. Also, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys and other articles. All complete and in good working order. Write for particulars immediately. Address J. McDUFF, Point Fortune. 7

TRIMBLE.—At Janeville, near Ottawa, on June 10, 1902, William Trimble, in the 70th year of his age. 14

WATSON — On July 7, 1902, at 60 Slater street, Ottawa, James Watson, Inland Revenue Department, aged 61 years, 3 months, 2 days. 10

WESBROOK.—At Toronto, on July 5, 1902, Emma Jane, beloved wife of H. S. Wesbrook, of Winnipeg, and daughter of the late Joseph Harris, of Toronto, in her fortieth year. 9

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